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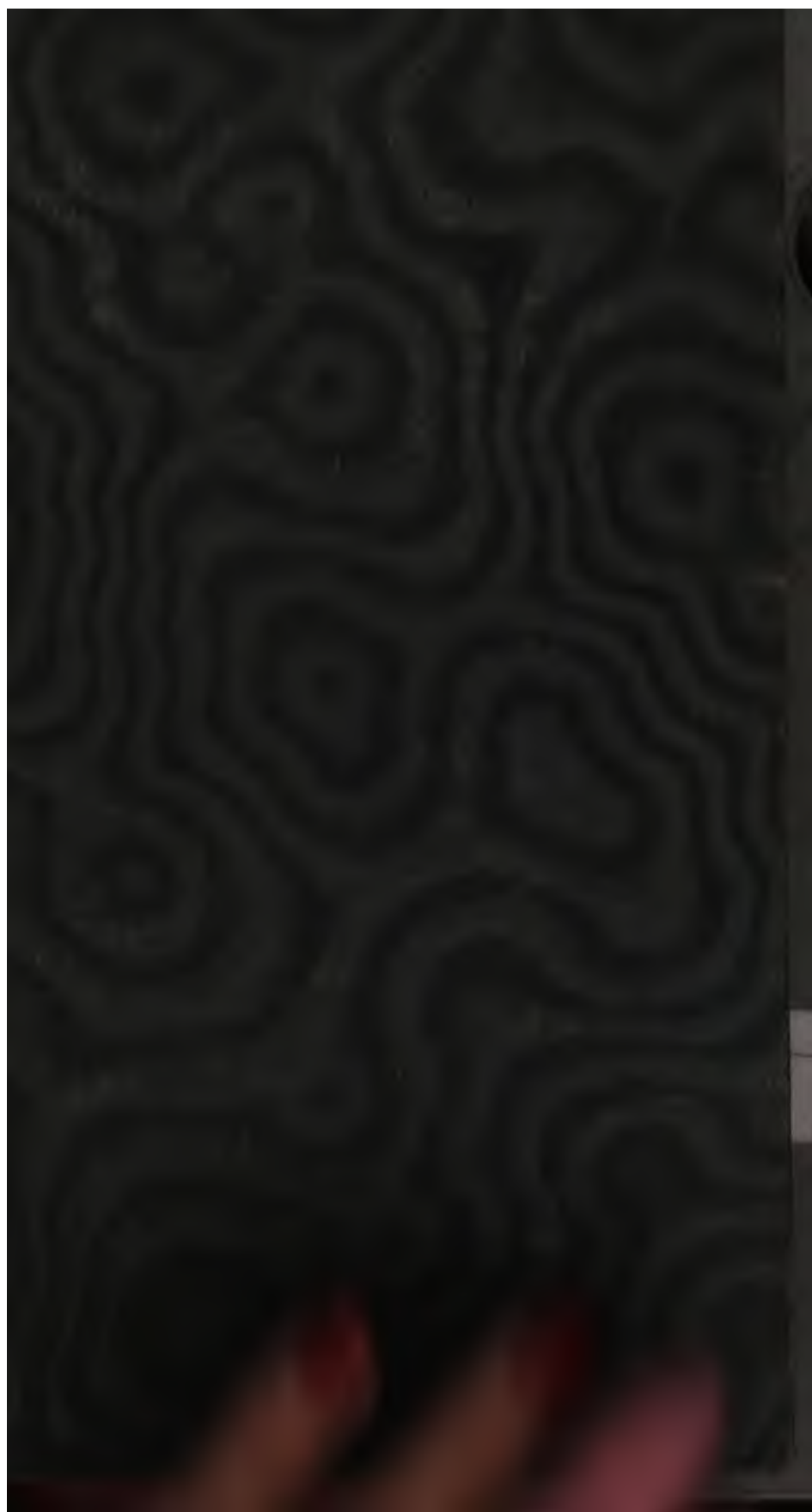
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXVII.
NEW SERIES.

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LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1847.

YSAJAL! OXOYNA!

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P R E F A C E.

It is said that every age or period of a country's existence has some characteristic quality ; something by which it may be distinguished from those which preceded it, and which has insensibly grown out of usages and laws that are constantly modifying and altering the forms and conditions of society, creating new wants, or directing the old into unaccustomed channels. If, then, we are to give some particular denomination to the present age, it surely may be called a *Reading one*—an Age of Books ; for never did the press at any former period labour with a greater profusion of literature, nor authors more prodigally pour forth their stores of knowledge, in spite of the increasing difficulty of being distinguished amidst the competition of rivals—amidst that crowd eagerly advancing with the same desires, with an ambition panting for the honour of fame, or an avarice stimulated by the hopes of a lower reward. The multiplication of authors, however, is only a consequence of the increasing demand of readers. Education is spreading among all ranks in a manner and degree unprecedented ; and authors have naturally risen up to supply the demand, by pouring out the stream of learning through every channel open to receive them. Yet in the multitude of readers, few are able to judge correctly of the merits of a work, while they acknowledge the pleasure which they derive from its perusal. Hence arises the province of the critic and the annotator ; and this species of writing has therefore spread in proportion to the other. It has extended beyond its old domain of reviews, magazines, and “works of the learned,” into every weekly and daily newspaper ; so that a few hours only elapse before a volume, wet from the printing office, is dismantled, divided, and served up in portions to the public, with a deliberate judgment of its merits and a detailed analysis of its contents. This eagerness of the press to *report progress* is a necessary consequence of the multitude of publications ; for more works are published than it is possible to read, and yet persons are expected in the intercourse of society

to be acquainted with every thing of temporary attraction as well as of permanent value ; to supply the table with anecdotes never before told, and to satisfy a curiosity restless for fresh objects of attraction and enjoyment. To this point not an inconsiderable portion of our Magazine is appropriated ; and if we do not equal many of our contemporaries in the rapidity with which we *seize our prey* (for an author is the natural food of the critic), we trust that we are not inferior to them, either in deliberation of judgment or in candour of opinion. It is of little advantage to be rapid in one's stride, unless also we are certain in our step. Quickness of movement is of no use, unless it is attended with certainty of purpose ; and our object is not to display our own talents in a stronger light by throwing our subject into the shade, but to ascertain, so far as we are able, the real merits of an author, the assistance he has afforded to his subject, and the advantage he has been to the cause of literature. If many of our contemporaries have excelled us in the brilliancy of their thoughts, or surpassed us in the severity of their criticism, we may at least advance the claim of not having displeased that class whose works are successively submitted to the ordeal of our judgment ; for we have seldom received any remonstrance, from a race not easily to be pleased, as to our want of deliberation or impartiality. He who knows how difficult it is to write well, will be most indulgent to the faults and deficiencies of others ; and certainly that judge is not less to be blamed who condemns the innocent, than he who acquits the guilty.

S. URBAN.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—We have this month received 10s. from E. W.

J. T. M. says, In your Magazine for August, p. 114, is an inquiry of "H. P." whether the crest of the Mansel family, viz.—A cap of maintenance inflamed on the top proper, alludes to any event in their history? I have not been able to ascertain that it does, but the inquiry may be extended still further, as to when it was first adopted. Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam, Bart. who died in 1706, was one of the patrons of Ogilby's Homer, and the frontispiece of the 21st book of the Iliad, representing the adventure of Achilles in the river Xanthus, is dedicated to him, with his arms engraved, and not a cap, but a falcon, as the crest. Query, then, by whom was the cap first adopted? Was it by Sir Edward's son, Sir Thomas, the first Lord Mansel, on his elevation to the peerage in 1711? The Falcon is still borne as a crest by the Maunsells of Limerick, who are numerous in that county, and also, if I am correctly informed, by those of Northamptonshire.

MR. URBAN, *Leeds, Sept. 7.*

In your Minor Correspondence for August, W. S. W. inquires where "Andrea Ferrara" was born, where he died, and if any life of him has been published.

He was born at Ferrara, a town in the Northern states of Italy, (but the exact date I am not able to furnish,) and came over to England, but finally took up his abode in the Highlands of Scotland, where he practised the art of sword making; these, on account of their fine temper, were highly valued and gained him great celebrity, and he is said to have employed a large number of workmen in forging the blades, spending his own time in tempering them: this operation he is said to have performed in a dark cellar, to enable him better to perceive the effect of the heat, but more probably as a means to screen from observation his own secret method, as he was thought the only man who could temper blades to so fine a degree that the point shall touch the hilt and spring back again without injury.

The swords of his manufacture have generally his name stamped on them, as, for instance, Oliver Cromwell's, exhibited during the Archaeological meeting in York, was marked "ANDRE FERARA," although

some blades are marked "ANDREA FERARA," and I have seen one "ANDREW FERARA," but no doubt many blades were made marked with his name which were not genuine. His family name I have never been able to make out, as in this country he went by the name of "Andrew of Ferrara." Where he died I cannot ascertain, but no life of him has yet been published.

Yours, &c.

JOHN DIXON.

In the Index to Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, recently published by Pickering, a note of interrogation is affixed to two words, *Corianis* and *Wlatid*. Perhaps some of our learned contributors can assist us with other usages of the former word, which appears to be a rendering of the Latin *Chorus*, a *Dance*. With respect to its origin, we would suggest it may be akin to *Corante*, Fr. *Courante*, It. *Correre*, "a swift and lively dance." The word *Wlatid* ought to have appeared in its alphabetical place in Richardson's Dictionary, with a reference to the verb *To Loathe*, where it is remarked that Wiclif writes *Wlatist*, and Chaucer *Wlatisme*, and the quotations follow. Tyrwhitt explains *Wlatisme* by the modern form *Loathsome*. *Wlathest* and *Wlathed* are in the glossary to the folio edition of Wiclif, and *Wlate* is in the 4th part of Skinner.

P.C. is desirous of being informed whether the Diary of Sir Peter Young, preceptor to James I., is still in existence; and if so, where preserved? Smith (*Vitas Erudit. Virorum*) appears to have had access to it.

E. F. A. asks for particulars of the family of Mr. Green, who was Recorder of Coventry about the year 1760. Was he in any way connected with the Greens of Wykin, near Coventry?

The Hand Book of Painting, noticed in our Review, Oct. p. 401, was edited by Sir George Head, not Sir F. Head.

ERRATA—P. 500, col. 1. The work referred to in Decanver's Catalogue, as "Rich. Bib. Am. Nov.," is Rich's *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, 8vo. 2 vols., in the list of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American Booksellers.

P. 521, line 45, *for* uncovered, *read*, uncarved.

P. 552, line 26, *for* Hoooston, *read*, Hoveton.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay. Vols. VI. and VII.

TO whom the care of Madame d'Arblay's reputation has been committed we are quite ignorant, but certainly in our estimation no great circumspection or prudence has been used in its preservation; and we scarcely recollect an instance more remarkable, of great fame having been rapidly acquired, to be subsequently deeply impaired by herself, and in the end injured by those who should have held it too sacred to be exposed to the desire of profit, or even risked in a new experiment on the public taste. Madame d'Arblay (*Miss Burney*) distinguished herself above all the female writers of her time by a quickness of apprehension, an experience of nature and of society, an early maturity of judgment, and a power of expression that excited the surprise and admiration of all;* and though her style and language was not free from defects, it was in its general character natural and pleasing, while the chief defect in her pictures of life was in the various characters being too highly coloured, for the purpose of effect, and the contrasts in their outline being too strongly marked. This, however, was easily pardoned, as the spontaneous glow of youthful spirits and imagination, which delight in vivid representations, and which have not acquired that nice discernment and delicate feeling that teach the experienced writer that nothing is gained by exaggeration of sentiment, and that the splendour and force of particular parts is to yield to the propriety, the harmony, and the adjustment of the whole. The genius of Miss Burney (for such then she was) soon introduced her into the circles of literature; and at Mrs. Thrale's table she had the opportunity of enjoying the society and profiting by the conversation and even friendship of Johnson, Burke, and many other persons of talents and accomplishments. In her own family, too, she had the advantage of the most enlightened intercourse. Her father was accomplished in literature, as well as known for his musical knowledge; her brother was an eminent scholar; and, indeed, the Burney family might be said to be distinguished for the possession of various talents, and the cultivation of sound and curious learning; and such may be either the happy influence of example, or the natural action of hereditary genius, that we are acquainted in the same family with one living instance of female talent, improved by study, exercised by conversation, adorned by grace, and enriched by travel. When Mrs. Thrale became Mrs. Piozzi, Miss Burney and Dr. Johnson, and other persons, looked down on this new connexion with a perversion of judgment, an unkindness of feeling, a forgetfulness of ancient friendship, an illiberality of judging of others' motives and feelings, and an absurdity of anger and contempt, that now can only excite astonishment, as being totally inadequate to the cause. Dr. Johnson certainly led the way: his secession gave the signal to his followers to depart from the fallen fortunes and degrading society of Streatham. The offence, the *causa*

* In our estimation, the most extraordinary productions of early genius in our language are the *Old Bachelor* of Congreve, which he produced at nineteen, the *Poems of Chatterton*, and the *Essay on Criticism* by Pope. Dr. Johnson calls the last "a stupendous performance of a youth not twenty years old."—REV.

teterrima belli, was really this, neither more nor less,—that a brewer's widow had married a teacher of music; and Miss Burney, herself the daughter of a music master, was in consequence to remove from Mrs. Piozzi, as of a person who had lost *caste*. "Had Mrs. Thrale," says Lord Brougham, "not only been seduced, but thrown herself on the stage, for subsistence, nay on the town for a livelihood, these high-bred personages could not have mourned more tenderly over her conduct." Her fate, her fall, her sad lot, the pity of her friends, and the exultation of her foes, are the terms applied to the widow of a wealthy brewer, *son of a common porter*, because she lowered herself to contract a second marriage with a well-educated gentleman, whose circumstances led him to gain an honest subsistence by teaching the finest music in the world. For Miss Burney's thoughtless folly there can be no excuse; and her father, a person of the very same rank and profession with Mr. Piozzi, appears to have adopted the same senseless cant, as if it were less lawful to marry an Italian musician than an English. "To be sure Mrs. Thrale," says Miss Burney, "was lineally descended from Adam de Salzbouurg, who came over with William the Conqueror; but assuredly that worthy, unable to write his name, would have held Dr. Johnson himself in as much contempt as his fortunate rival, and would have regarded his alliance equally disreputable with the Italian's, could his consent have been asked." The folly of all this outbreak of a bookseller's son and a music-master's daughter, will be more evident, when we observe that we are acquainted with more than one person, and all able to judge of the character of men and the demands of society, who knew Mr. Piozzi well, and from them all we have received the same unvaried account,—that he was a person of conduct unimpeachable, of manners pleasing and gentlemanlike, and of talents and conversation cultivated and refined. Lord Brougham says, that Dr. Johnson was himself in *love* with Mrs. Thrale, and hated Mr. Piozzi, as a rejected suitor hates the successful one; but we think this out of the question. He could not be her lover without aspiring to become her husband; and at Johnson's age, and with his infirmities, and complaints, and diseases, the hope of marrying Mrs. Thrale would be hardly entertained by him, *even making the largest allowances for that self-delusion which operates on all*, in cases where personal vanity and interest are concerned. However that may be, when Miss Burney relinquished the friendship of Mrs. Thrale, she lost necessarily much of that learned and accomplished society which frequented her house. Many years elapsed, and, indeed, long after, when the blaze of her early fame had softened down into the milder form of an established reputation, Miss Burney published the Memoirs of her Father; in which she also introduced her recollections of the eminent persons she had known, and the literary circles in which she had moved, introducing various passages of Johnson's conversations, public and private, and something, too, of one who, equal to Johnson in talents, was not so fortunate as Johnson in possessing a willing chronicler of his wisdom and wit.

Of the little that has come down to us of the conversational and familiar eloquence of *Burke*,* we do not know where to find a more animated

* "How truly grieved," says Madame d'Arblay, "was I to hear of the death of young Mr. Burke from Mr. Lock. What a dreadful blow upon his father and mother! To come at the instant of the son's highest and most honourable advancement, and of the father's retirement to the bosom of his family from public life. His brother,

picture (with the exception perhaps of a few pages in Boswell) than in Miss Burney's pages.* In fact, the materials of this work were as rich and various in biographical history and amusing anecdote as any writer could wish to have possessed, and would, if used with only common discretion and arranged with ordinary taste, have been little less popular than the pages of Boswell. But, in the long interval which elapsed between Miss Burney's latest work of fiction and her first efforts of Biography, she had been compounding and fabricating for her use a language, or jargon, as without meaning or purpose, so we believe without example.† "It is truly painful," says Lord Brougham, "to say, what is the real truth, that so excellent a writer as this lady once was should have ended by becoming the very worst, without any single exception, of all writers whose names ever survived themselves. Such vile passages as these are in every page of her late works, and are surpassed by others: A 'sweetness of mutual attraction that magnetised longer from infirmity, and deterioration of intellect from decay of years' (ii. 44). Such outrages are all but breaches of decorum."‡ In consequence of this, the work was far from successful: it was only partially read, little talked of, and speedily forgotten. After another long interval the first volume of the present work appeared, which, in literary history, particularly in what related to *Dr. Johnson*,§ formed a valuable accession to the former ones, and in many respects was not at all inferior to Boswell's in dramatic force of narrative, and vivid representation of

too, gone so lately! I am most sincerely sorry indeed and quite shocked, as there seemed so little suspicion of such an event's approach, by your account of the joy caused by Lord Fitzwilliam's kindness. Pray tell me, if you hear, how poor Mr. Burke and his most amiable wife endure this calamity, and how they are," &c. Perhaps it is not generally known, that young Mr. Burke died in what is called "Cromwell House;" a house that stands in the cross lanes connecting Old Brompton with Kensington. He was taken there for the supposed mildness of the air. The day he died he came into the room where his father and mother were: "What is that noise," he said, "at the window? Is it rain?" "No, my dear," said his mother, "it is the wind blowing the withered leaves against the glass." He then repeated from Milton,

"—— Ye winds that from four quarters blow
Resound His praise, and bow your heads, ye pines,
And every plant in sign of homage wave."

"Repeat that," she said; he did, and fell back in her arms, and we believe soon after expired. From this blow, too severe to bear, Burke never rallied, and it would be painful to describe what we have heard of his sufferings. One small plain tablet in Beaconsfield Church incloses the names of Burke, his brother, his son, and his widow. His house has long been levelled to the ground, but his name still survives in the grateful recollections of the parish.—Rev.

* "You have had nothing finer said of you than was said last night of *Burke* and me. We were at the Bishop of St. Asaph's, in his life little better than your bishop, and towards twelve we fell into a talk, to which the ladies listened—just as they do to you—and said, as I heard, 'There is no rising unless somebody will cry fire.'" Johnson's *Letters to Thrale*, ii. 127.—Rev.

† "Is it possible that the force of flattery, even in a *Bishop*, could go further than in Bishop Jebb's compliment to Madame d'Arblay, on her *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*? "Your work gives new materials for the History of the Human Mind, and its occasional defects in point of style are so valuable, as an additional evidence of its genuineness and truth to Nature." !! v. vol. vii. p. 376.—Rev.

‡ See Lord Brougham's *Life of Johnson*, p. 82.

§ We think, if the copyright is out, that Mr. Bohn would do wisely to print Miss Burney's *Life of her father* in his Standard Library, getting it *new written*. A better book than it could be made for his purpose we do not know: and we may add, that if the two parts of Mr. Green's *Diary* were republished in the same form, and edited by his very accomplished son, it would be acceptable to the public.—Rev.

conversational discussion. Again, all this disappeared as soon as the door of Mrs. Thrale's house was no longer frequented; and, after this had closed, Madame d'Arblay had to rely on her own powers of entertainment,—her domestic anecdotes, her conjugal fondness, her maternal anxieties, her filial affection, and her personal experiences. Mr. Lock took the place of Sir William Pepys, and Monsieur d'Arblay of Dr. Johnson. Her subsequent appointment at the Court opened to her new subjects of description, and new themes of narration,—with what delicacy, with what propriety, with what prudence, with what honour and fidelity they have been detailed, we have now no time to discuss. Certain it was that, for the first time in the annals of our history, the very recesses of royalty, in their utmost privacy, were laid open and exposed to the gaze and curiosity of the public eye,—

Adparent domus intus, et atria longa patescunt,
Adparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum.

The natural quickness and gaiety of the monarch, the guarded reserve and matronly dignity of the queen, and the youthful loquacity and affectionate openness of the princesses, were carefully recorded and preserved by a servant whom they had paid and pensioned, for the gratification of future curiosity, and the expectations of future emolument; but, as sure as we act wrongly, so sure the punishment comes to our own door. Of all the persons who move in this court circle, none we think appears in so humiliating a form as Miss Burney herself, or is so deeply tainted with the infection that attacks all those that breathe the artificial atmosphere of royalty. We spare her one passage in which she stands self-condemned; but a writer whom we have quoted before observes, among the effects of a court life, "the dreadful *prostration of the understanding* which may be seen to arise, *at least among the subordinate figures* of the courtly group." Of this part of the Memoirs we have extracted one short specimen only, which we believe will in no way injure the reputation of the illustrious persons to whom it relates; and we only lament that we were disappointed in our better purpose of discovering and exhibiting whatever in these volumes will add to or illustrate the *literary* history of the country. Scarcely anything was to be discovered. Instead of the logical arguments of Johnson, the exuberant eloquence of Burke, the classical elegance of Pepys, or the lively anecdote of Seward, we have endless epistles, written in the reciprocation of domestic intercourse, and intended we presume only for the gratification of intimate connexions. We have histories of Mr. d'Arblay's gardening, of Master d'Arblay's cleverness, and of Madame d'Arblay's economy and poverty; and certainly—"Such weakness as marks many of her sentiments, such deeply-seated vanity as pervades the whole of her memoirs, cannot certainly be surpassed, if they can be matched, in the less delicate effusions of Mr. Boswell's self-esteem."*

We must begin by the first mention we find of any person whose name is worthy of preservation.

P. 19.—"What an excellent opening Mr. Canning has made at last! *Entre nous soit dit*, I remember, when at Windsor, that I was told Mr. Fox came to Eton purposely to engage to himself

that young man, from the already great promise of his rising abilities; and he made dinners for him and his nephew, Lord Holland, to teach them political lessons. It must have had an odd effect

* See Lord Brougham's *Lives*, ii. p. 3.

upon him, I think, to hear such a speech from his disciple. Mr. Lock now sends us the papers for the debates every two or three days. He cannot quicker, as his

own household readers are so numerous. I see almost nothing of Mr. Windham in them, which vexes me; but I see Mr. Windham in Mr. Canning," &c.

The following letter from Talleyrand * to the d'Arblys, when he had received positive orders from the English Government to quit England in five days (January 1794), will be read with interest, and especially the writer's abjuration of all future engagements in political life.

"Londres, 2 Mars, 1794.

"Adieu, mon cher d'Arbly. Je quitte votre pays jusqu'au moment où il n'appartiendra plus aux petites passions des hommes. Alors j'y reviendrai; non, en vérité, pour m'occuper d'affaires, car il y a longtemps que je les ai abandonnées pour jamais, mais pour voir les excellents habitans du Surry. J'espère savoir assez d'Anglais pour entendre Madame d'Arbly: d'ici à quatre mois je ne vais faire autre chose que l'étudier; et pour apprendre le beau et bon langage c'est *Evelina* et *Cecilia* qui sont mes livres d'étude et de plaisir.

"Je vous souhaite, mon cher ami, toute espèce de bonheur; et vous êtes en position de remplir tous mes souhaits.

"Je ne sais combien de tems je resterai en Amérique; s'il se référoit quelque chose de raisonnable et de stable pour notre malheureux pays, je reviendrais; si l'Europe s'abîme dans la campagne prochaine, je préparerais en Amérique des asyles à tous mes amis. Adieu!—mes hommages à Madame d'Arbly, et à Madame Philips, je vous en prie. Je vous demande, et vous promets amitié pour la vie.

"TALLEYRAND."

Dr. Burney writes thus to his daughter in May 1795:

"I am halloed on prodigiously in my *Metastasio* mania. All the critics—Warton, Twining, Nares, and Dr. Charles (Burney)—say that his *Estratto dell' Arte Poetica d' Aristotile*, which I am now translating, is the best piece of dramatic criticism that has ever been written. 'Bless my heart,' says Warton, 'I that have been all my life defending the three unities am overset.' 'Aye,' quoth I, 'has he not made you all ashamed of them? You learned folks are only theorists in theatrical matters; but *Metastasio* had sixty years' successful practice. There—go to.' My dear Fanny, before you write another play you must read *Aristotle* and

Horace, as expounded by my dear *Metastasio*. But, *basta*. You know when I take up a favourite author, as a Johnson, a Haydn, or a *Metastasio*, I do not soon lay him down, or let him be run down.

"The *Club* has been very much crowded this season. Mr. Fox was at the last, and Windham, who, coming late, did not put a good face on the discovery. However, all were very loquacious and good-humoured. We have vacancies—poor Sir William Jones has occasioned one; but black balls have been plenty. Three or four d—lish democrats, *Dieu merci!* have had the door shut upon them," &c.

Again in June the Doctor writes:—

"Mason has sent me his *Essays on Church Music* (the only book he gave

away, according to Mr. Stonehewer). He is very civil to me in all parts of his book,

* Madame d'Arbly's opinion of Talleyrand underwent some alteration in the course of time. In 1798, she writes. "But Talleyrand!—how like myself you must have felt at his conduct! indignant—amazed—ashamed! our first prepossession against him was instinct—he conquered it by pains indefatigable to win us, and he succeeded astonishingly, for we became partial to him almost to fondness. The part he now acts against England may be justified, perhaps, by the spirit of revenge; but the part he submits to perform of coadjutor with the worst of villains—with Barras—Ruebel—Merlin—marks some internal atrocity of character that disgusts as much as it disappoints me. And now, a last stroke, which appears in yesterday's paper, gives the finishing hand to his portrait in my eyes. He has sent and written to the King of Prussia to order the Duke of Brunswick to banish and drive from his dominions all the emigrants there in asylum; and among these are the Archbishop of Rennes (his uncle), and—his own mother!" &c.—This passage is curious and interesting as to Talleyrand's exertions to gain success in English society.—REV.

but is more tolerant to parochial psalmody than I have been in my life, or ever shall be; but for this he apologises, and I laugh at the cause of our difference. I must tell you what happened at Mrs. Crewe's *déjeuner*. I arrived late, and met many people coming away, but still found the house and gardens full of fashionables. It was a cold lunch day, and after eating was over people went into a bit of a garden to a lottery, or to take a turn. Among the peripatetic politicians there was Lord Sheffield, the Master of the Rolls, Canning, with abundance of *ceteras*, and Mr. Erskine. On meeting him and Mrs. Erskine, we renewed last year's acquaintance. After we had passed each other several times, we got into conversation, and what do you think about, but the reform of Parliament? He told me his whole plan of virtuous representation—what new county members were to be added, what rotten boroughs destroyed, and his ideas of keeping down corruption from ruining the state. *It is not to be quite universal suffrage at elections, which are to be triennial, &c. &c.* 'Well but,' says I, quietly, 'can government go on without influence, or a majority when its measures are good?' 'Oh!

yes—the people will be in good humour, and easily governed.' 'But, my good sir, you who understand these things so much better than I—be so good as to tell me what is the ultimate end of reform, if the present constitution of King, Lords, and Commons is allowed to subsist, but to make it easy to pull down a minister, at least? and if it is rendered easy to pull down Mr. Pitt, will it not be easy to pull down Mr. Fox, or any successor?' He did not seem prepared for so queer a question: he shuffled about, and gave me an equivocal 'no,' which more decidedly said 'yes.' All this while he had hold of my arm, and people stared at our intimacy; while that rogue Mrs. Crewe, and the Marchioness of Buckingham, were upstairs, sitting at a window, wondering and laughing at our confabulation. I have been able to call on Lord Orford but twice since my illness. He was at Strawberry Hill the first time; the second I found him quite alone, and he was very cordial, quaint, and pleasant—made great enquiries after you, and seemed main eager about my *Métastasio*, and—would you think it?—charged me to give plenty of translations from his poetry," &c.

Madame d'Arblay, when about printing her "Camilla," writes to her father—

"I own I do not like calling it a *novel*—it gives so simply the notion of a mere love story that I recoil a little from it. I mean the work to be sketches of characters, and morals put into action—not a romance. I remember the word '*novel*' was long in

the way of 'Cecilia,' as I was told, at the Queen's house, and it was not permitted to be read by the Princesses till sanctioned by a *Bishop's* recommendation—the late Dr. Ross of Exeter."

It is amusing to see the confidence with which Madame d'Arblay announces her discovery of the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, which was making a great sensation in the literary world at that time.

"I think I would risk my new cottage against sixpence that I have guessed the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*. Is it not Mr. Mason?*" The verses I think

equal to anybody: those on Shakspeare—'His pen he dipped in mind,' are demi-divine. And who else could so well interweave what concerns music? could so

* This conjecture about *Mason* being the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* was bad enough. The *prose* was too learned to be his, the *poetry* too flat and tame: had people, instead of judging from their own feelings, caprices, or prepossessions, endeavoured to clear up this mystery by the evidence of facts, the materials were not wanting, as we have before pointed out in this Magazine, and to which we now refer them for fuller particulars. Some years before the *Pursuits of Literature* appeared, there was published at Cambridge, in quarto, a Heroic Epistle to Dr. Watson, and a prose appendix, so similar to the *Pursuits of Literature*, in style, manner, argument, that no one could doubt that both productions belonged to one and the same author. Now this Epistle to Dr. Watson was also known to be Mr. Mathias's. *Mason* was, however, the undoubted and sole author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," the cleverest satire since the days of Pope. Gifford's subject in the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, was not worthy of the talent bestowed on it. The "Epistle from Oberon to Sir Joseph Banks" is clever, and finished in style; but, though we have heard it attributed to *Sheridan*, we are not convinced.—*REV.*

attack Dr. Parr for his severity against Lurd, who had to himself addressed an essay on the Marks of Imitation?—be so interested and so difficult to write about the exquisite Gray? Who so well how to appreciate works of gardening? Who, so singularly, be the *Sovereign*, the *Government*, yet bly not for George the Third, nor William Pitt? And then, the lines form his sort of epitaph seem for (Mason) alone designed. How dly he has flogged all around him, ow cleverly!

but I am very angry about the excellent Marchioness of Buckingham. The *Popery* in these days seems to me

most marvellous; the fear of *Infidelity* seems a thousand times more rational. 'Tis, however, a very first-rate production. The hymns, in his open name, are most gratefully accepted by my excellent neighbour, Mr. Cooke. We have not yet read *Le Vaillant*. We are not much struck with 'The Creole': it is too full of trite observations introduced sentimentously. 'Clarentine' is written with much better taste. We have just been lent 'Caleb Williams, or Things as they are.' Mr. Lock, who says its design is execrable, avers that *one* little word is omitted in its title, which should be thus,—'or Things as they are *not*.'

another letter she persists in her pen, too, thought the prose of the 'Pur- of Literature' too spirited and too good for Mason, when compared with what is seen of his general letters; but her styles, in prose as well as poetry, have seen compositions, rather than those, which he wrote formerly to Mrs. y, so full of satire, point, and epigrammatic severity and derision, upon of their mutual acquaintance whom confidentially named, that I feel not the scruple for my opinion. In those with which that revered old friend ted me when her eyesight failed for g them herself, there were also many ous sketches of certain persons, and tures as strong of the pencil as the

previous conclusions:—

pen. They were written in his season of democracy, and my dear Mr. Delany made me *destroy all that were mischievous*. The highest personages with whom she was not then peculiarly, as afterwards, connected, were held up to so much ridicule that her early regard and esteem diminished as her loyalty increased, and immediately on her taking possession of the house given her at Windsor by the King, she *struck the name of Mr. Mason from her will*, in which she had bequeathed him her *Sacharissa*, which he had particularly admired, and left it to me. I did not know this till she was no more, when Mrs. Agnew informed me of the period of alteration."

The following account is given of the funeral of Mr. Burke, which is a day remembered and talked of by the elder inhabitants of Beaconsfield to whom that illustrious statesman was endeared by his benevolent act, and whose death gave a severe blow to the prosperity of the town.

I was invited to poor Mr. Burke's funeral by Mrs. Crewe, and two notes from Beaconsfield. Malone and I went to Beaconsfield (Duke of Portland's) together in the morning this day sevennight, with two carriages added to mine. Mrs. Crewe had come to me thither when she went down to Beaconsfield. We found the Duke of P. there with the Duke of Devonshire, and Windham, to dinner. The Chancellor and members of the House of Commons could not leave London till four o'clock, but I did a little after seven. We all set off for Beaconsfield, where we found most of the pall-bearers—Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Inchiquin, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, with Doctors King and Lawrence, North, Dudley North, and many of the deceased's private friends, though by repeated injunction the funeral was to be very private. We had all hatbands, gloves, and he left a list to

whom rings of remembrance were to be sent, among whom my name occurred; and a jeweller has been here for my measure. I went back to Bulstrode, by invitation, with the two Dukes, the Chancellor, and Speaker, Windham, Malone, and Secretary King.* I stayed there till Sunday evening, and got home just before the dreadful storm. The duke was extremely hospitable and civil—pressed me much to stay longer and go with them, the Chancellor, Speaker, Windham, and Mr. Crewe, to Pinn (*Penn*), to see the school founded by Mr. Burke for the male children of French emigrant nobles; but I could not with prudence stay, having a couple of ladies waiting for me in London, and two extra horses with me. So much for poor Mr. Burke, certainly one of the greatest men of the present century, and I think I might say the best orator and statesman of modern times. He had his

afterwards Bishop of Rochester, executor to Burke, and editor of his Works.—REV. INT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

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passions and prejudices to which I did not subscribe, but I always admired his great abilities, friendship, and urbanity, and it

would be ungrateful in you and me, to whom he was certainly partial, not to feel and lament his loss," &c.

Our next literary introduction is to a very different family, though well worthy of respect, not only for their abilities and learning, but for admirable conduct of life, moral worth, and domestic virtues.

"Imagine my surprise the other day, my dearest Padre, at receiving a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. We had never visited, and only met one evening at Mr. Burrows's by appointment, whither I was carried to meet her by Mrs.

Chapone. They are at Dorking on a visit to Dr. Aikin, her brother, who is there at a lodging for his health. I received them with great pleasure, for I think highly both of her talents and her character, and he seems a very gentle good sort of man."

Some short time after she writes,—

"I was extremely surprised to be told by the maid a gentleman and lady had called at the door, who sent in a card, and begged to know if I could admit them; and to see the names on the card were Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. I have never seen them more than twice; the first time, by their own desire, Mrs. Chapone* carried me to meet them at Mr. Burrows's; the other time I think was at Mrs. Chapone's. You must be sure I could not hesitate to receive, and receive with thankfulness, this civility from the authoress of the most useful books, next to Mrs. Trimmer's, that have been for dear little children; though this with the world is probably her very secondary merit, her many pretty poems, and particularly songs, being generally esteemed. But many more have written these as well, and not a few better; for children's books she began the new walk which has since been so well cultivated, to the great information as well as utility of parents. Mr. Barbauld is a dissenting minister—an author also, but I am unacquainted with his works. They were in our little dining parlour, the only one that has any chairs in it, and began apologies for their visit, but I interrupted and finished them with my

thanks. She is much altered, but not for the worse to me, though she is for herself, since the flight of her youth, which is evident, has taken also with it a great portion of an almost set smile, which had an air of determined complacency and prepared acquiescence, that seemed to result from a sweetness which never risked being off guard. I remember Mrs. Chapone's saying to me, after our interview, 'She is a very good young woman, as well as replete with talents; but why must one always smile so?' It makes my poor jaws ache to look at her.' We talked, of course, of that excellent lady, and you will believe I did not quote her notions of smiling. The Burrows family, she told me, was quite broken up; old Mrs. Amy alone remaining alive. Her brother, Dr. Aikin, with his family, were passing the summer at Dorking, on account of his ill health, the air of that town having been recommended for his complaints. The Barbaulds were come to spend some time with him, and would not be so near without renewing their acquaintance. They had been walking in Norbury Park, which they admired very much, and Mrs. Barbauld very elegantly said, 'If there was such a public officer as a legislator of

* Mrs. Chapone is often mentioned in these Memoirs; a name once celebrated, but which has, with many other stars once brilliant, disappeared from the zenith. We transcribe one passage relating to her, perhaps the last that will be quoted, before her name is entirely forgotten. "Mrs. Chapone spoke warmly of *Camilla*, especially of Sir Hugh, but told me she had detected me in some Gallicisms, and pointed them out. She pressed me in a very flattering manner to write again; and dear Hetty, forgetting our relationship's decency, seconded her so heartily you must have laughed to hear her hoping we could never furnish our house till I went again to the press. When Mrs. Chapone heard of my father's difficulties about Chelsea, and fears of removal, on account of his *twenty thousand volumes*,—"Twenty thousand volumes!" she repeated; "bless me! why, how can he so encumber himself? Why does he not burn half? for how much must be to spare that never can be worth his looking at from such a store? And can he want to keep them all? I should not have suspected Dr. Burney, of all men, of being such a Dr. Orkborne!" We must observe, in justice to Dr. Burney, that this was a most judicious collection of books, and very curious in *belles lettres*.—Rev.

tastes, Mr. Lock ought to be chosen for it."

* * * * *

"Almost all our discourse was upon the Irish rebellion. Mrs. Barbauld is a very little diminutive figure, but well bred and sensible. I borrowed her poems, afterwards, of Mr. Daniel, who chanced to have them, and have read them with much esteem of the piety and worth they exhibit, and real admiration of the last amongst them, which is an epistle to Mr. Wilberforce in favour of the demolition of the slave trade, in which her energy seems to spring from the real spirit of virtue, suffering at the luxurious de-

pravity which can tolerate in a free land so unjust, cruel, and abominable a traffic. We returned their visit together in a few days at Dr. Aikin's lodgings at Dorking, where, as she permitted M. d'Arblay to speak French, they had a very animated discourse upon buildings, French and English, each supporting those of their own country with great spirit, but my monsieur, to own the truth, having greatly the advantage both in manner and argument. He was in spirits, and came forth with his best exertions. Dr. Aikin looks very sickly, but is said to be better; he has a good countenance," &c.

The following are a few among the short miscellaneous notices.

"I have heard much of the visit of Mrs. Damer and the Miss B—— (Berrys) to Paris, and their difficulty to get introduced to the First Consul. A lady here told us, she had been called upon by Miss B——, who had complained with much energy upon this subject, saying, 'We have been everywhere—seen everything—heard everybody—beheld such sights! listened to such discourse! joined such society! and all to obtain *his* notice!' 'Don't you think it very extraordinary that *he* should not him-

self desire to see Mrs. Damer?' 'Madame,' replied the lady, 'perhaps if you had done but half this, the First Consul might have desired to see you both.' 'But don't you imagine,' answered she, laughing, 'we came over from England to see you *ci-devants*? We can see such as you at home.' She was gone before our arrival; and, as I understood, succeeded at last in obtaining an introduction. They were both, Mrs. Damer and Miss B——, as I am told, very gay and agreeable, as well as enterprising, and extremely well *répandues*."

The following little piece of female prudery is not uninteresting, and we are quite sure that Madame d'Arblay's scruples were very unnecessary.

"I held a private discourse with Mademoiselle de ——— upon my embarrassment as to *Madame de Staël*, from the character she had borne in England; which embarrassment was not much lighted, by her telling me it was not held more fair in France! Yet, that every where the real evil is highly exaggerated by report, envy, and party-spirit, all allow. She gives, however, great assemblies at which all Paris *assist*, and though not solicited or esteemed by her early friends and admirers, she is admired, and pitied, and received by them. I would she were gone to Copet. Madame de Grandmaison, a very favourite friend of M. d'Arblay, came to visit me. She is a very handsome woman, and thought very clever and agreeable; but I was too much disturbed either to enjoy or grudge of her conversation. What most perplexed me at this period was the following note from Madame de Staël.

"Je voudrais vous témoigner mon empressement, Madame, et je crains d'être indiscrette j'espère que vous aurez la bonté de me faire dire quand vous serez assez remise des fatigues de votre voyage

pour que je puisse avoir l'honneur de vous voir sans vous importuner.

NECKER STAEL DE H.

'Ce 4 floral.'

"How is it possible, when even the common civility of a card for her card is not returned, that she can have brought herself thus to descend from her proud heights to solicit the renewal of an acquaintance broken so abruptly in England, and so palpably shunned in France? Is it that the regard she appeared to conceive for me in England was not only sincere but constant? If so, I must very much indeed regret a waste of kindness her character and conduct make it impossible for me to repay, even though, on this spot, I am assured all her misfortunes are aggravated, nay caricatured, by report, and that she exerts her utmost influence, and calls forth her best talents, upon every occasion which presents itself, for serving those who have been her friends; and that, notwithstanding circumstances and disunion, either in politics or morals, may have made them become her enemies. Her generosity is cited as truly singular upon this head, and

I have heard histories of her returning, personally, good for evil that would do honour to any character living. What a strangely complex mixture, my dearest father, is that mixture which forms human nature! that good, or rather the good qualities, may unite with almost every frailty! After much deliberation and discussion, my French master composed the following answer.

'Madame d'Arblay ne peut qu'être

And so we hear no more of her.

The following is an account of a royal dinner, as seen *couleur de rose* by the delighted Doctor. Those who knew the Prince a little more intimately, know *how far his power of quoting Homer went*, and will not easily forget the name which Lord Erskine transferred to him from the Vicar of Wakefield, on that account.

"Your brother Dr. Charles, and I, have had the honour last Tuesday of dining with the Prince of Wales at Lord Melbourne's, at the particular desire of his Royal Highness. He is so good-humoured and gracious to those against whom he has no party prejudice, that it is impossible not to be flattered by his politeness and condescension. I was astonished to find him, amidst such constant dissipation, possessed of so much learning, wit, knowledge of books in general, discrimination of character, as well as original humour. *He quoted Homer to my son as readily as if the beauties of Dryden and Pope had been under consideration.* And as to music, he is an excellent critic; has an enlarged taste—admiring whatever is good in its kind, of whatever age or country the composers or performers may be; without, however, being insensible to the superior genius and learning necessary to some kinds of music more than others.

infiniment flattée de l'extrême bonté de Madame la Comtesse de Staël. Elle aura très certainement l'honneur de se présenter chez Madame de Staël aussitôt que possible.'

"Cooler than this it was not easy to write, and the *ne peut qu'être* is a *tour-nure* that is far enough from flattering. I hope, however, it will prepare her for the frozen kind of intercourse which alone can have place between us."

The conversation was general and lively, in which several of the company, consisting of eighteen or twenty, took a share, till towards the *heel* of the evening, or rather the *toe* of the morning; for we did not rise from table till one o'clock, when Lady Melbourne having returned from the opera with her daughters, coffee was ordered; during which his Royal Highness took me aside: and talked exclusively about music nearly half an hour, and as long *with your brother concerning Greek literature.* He is a most excellent mimic of well-known characters: had we been in the dark, any one would have sworn that Dr. Parr and Kemble were in the room. Besides being possessed of a great fund of original humour, and good humour, he may with truth be said, to have as much wit as Charles the Second, with much more learning—for his merry majesty could spell no better than the *bourgeois gentil-homme*."

Of the French literati of that period Madame d'Arblay does not appear to have had much knowledge. The mention of them goes but a little further than their names, yet we confess that we should have been glad to have received some further information concerning an old friend L'Abbé Morellet, and should not have objected to any anecdotes of Monsieur and Madame Suard, that she could have given. She says,

"I have not met M. Suard for many months, but I have sent him and his lady your kind words by Lally Tolendal, and they have both expressed themselves highly gratified by your remembrance. The *Abbé Morellet*, now 85 or 86, walks about Paris like a young man, and pre-

serves his spirits, memory, and pleasure in existence, and has a *bookery* in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it, as they do to visit that of a certain other member of *les beaux arts* of our Institute."

Again she says,

"*Monsieur Suard* is still as active in literature, as much sought in society, and as alive in the world, as when you knew

him. The *Abbé Morellet*, about five years ago, sung me a ballad of his own composition, at the house of Madame de Tessé,

that he made upon completing his 80th year; it was gay, touching, amusing, and informing. I will endeavour to get you a copy. He is now member of the *Corps Legislatif*, and, to the entertainment of his numerous friends, wears, when in *grand*

costume, a sword. He is quite well, cheerful, spirited, and chattily agreeable; and still tall and upright. I am charmed to see how literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life," &c.

We must not, in the paucity of literature, omit the mention of the following name.

"Have you Mr. Twining still? O that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would glady upon our pleasure in his sight. The weather now is such as to make bare walls rather agreeable, and without he would see what he loves in fair views, and what he so strongly denominates 'God's gallery of pictures;' and our one little live piece would not, I think, excite in him much black bile. If he is still with you, do speak for us. . . . Another family visit, which took place this summer, gave us pleasure of a far more easy nature, because unmix'd with watchful anxiety. This was from Charles and his son, who by an appointment, for which he begged our consent, brought with him also Mr. Professor Young, of Glasgow, a man whose learning sits upon him far lighter than Mr. Broome's. Mr. Young has the *bonhomme* of M. de Lally, with as much native humour as he has acquired erudition. He has a face that looks all honesty and kindness, and manners gentle and humble; an enthusiasm for whatever he thinks excellent, whether in talents or character, in art or in nature, and is altogether a man it seems impossible to know, even for a day, and not to love and wish well. This latter is probably the effect of his own cordial dis-

position to amity. He took to us all three so evidently and so warmly, and was so smitten with our little dwelling, its situation and simplicity, and so much struck with what he learned and saw of M. d'Arblay's cultivating literally his own grounds, and literally being his own gardener, after finding, by conversation, what a use he had made of his earlier days in literary attainments, that he seemed as if he thought himself brought to a vision of the golden age—such was the appearance of his own sincere and upright mind in rejoicing to see happiness where there was palpably no luxury, no wealth. It was a most agreeable surprise to me to find such a man in Mr. Professor Young, as I had expected a sharp though amusing satirist, from his very comic but sarcastic imitation of Dr. Johnson's 'Lives,' in a criticism upon Gray's 'Elegy.' . . . I learned from them that Mr. Rogers, author of the 'Pleasures of Memory,' that most sweet poem, had ridden round the lanes about our domain to view it, and stood—or made his horse stand—at our gate a considerable time to examine our Camilla Cottage,—a name, I am sorry to find, Charles, or some one, had spread to him; and he honoured all with his good word. I should like to meet with him," &c.

Dr. Burney now writes a long poem on *Astronomy*, and accordingly goes to Slough to consult Dr. Herschel; Dr. Burney being ignorant of astronomy, and Dr. Herschel detesting and despising poetry.

"I drove through Slough in my way to Windsor, in order to ask at Dr. Herschel's* door when my visit would be least

inconvenient to him—that night, or next morning. The *good soul* was at dinner, but came to the door himself to press me

* "Herschel has been in town for short spurts, and back again, two or three times, leaving Mrs. Herschel behind in town to transact law business. I have had him here during two whole days. I read to him the first five books without any one objection, except a little hesitation at my saying, upon Bailly's authority, that if the sun was to move round the earth, according to Ptolemy, instead of the earth round the sun, as in the Copernican system, the nearest fixed star in every second must constantly run at the rate of near one hundred thousand miles.—"Stop a little," said he; "I fancy you have greatly underrated the velocity required—but I will calculate it at home;" and at his second visit he brought me a slip of paper, written by his sister, as I suppose he had dictated. "Hence we see that Sirius, if it revolved round the earth, would move at the rate of 1426 millions of miles per second.—Hence the required velocity of Sirius in its orbit would be above 7305 times greater than that of light." This was all I had to correct of doctrine in the first five books: and he was so humble as to confess that I knew more of the *history* of astronomy than he did, and had surprised him with the mass of information I had got together. He thanked me for the entertainment and

to alight immediately, and partake of his family repast; and this he did so heartily that I could not resist. I was introduced to the family at table, four ladies, and a little boy about the age and size of *Martin*. I was quite shocked at seeing so many females. I expected, not knowing that Herschel was married, only to have found Miss Herschel; but there was a very old lady, the mother, I believe, of Mrs. Herschel, who was at the head of the table herself, and a Scots lady (a Miss Wilson, daughter of a Dr. Wilson of Glasgow, an eminent astronomer), Miss Herschel, and the little boy. I expressed my concern and shame at disturbing them at this time of the day, told my story [*his disappointment at Lord Chesterfield's*], at which they were so cruel as to rejoice, and went so far as to say that they rejoiced at the accident which had brought me there, and hoped I would send my carriage away, and take a bed with them. They were sorry they had no stables for my horses. I thought it necessary, you may be sure, to *faire la petite bouche*, but, in spite of my blushes, I was obliged to submit to my trunk being taken in, and the car sent to the inn just by. We soon grew acquainted,—I mean the ladies and I,—and, before dinner was over, we seemed old friends just met after a long absence. Mrs. Herschel is sensible, good humoured, unpretending, and well bred; Miss Herschel all shyness and virgin modesty; the Scots lady sensible and harmless; and the little boy entertaining, promising, and comical. Herschel, you know, and everybody knows, is one of the most pleasing and well-bred natural characters of the present age, as well as the greatest astronomer. Your health was drunk after dinner (put that into your pocket); and, after much social conversation, and a few hearty laughs, the ladies proposed to take a walk, in order, I believe, to leave Herschel and me together. We walked and talked round his great telescope, till it grew damp and dusk; then retreated into his study to philosophise.

The doctor, however, not long after, found an audience more poetically inclined.

"I have terminated," he writes to his daughter, "the twelfth book of my poem, and transcribed it fair for your hearing or perusal. Mrs. and Miss Crewe, and Miss Hayman (now Privy Purse to the Princess of Wales), have been attending Walker's

I had a string of questions ready to ask, and astronomical difficulties to solve, which, with looking into curious books and instruments, filled up the time charmingly till tea, which, being drank with the ladies, we two retired again to the *starry*. Now, having paved the way, we began to talk of my poetical plan, and he pressed me to read what I had done. Heaven help his head! My eight books off from 400 to 820 lines would require two or three days to read. He made me unpack my trunk for my MS. from which I read him the titles of the chapters, and begged he would choose any book or character of a great astronomer he pleased. He replied, 'Oh! let us have the beginning.' I read him the first eighteen or twenty lines of the exordium, and then said I rather wished to come to modern times; I was more certain of my ground in high antiquity, than after the time of Copernicus, and began my eighth chapter, entirely on Newton and his system. He gave me the greatest encouragement: said repeatedly that I perfectly understood what I was writing about, and only stopped me at two places. One was at a word too strong for what I had to describe, and the other at one too weak. The doctrine he allowed to be quite orthodox, concerning gravitation, refraction, reflection, optics, comets, magnitudes, distances, revolutions, &c., but made a discovery to me, which, had I known sooner, would have overset me, and prevented my reading any part of my work: *he said he had almost always had an aversion to poetry, which he regarded as the arrangement of fine words, without any useful meaning, or adherence to truth*; but that, when truth and science were united to these fine words, he liked poetry very well; and next morning after breakfast, he made me read as much of another chapter on Des Cartes, &c. as the time would allow, as I had ordered my carriage at twelve. I read, talked, asked questions, and looked at books and instruments till near one, when I set off for Chelsea," &c.

astronomical lectures, and wanted much to hear some at least of my '*Stoff*' read to Windham and Canning. An evening was fixed, when after dinner Windham was to read us his Balloon-journal, Canning a MS. poem, and I a book of my

instruction I had given him,—'Can anything be grander?'—and all this before he knows a word of what I have said of himself—all his discoveries, as you may remember, being kept back for the twelfth and last book. Adad! I begin to be a little conceited," &c.—REV.

Astronomy. The lot fell on me to begin. When I had finished the first book, '*Tocca lei*,' quo' I to Mr. Windham. 'No, no, not yet, another of your books first.' Well, when that was read, '*Tocca lei*,' said I to Mr. Canning; 'No, no,' they all cried out, 'let us all go on,—another

book!' Well, though hoarse, I read on; Mrs. Crewe relieved me, and then Miss Hayman, and then supper was announced; and so I was taken in: the rest, and the 'Balloon' and MS. poem, are to be read comfortably at Mrs. Crewe's villa at Hampstead, as soon as finished," &c.

After a longer interval, our old friend Mrs. Thrale reappears on the stage.

"During my invalidity at Bath, I had an unexpected visit from my Streatham friend (*Mrs. Thrale*), of whom I had lost sight for more than ten years. I saw very few people, but none of an evening nor of a morning, on the days my head was pumped on. When her name was sent in, I was much surprised, but desired she might be admitted; and I received her as an old friend with whom I had spent much time very happily, and never wished to quarrel. She still looks well, but is grave, and candour itself; though still she says good things, and writes admirable

notes and letters, I am told, to my granddaughters, C. and M. of whom she is very fond. We shook hands very cordially, and avoided any allusion to our long separation and its cause. The caro sposo (*Mr. Piozzi*) still lives, but is such an object, from the gout, that the account of his sufferings made me pity him sincerely. He wanted, she told me, to see his old and worthy friend, and *un beau matin* I could not refuse compliance with his wishes. She nurses him with great affection and tenderness, never goes out of his company when he is in pain."

We have in another part a momentary glimpse of Mr. Cumberland, a person who filled in his own time no inconsiderable space in the literary and dramatic world.

"Your conversation with Mr. Cumberland astonished me. I certainly think his experience of stage effect, and his interest with players, so important, as almost constantly to wish to put his sincerity to the test. How has he got those two characters? One, of *Sir Fretful Plagiary*,

detesting all works but those he owns, and all authors but himself; the other, of a man too perfect even to know or conceive the vices of the world,—such as he is painted by Goldsmith in the *Retaliation*;* and which of these characters is true?" &c.

So ends the whole information we have been able to glean on the subject of literature and literary persons—a barren harvest enough! What, then, will the courtly soil afford? Alas! we are afraid, nothing of perennial verdure, or of native fragrance and bloom; but we, though not willing, give the following extract.

"She (the Queen) permitted me to speak a good deal of the Princess of Wirtemberg, whom they still all call Princess Royal. She told me, she had worked her wedding garment, and entirely, and the real labour it had proved, from her steadiness to have no help, well knowing that three stitches done by any other would make it immediately said it was none of it by herself. 'As the bride of a widower,' she continued, 'I know she ought to be in white and gold; but as the King's eldest daughter she had a right to white and silver, which she preferred.' A little then we talked of the late great naval victory, and she said it was singularly encouraging to us that the three great vic-

tories at sea had been 'against our three great enemies, successively: Lord Howe against the French, Lord St. Vincent against the Spaniards, and Lord Duncan against the Dutch.' She spoke very feelingly of the difficult situation of the Orange family, now in England, upon this battle; and she repeated me the contents of a letter from the Princess of Orange, whose character she much extolled upon the occasion, to the Princess Elizabeth, saying she could not bear to be the only person in England to withhold her congratulations to the King upon such an occasion, when no one owed him such obligations; but all she had to regret was that the Dutch had not fought with,

* "Here Cumberland lies, the great Actor of parts,
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts," &c.—REV.

not against, the English; and that the defeat had fallen upon those who ought to be their joint enemies. She admired and pitied, inexpressibly, this poor fugitive Princess. * * * She talked a good deal of the Duchess of York, who continues the first favourite of the whole Royal Family. She told me of her beautiful works, lamented her indifferent health, and expatiated upon her admirable distribution of her time and plan of life, and charming qualities and character. She asked me about Mr. Lock (of *Norbury*) and his family, and honoured me with an ear of uninterrupted attention while I made an harangue of no small length upon the chief in particular, and the rest in general. She seems always to take pleasure in the quick gratification this subject affords me. * * * The King related very pleasantly a little anecdote of Lady ——. 'She brought the little Princess Charlotte, he said, to me just before the review. 'She hoped, she said, I should not take it ill, for, having mentioned it to the child, she built so upon it, that she had thought of nothing else!' 'Now this, cried he, laughing heartily, was pretty strong! How can she know what a child is thinking of, before it can speak?' * * * The Princess of Orange is, I find, a great favourite with them all; the Prince Frederick also, I believe, they like very much; but the Prince himself, she said, has never, in fact, had his education finished. He was married quite a boy; but being married, concluded himself a man, and not only turned off all his instructors, but thought it unnecessary to ask or hear counsel or advice of any one. He is like a fallow field,—that is, not of a soil that can't be improved,—but one that has been left quite to itself, and therefore has no materials put in it for improvement. She then told me, that she had hindered him, with great difficulty, from going to a great dinner, given at the Mansion House, upon the victory of Admiral Duncan. * * * She related with a great deal of humour

her arguments to dissuade him, and his *naïve* manner of combating them. But though she conquered at last she did not convince. The Princess of Orange, she told me, had a most superior understanding, and might guide him sensibly and honourably; but he was so jealous of being thought led by her counsel, that he never listened to it at all. She gave me to understand that this unhappy Princess had had a life of uninterrupted indulgence and prosperity till the late revolution; and that the suddenness of such adversity had rather soured her mind, which, had it met sorrow and evil by any gradations, would have been equal to bearing them even nobly; but so quick a transition from affluence, and power, and wealth, and grandeur, to a fugitive and dependent state, had almost overpowered her. * * * In speaking of Miss Farren's marriage with the Earl of Derby, she displayed that sweet mind which her state and station has so wholly escaped sullying; for, far from expressing either horror or resentment, or derision at an actress being elevated to the rank of second countess of England, she told me, with an air of satisfaction, that she was informed she had behaved extremely well since her marriage, and done many generous and charitable actions. She spoke with pleasure too of the high marriage made by another actress, Miss Wallis, who has preserved a spotless character, and is now the wife of a man of fortune and family, Mr. Campbell, &c. * * * She (the Queen) then spoke more openly upon less public matters—in particular upon the affair, then just recent, of the Duke of Norfolk, who, you may have heard, had drunk at the Whig Club 'To the Majesty of the People,' in consequence of which the King had erased his name from the Privy Council. His Grace had been caricatured drinking from a silver tankard, with the burnt bread, still in flames, touching his mouth, and exclaiming 'Pshaw! my *toast* has burnt my mouth.'

Dr. Burney* writes to his daughter *his* account of royal condescension.

"When the King and Queen, arm in arm, were approaching the place where the Herschel family and I had planted ourselves, one of the Misses Parry heard the Queen say to his Majesty 'There's

Dr. Burney,' when they instantly came to me so smiling and gracious that I longed to throw myself at their feet. 'How do you do, Dr. Burney?' said the King: 'why, you are grown fat and

* The most amusing if not the best portrait of *Dr. Burney* is one that has often excited our mirth at the Society of Arts. The river Thames is carried by tritons, and Dr. Burney in the dress of 1776 is playing a tune to Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh. "I am by no means pleased," said the Duchess Dowager of —, "to see good Dr. Burney with a parcel of naked girls dabbling in a horse-pond." Barry, the painter of these pictures, said, "He could not find any place in Elysium for the *ladies*, so put them all behind a cloud!"—*REV.*

young.' 'Yes, indeed,' said the Queen; 'I was very glad to hear from Madame d'Arblay how well you looked.' 'Why, you used to be as thin as Dr. Lind,' says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath; but these few words were accompanied with such very gracious smiles, and seemingly affectionate good-humour—the whole royal family, except the Prince of Wales, standing by, in the midst of a crowd of the first people in the kingdom for rank and office—that I was afterwards looked at as a sight. After this the King and Queen hardly ever passed by me without a smile and a nod, &c. * * * The King seldom goes into the music-room after the first act, and the second and part of the third were over before we saw anything of him, though we heard his Majesty, the Queen, and Princesses, talking in the next room. At length he came directly up to me and Herschel, and the first question his Majesty asked me was, 'How does astronomy go on?' I, pretending to suppose that he knew nothing

of my poem, said, 'Dr. Herschel will better inform your Majesty than I can.' 'Aye, aye,' says the King; 'but you are going to tell us something with your pen,' and moved his hand in a writing manner. 'What—what—what progress have you made?' 'Sir, it is all finished, and all but the last of twelve books has been read to my friend Dr. Herschel.' The King then looking at Herschel as who would say, 'How is it?'—'It's a very capital work, sir,' says H. 'I wonder how you found time,' said the King. 'I make time, sir.' 'How—how?' 'I take it out of my sleep, sir,' when the considerate good King—'But you'll hurt your health. How long, he added, have you been at it?' 'Two or three years, at odd and stolen moments, sir.' 'Well,' said the King, as he had said to you before, 'whatever you write I am sure will be entertaining.' I bowed most humbly, as ashamed of not deserving so flattering a speech. 'I do n't say it to flatter you,' said the King; 'if I did not think it I would not say it,' &c.

One more extract, and the ungrateful part of our task is finished.

'Almost immediately we began upon the voluntary contributions to the support of the war; and when I mentioned the queen's munificent donation of five thousand pounds a-year for its support, and my admiration of it, from my peculiar knowledge, through my long residence under the royal roof, of the many claims which Her Majesty's benevolence, as well as state, had raised upon her powers, she seemed much gratified by the justice I did her royal mother, and exclaimed eagerly, 'I do assure you, my dear Madame d'Arblay, people ought to know more how good the queen is, for they do not know it half.' And then she told me that she only by accident had learnt almost all that she knew of the queen's bounties. 'And the most I gathered,' she continued, laughing, 'was, to tell you the real truth, by my own impertinence; for when we were at Cheltenham, Lady Courtown (the queen's lady-in-waiting for the country) put her pocket-book down on the table, when I was alone with her, by some chance open at a page where mamma's name was written; so, not guessing at any secret commission, I took it up, and read—Given by Her Majesty's commands—so much, and so much, and so much. And I was quite surprised. However, Lady Courtown made me promise never to mention it to the queen; so I never have. But I long it should be known, for all that; though I would not take such a liberty as to spread it of my own judgment. * * * When I spoke of her own and her royal

sisters' contributions, one hundred pounds per annum, she blushed, but seemed ready to enter upon the subject, even confidentially, and related its whole history. No one ever advised or named it to them, as they have none of them any separate establishment, but all hang upon the queen, from whose pin-money they are provided for, till they marry, or have an household of their own granted by Parliament. 'Yet we all long to subscribe,' cried she, and thought it quite right, if other young ladies did, not to be left out. But the difficulty was, how to do what would not be improper for us, and yet not to be generous at mamma's expense, for that would only have been unjust. So we consulted some of our friends, and then fixed upon one hundred pounds a piece, and when we asked the queen's leave, she was so good as to approve it. So then we spoke to the king; and he said it was but little, but he wished particularly nobody should subscribe what would really distress them; and that, if that was all we could conveniently do, and regularly continue, he approved it more than to have us make a greater exertion, and either bring ourselves into difficulties or not go on. But he was not at all angry. She then gave me the history of the contribution of her brothers. The Prince of Wales could not give in his name without the leave of his creditors. 'But Ernest,' cried she, 'gives three hundred pounds a-year, and that's a tenth of his income, for the king allows him three thousand pounds,' &c.

Of the royal commission we have another anecdote, a little previously occurring:—

Just before we embarked a dinner Miss Swinhi desired to speak with me alone, and taking me to another room, presented me with a folded little packet, saying, 'The queen ordered me to put this into your hands,' and said, 'Tell Madame d'Arblay it is from us both.' It was a hundred guineas. I was confounded, and nearly sorry, as little was such a mark of their goodness in my thoughts. She added, that the king, as soon as he came from the chapel in the morning, went to the queen's dressing-room, just before he set out for the levee, and put into her hands fifty guineas, saying, 'This is for my set.' The queen replied, 'I shall do exactly the same for mine,' and made up the packet herself. 'Tis only,' she said,

for the paper. Tell Madame d'Arblay—nothing for the ribbon,' meaning she accepted that. The manner of this was so naive and gracious, so kind in the words if so weak, that, indeed, the money at the time was quite nothing in the scale of my gratification: it was even less, for it did not corrupt me. However, a delightful thought, that in a few minutes occurred, made all right and hygienic. 'We will come then, I cried, since a year to Windsor to walk the terrace, and see the king, and queen, and sweet princesses. This will enable me, and I shall never again look forward to so long a deprivation of their sight.' This, with my gratitude for their great goodness, was what I could not refrain commissioning her to report."

This singular narrative is at least told with wonderful naivete and openness, on the part of the recipient: and on the other side the following conclusion is not less amusing:—"I mentioned to the Princess Augusta your recent new obligation to their Majesties, and my *amazement*, and *even shame*, at their goodness. 'Oh, I am sure,' cried she, 'they were very happy to have it in their power.'" And so, no doubt, the queen thought herself very generous, and Madame d'Arblay felt certain she was very grateful. Of every eminent character it used to be said, "Part breaks forth into public view, and part lies hid in domestic privacy;" but in the present day *tout cela est changé*: all feelings of delicate reserve and becoming dignity of character appear to have given way to the voracity of public curiosity, and the prospect of increasing gain. When *Mason*, in the biography of Gray, gave the happy example of letting the author's own Letters be the history of his Life, he was aware that those Letters are distinguished for the best qualities that can be found in this species of composition; for lively narrative, amusing anecdote, judicious criticism, and happy expression. When *Boswell* recorded the most trivial anecdotes and private conversation of Johnson, it was because he believed that every sentence that came from the lips of his illustrious friend was worthy of preservation, and was distinguished either by its wisdom or its wit. But these interesting works have been imitated by others in coarser materials, and with inferior skill; by those who could afford us no specimens either of epistolary grace or conversational excellence. Still curiosity is indulged if some new anecdote is told, and malignity is gratified if some new weakness is exposed. Thus every private drawer is rummaged, and every private document brought to light. What should be told, and what should not, is made public without distinction: "*Dicenda, facienda locuti*!" and, when we look for the prudent and considerate affection of the friend, we find either that exaggerated and absurd admiration which defaces the very image it attempts to raise, or that selfish cupidity which has extinguished every grateful and honourable feeling, under the mean desire of an augmented gain.

MR. URRAN, *Cheltenham, Oct. 9.*

THE letter of your Correspondent E. I. C. in your Oct. Magazine, on what he considers Outward Confessionals, induces me to describe to you a remarkable feature in the church of Coberley near this town, which appears to have somewhat of a kindred character.

It is situated in the wall of the south aisle, which is recorded to have been a chantry chapel erected by Sir Thomas Berkeley,* in the year 1330. The neighbouring windows are correspondent with that date, having the flowing tracery of the Decorated style. Between a smaller window of this description and a larger one towards the east is the aperture to which I allude, which presents this appearance:—



The opening or perforation through the wall is in form a quatrefoil, and itself measuring one foot either way. It is carved out of a solid stone, and surmounted by a semicircular drip-stone or water-table, terminating on either side with a male and female head. The windows of the chapel have similar corbel-heads, equally well executed. The outer moulding of the quatrefoil is adorned with the ball-flower knobs, three in each foliation. Within this is another plain moulding. Such is the external appearance of this singular object.

Within it communicates with a recess in the wall, resembling a plain closet or aumbry: which is a perfect

square, measuring each way, in depth, height, and width, about 22 inches. This closet had evidently a wooden door: made flush with the inner surface of the wall, there being a marginal groove for its reception, and the places of two hinges and two bolts still discernible.

The stone in which the quatrefoil opening is cut appears at the back of the recess; the opening itself was evidently never glazed, but is crossed by two small iron bars, besides which there are four small circular holes, such as were made for the insertion of wooden pegs to fix woodwork to stone, in the positions here indicated:—



Within the closet is now placed a loose block of stone, carved in relief on one side with the Holy Rood, Mary and John, within a traceried panel of eight foliations. The back of this stone is perfectly rough and untooled, and its edges are plain cut, excepting one, and on that is the side portion of a similar panel. After a minute examination of this sculptured stone, I arrived at the conclusion that it had no original connection with the locker it so nearly fills, there being no marks upon it of its having been fixed on either side, or on a pivot in the centre, whilst its remaining stationary, facing the spectator without, would have effectually blocked up the opening, and have presented a rough unhewn block to the interior of the church, requiring no wooden door. Besides, the edge of the stone, which shows an imperfect panel, proves it was a *portion* of something more.

Viewing, therefore, this aperture in-

* Bigland states that these Berkeleys were "no ways related" to those of Berkeley castle. Their arms, Argent, a fess between three martlets sable, were noticed by him in the windows of the nave, and engraved in stone on the buttresses.

dependently of the sculptured stone, it may be open for consideration whether this is an example of an Outward Confessional. Outside, the stone in which the quatrefoil is cut is no more than 2½ feet from the ground, measuring from the modern water-drain or gutter. Here therefore a penitent might kneel. Inside, the height to the closet is somewhat greater, namely three feet. Here, then, the confessor might sit.

To the east of the larger window I have mentioned is a piscina. Of the altar which stood under the east window of the chapel there are no vestiges, a sepulchral vault having been formed (probably within the last two centuries) below the pavement, to which there is an opening with a stone ledge or canopy underneath the larger window on the south.

There is a door to this chapel, westward of the smaller decorated window, which in its flat arch betrays an alteration. To the west of this again is a window of three principal lights, in the upper tracery of which are figures in stained glass of the four Evangelists. The lower glazing was of quarries ornamented with a figure resembling a die, varied in two colours, black and white. It may be remarked in passing, that the manner in which the old glass of this window is covered on the outside with lichen, exceeding in quantity that on the neighbouring stone, is very remarkable.

This small and secluded church contains several interesting sepulchral effigies:—

1. In the north wall of the chancel, within an upright spiral frame, is a miniature half-length figure of a knight in chain armour, holding up, in front of a large shield, his heart between his hands raised in the attitude of prayer. The inner margin of the frame, immediately round the knight, is of the *vesica piscis* form, and on either side is a small early-English column. Of this monument, which in general character nearly resembles that of Bishop Ethelmar de Valence in Winchester cathedral, there is an engraving in Lysons's *Gloucestershire Antiquities*. I believe it is generally admitted that the small monuments of this class denote the burial of a heart distinct from the corpse: such was the fact in the

instance of the bishop just mentioned, and in the present case the knight probably died in distant warfare, his heart alone being brought back to his parish church.

2. Within the altar rails, but loosened from its original tomb, is the effigy of a cross-legged knight, in the costume of Edward the Second's time, with a long flowing surcoat, his shield broken and divested of his armorial bearings, which it may be concluded were represented in paint; his hands in prayer, his feet on a lion. His gauntlets, which appear to represent leather, loose at the wrists, but covered with steel plates, will be an interesting study to the curious in ancient armour. This effigy, which resembles in its general features that of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in Westminster Abbey, but has more elaborate parts, may be assigned to the Sir Thomas de Berkeley who founded the chantry.

3. On the opposite side is the correspondent effigy of a lady, probably the wife of the preceding. She wears a wimple, and her hair is arranged in large knobs over her cheeks: her sleeves are full and pendant.

There are professed representations of these two effigies, but utterly unlike, in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*.

4. A third loose effigy is that of a female child, measuring in length only two feet ten inches. Her hands are separated; the right hand raised to her breast, and the left resting at nearly its full extent: in both are what appear to be handkerchiefs. Her loose gown is confined by a sash or belt at the waist.

5. The fifth ancient effigy is that of a male attired in civil costume,* which consists of a loose gown and full hanging sleeves; his hands raised in prayer; his hood lying on his neck; his head bare, with full curling hair. This effigy is placed in a mural recess

* This effigy is erroneously regarded as that of a female in Mr. Davies's *Guide to the Environs of Cheltenham*. Mr. Leithcullier, in a letter in the *Archæologia*, ascribed it to Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and the knight and lady to Sir Robert de Waleran and his wife, who died more than a century before (as Bigland says, though in his text he mentions Robert de Waleran as having lived in 1316).

near the object first described in this letter: and which recess has a traceried canopy, forming an open cinquefoil.

On the whole, the church of Coberley will be found by the lover of ancient art to reward the trouble of a ride or walk from Cheltenham, if the beauty of the Cirencester road, and the scenery of the cradle of the Thames,* should not, before his arrival there, have satisfied him for the excursion.

Yours &c.

J. G. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

I AGREE with many of the sentiments and suggestions of a review in your last number relative to the working condition of the Society of Antiquaries, and hope that your Magazine will not be closed to any respectful observations on this subject that may be offered to you by abler members of that body than myself.

In the meantime, with all due acknowledgment of the activity lately displayed by the President and council of the Society, I am convinced that they have yet much to do before they can elevate it to that rank among the scientific establishments of England which it ought to hold, considering not only its august patronage, but more especially its numerous fraternity and its 5,000 or 6,000 three per cents.

I cannot, however, now undertake to shew how part of this pecuniary power might be legitimately applied to useful, if not to vital, purposes, nor to discuss all the bearings of your reviewer's plans. I will only consider his suggestions as to a division of the whole Society into "Standing Committees" or Sections, as I would call them, for the study of particular branches of Archaeology, and as to the formation of "a second class of members at a less subscription to be called Associates."

With respect to the first suggestion, a similar plan has long been acted on by the Society of Arts, and lately, I believe, by some other Societies. As

to the second, I would further suggest that the proposed class of Associates should also be divided into sections, and that each section should have the power of electing its own honorary chairman and secretary, and of holding such weekly or monthly meetings in the Society's apartments as the section may deem necessary. Moreover, with a view of exciting zeal and activity, that it may annually recommend one or two of its members for promotion to Fellowship without subjecting them to an increase of the subscription paid as Associates—and which I think should be two guineas, the subscription of Fellows remaining as at present, viz. four guineas.

With regard to a proportionally just distribution of the rights and privileges of Associates and Fellows, I would restrict the right of Associates to attendance at the meetings of their respective sections; while Fellows should have the privilege, not only of attending the Thursday night meetings, and of sipping their coffee there as usual—"dulce est desipere in loco"—but also of attending all or any of the sectional meetings to which their inclination may lead them, and of having certain books from the library for perusal at their own residences.

The respective labours and investigations of the sections should be submitted regularly to the Council, and, if approved by them, communicated to the Fellows; these "labours" being aided, if not directed, under the authority of the Council, by the Director himself.

I think, Sir, however crude these hastily written ideas may be, that some such plan is the only mode of accomplishing your reviewer's suggestion for the introduction of a second class of members into the Society of Antiquaries; and I trust that those of its Fellows who may approve of the opportunity, as above proposed, for studying in sections that particular branch of Archaeology congenial to their taste, instead, as now, of being inflicted with long papers upon subjects quite repugnant to it, will favour us with their ideas on these suggestions, as well as gentlemen who think that such a plan might possibly also have the effect of affiliating the "Archæological Insti-

* After the stream, here called the Churn, has risen at the Seven Springs, the village of Coberley is the first that it visits.

tute" and the "Archæological Association" to their rich and chartered parent—"The Society of Antiquaries of London."

Yours, &c. W. B.

MR. URBAN,

WAS Sir Walter Scott dreaming of Johannes Secundus when he wrote the Lay of the Last Minstrel, or are we to attribute to accident two or three remarkable "adumbrations" of the Latin poet which may be noticed in the Lay? I select, for instance, from Secundus's poem on the death of Sir Thomas More,

Quis tibi tum sensus, mœstissima Margarita!
Nata patris miseri? quanto tua lumina fletu
Undabant! quantos, cheu! de pectore anhelò
Ducebas gemitus, corpus cum flebile patris
Exanimum aspiceres indignâ cæde perempti!

All loose her negligent attire,

All loose her golden hair,

Hung Margaret o'er her slaughter'd sire,
And wept in wild despair.

And again, Scott's magnificent invective against Henry VIII.

Thou jealous ruthless tyrant! Heaven repay
On thee, and on thy children's latest line,
The wild caprice of thy despotic sway,
The gory bridal bed, the plundered shrine,
The murder'd Surrey's blood, the tears of
Geraldine!

seems prompted by two passages in Secundus:

Viventem interea infestet torva umbra tyrannum

Semper et ante oculos sanguinolenta volet.

Et vos, Eumenides! sparsis per colla colubris
Illius ultrices tendite in ora faces.

And,

— iras into convertet acerbis

Ipsa Venus, vindexque tuos subvertet amores,
Atque aliis, iterum, atque aliis tua pectora
flammis

Uret, ut infamis veniant tibi tædia vitæ;
Tunc memor indignæ cedis, tua noxia facta
Flebis, et inivisâ sumes de pellice poenas.

The word "pellex" is frequently applied to Anne Boleyn by Secundus, and by Molsa also.

The coincidences are too marked, I think, to be merely accidental.

Yours, &c. H. L. L.

MR. URBAN, 8, Eccleston Square,
Dec. 1.

WILL you allow me to seek through the aid of your Magazine for an explanation of the word *groom*, which I have found used by testators of the seventeenth century in two instances, where there was nothing in their position in life to lead a person to suppose that they were attendants on horses, or grooms of the chambers, or grooms serving men in the household of any great man in their neighbourhood?

I do not feel myself at liberty to apply to these persons any of the various meanings of the word *groom* in dictionaries, but I am desirous of learning whether any instances of a similar use of the word are known in cases where the exact position of the parties or their occupations and business is well ascertained.

The instances are the following.

Robert Hole, of Zeal Monachorum, co. Devon, *groome*, dates his will 9th April, 1654, and it was proved at Westminster, 16 May, 1655.

He was the son of Robert Hole, a yeoman; his brother was Thomas Hole, gent. whose sons were all country gentlemen. The testator bequeaths land to his brother, and seems at least to have held his father's rank.

The family were of considerable antiquity in the neighbourhood.

The other instance is that of Samuel Weeks, of South Tawton, *grome*, whose will is dated the 7th Sept. 1639, and proved in the Archdeacon of Exeter's Court, 4th Oct. 1639. His signature is in a very fine clear hand, more resembling that of a dignified nobleman than a yeoman of that day. He was most probably no distant relative of the ancient family of Wykes or Weeks, of North Wykes or Weeke in South Tawton; his sister married a William Asscot, but I am unable to connect him with the main branch of the Wykes family; his brothers seem to have been of the rank of yeomen.

Possibly this word had a signification peculiar to Devonshire, but I have not yet found this conjecture confirmed.

Yours, &c. E. DAVIS PROTHEROE.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Daily Advertiser of Friday Feb. 4th 1743, it is said :

"Yesterday, Capt. Boscawen, brother to the Lord Viscount Falmouth, and Captain of a troop of horse in Flanders, was married in HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL in Westminster Abbey to Miss Trevor, sister to John Morley Trevor, Esq. one of the Lords of the Admiralty."

Can any of your Correspondents inform me whether any register of the marriages which formerly took place in Henry the Seventh's Chapel is still preserved? I would ask the same question in regard to MERCERS' CHAPEL in Cheapside, where, according to the London Evening Post, Dec. 27-29, 1744, I find another marriage was celebrated.

Yours, &c. B. M.

THE FAMILY OF "ABBOT."

MR. URBAN,

48, Summer Hill,
Dublin.

HAVING been recently professionally engaged in genealogical researches connected with this surname, as well in Ireland as in other parts of the empire, I beg leave to offer for your repository a few notices, which, as exclusively referring to the former country and its customs, may have at least the interest of novelty for some of your readers.

I find it established on Irish records at so early a period as the reign of Edward the First, in the person of Bertram Abbot, who, in the commencement of the ensuing reign, was one of six pledges or sureties for Richard (the son of Milo) Talbot, afterwards sheriff of the county of Dublin, and lineal ancestor of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide. This security was so given on the occasion of Talbot's marriage to, as it would seem, a very wealthy heiress, possibly a ward of the Crown, as he paid for the licence of marriage the sum of 40*l*. (Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. II. in Canc. Hib.)

In the next reign, about the year 1354, Nicholas Abbot was sheriff of the county of Dublin, and was in 1356 empowered, together with his suc-

cessor in the shrievalty, Robert Cadell, to impress men at arms, with horses ready barbed, hobillers (with smaller nags and often unarmed), and archers; to the intent that such forces: being properly equipped, should abide in garrison at Tallagh and Bray in the marches of that country. (Rot. Pat. 29 Edw. III. in Canc. Hib.)

In 1394 John Abbot, clerk, had an allowance of 40*s*. from the treasury, on petition, stating that he had for a long time previous laboured in engrossing writs, rolls, and other documents of the Irish Chancery; and also to reimburse his expenses in horses and harness used during that interval without any remuneration. (Rot. Claus. 17 Ric. II. in Canc. Hib.)

In some years after, this John progressed through the limited district that then constituted the pale of English government, in the capacity of a quasi judge of assize (Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. in Canc. Hib.), and appears to be the same individual whom the Pope in 1418 preferred to the episcopacy of Kilmacduagh, though not mentioned by Ware or Harris.

In the memorable plot of Colonel Blood to seize upon the city and castle of Dublin, Colonel Daniel Abbot was an alleged accomplice, and as such the Earl of Orrery, when president of Munster, directed his apprehension in 1663. See Orrery's State Letters, vol. i. p. 137, &c. &c.

In England, I need hardly add, the name is found most historically and influentially connected with the counties of Bedford, Hereford, Hertford, Lancaster, Middlesex, London, Stafford, Surrey, and Sussex; the dioceses of Canterbury, Salisbury and Lichfield; and, in more recent times, with the peerage.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

A society has been formed for the publication of old voyages and travels, from the earliest period to the time of Dampier. Sir R. I. Murchison presided at a public meeting, where this was determined, and the name of Hakluyt adopted instead of The Columbus, which was originally proposed. Mr.

W. R. Hamilton was elected Treasurer, and for Secretary Mr. Cooley, from whom the design emanated, and whose exertions have brought it to its present issue. The works will be printed for subscribers at one pound per annum, as in the Camden and other similar associations.

THE BRITTON TESTIMONIAL.

IN 1845, consequent upon the subscription for a Testimonial to be presented to Mr. Britton, in honour of his abundant and valuable labours in literature and archæology, an anniversary dinner-party was established until this tribute should be carried into effect. In our Magazine for August 1845, p. 171, an account was given of the first dinner, held at Richmond. The second meeting took place at Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday Dec. 12, when W. Tooke, esq. F.R.S. the donor of the festival, took the social chair, and was surrounded by a number of gentlemen of repute in the literary world, among whom were Mr. L. C. Humfrey, Q. C., Mr. S. Warren, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Jerdan, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Grissell. But they were unfortunately prevented from enjoying the chief of their promised pleasures by the indisposition of Mr. Britton, which, though not serious, was sufficient to forbid his attendance. With this drawback the day was spent, according to the trite phrase, as a feast of reason and flow of soul; and the restored health of the veteran, to whom it was dedicated, was not forgotten among the cordial toasts. In response to this, Mr. G. Godwin read the following pleasing and characteristic letter, addressed to him:—

17, *Burton Street*, Dec. 12th, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is not enough to say I am vexed, disappointed, mortified, at being precluded meeting a certain circle of my friends again this day; I require stronger terms, more positive colours, to depict and describe my feelings. These have been gradually screwed up to the sticking

place for the last fortnight; and from the first attack of my present disease I have been looking forward to each succeeding hour, and every new morning, for some improvement, as an assurance that I might rally by the 12th. Atlas, the day has come, but not with health and cheerfulness upon its wings for me. On the contrary, so obstinate is the enemy, such a firm hold has he taken of the throat, and particularly of the small vessels between the trachea and the lungs, that we cannot compel him to let go his hold.

I had proposed to give you a short account of our last year's campaigns and champagnes,—something of the "sayings and doings" of its wits and wisacres; of the splendid repasts which certain London builders set before their friends, and which those friends fully and duly appreciate, and something also of what law and logic, mirth and merchandise, can do in the same way, actuated by the same spirit, and influenced by the same generous and friendly sentiments. Anticipating a repetition of the hilarity and glee, together with the "feast of reason" which distinguished our round table last year, in the same room, and with nearly the same party as to-day; feeling also the desirability of cultivating the amenities of life, as well as the "amenities of literature," I am most anxious to promote those meetings of men of intellect, which may tend to make the downfall of life pleasant and refreshing. It has gratified me to find so many of my friends respond to, and sympathise in, this feeling; and I trust during the present winter we may ring another round of the same triple bob-major as the last.

I shall be ready, as soon as I am able, to pull a rope, either as treble, tenor, or "Old Toun;" and my belfry will be fixed either in the capital, or the suburbs, according as the season when it is settled to "go off."

Wishing you, my dear sir, and all our friends, the fullest enjoyment of your "merry meeting,"

I remain, &c.

JOHN BRITTON.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. IV.

Original Letters illustrative of English History; including numerous Royal Letters. From autographs in the British Museum, The State Paper Office, and one or two other collections. With notes and illustrations, by SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A. Third Series. Vols. III. and IV.

THESE two volumes (which complete the work of which Vols. I. and II. were noticed in our Magazine for August last, vol. xxvi. p. 144.) are not quite so carefully edited as some of Sir Henry Ellis's previous volumes, but they contain a good many valuable papers, of which we will at once proceed to give our readers some account.

Vol. III. takes up the reign of Henry VIII. in the midst of the business of suppressing the monasteries and establishing the royal ecclesiastical supremacy. Catharine of Arragon is just dead, and Henry VIII. thinks it "more charge than is either requisite or needful" to do her the poor honour of setting up a hearse to her memory at St. Paul's. Ralph Sadler ventured to call to his royal master's recollection that such an honour had been paid to his grace's sister, Mary the French Queen, and afterwards Duchess of Suffolk, who died two years before. "Ha! ha!" replied the impetuous monarch, "She was a queen!" (iii. 9.) Poor Catharine! Honours might be paid to the Twelfth Day queen of an old dotard sovereign who had expired in the midst of the excitement of their espousals, but she who had been this man's wife

"Upward of twenty years, and had been blest

With many children by him,"

who had been crowned queen with him, and had lien by his side and commanded him to tasks, was refused the small honour of a little outward ceremony, upon the ground that she had never been a queen!

Amongst the changes produced by the Reformation, none was more palpable to the body of the people than that occasioned by the removal and desecration of the various holy images which were scattered here and there all over England, and by their presumed marvellous properties had excited the religious wonder, admiration, and worship, of hosts of visitors and pil-

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grims. The Reformers carried off these images and burnt them in Smithfield and elsewhere, exposing, at the same time, the machinery by which they had been made to open and shut their eyes, and perform many other marvellous works. The volumes before us give accounts of the fate of many of these images.

Our Lady of Ipswich was smuggled on board ship, and in due time reached London, and was conveyed to Cromwell's house in Austin Friars, where she was stowed away in the "ward-robe of beds." "There is nothing about her," says Thacker, Cromwell's man, who received the image, "but ij half-shoes of silver,* and iiij stones of crystal set in silver," (iii. 79); but there was sent to him afterwards "her coat, with two gorgets of gold to put about her neck . . . and a little reliquary of gold and crystal with *Our Lady's* milk in it, as they say," (iii. 107.) Latimer recommended her to be burnt in Smithfield, (iii. 207.) and such we believe was her fate. Her memory is perpetuated by "*Lady Lane*" in Ipswich, and also by a mention of her in the third part of the Homily against Images.

In the same apartment of Cromwell's house there were shortly afterwards deposited two other Images, *Saint Anne from Buxton, and Saint Modwenna from Burton-upon-Trent*. The latter lady had with her "her red cow and her staff, which women labouring of child in those parts were very desirous to have with them, to lean

* *Our Lady*, with true propriety of costume, was usually habited in half-shoes or slippers, which were beautifully ornamented by the pious liberality of her worshippers. The memory of their elegance is preserved in the common name of the *Cypripedium* or slipper-shaped orchis, which is known amongst us, not as *Venus's slipper*, as that word should have been translated, but as *Our Lady's slipper*. In like manner the *Spiranthes* commemorates her flowing tresses, and the meadow *Cardamine*, the beauty of her smock.

upon, and to walk with it, and had great confidence in the same staff." (iii. 100.)

The next addition to this goodly collection was a *Saint Erasmus*, probably removed from Stafford. Lord Stafford, who took it down in the "morning early," so used it, he says, "that he trusted no man should thereby offend in idolatry thereafter." Sir Henry Ellis points out that Erasmus was of great potency in cases of colick, (iii. 3.) There can be no question about it. The poor man is said to have suffered barbarous ill usage in the region of the body which is affected by that disorder, and was therefore no doubt predisposed to feel compassion for persons so afflicted. But he had greater power than that which he possessed over colick. The following inscription is still legible under a fresco painting of his tortures in Trinity Chapel, in the Church of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It is printed in the original orthography, and the painting is engraved in the xvth vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 406, but it will bear repeating, especially in a modern form :—

"What man, other woman, worshipeth this holy saint bishop and martyr, every Sunday that [falleth] within the year, with a *pater noster* and an *ave*, other any alms giveth to a poor man, or bring any candle light, less or more, he shall have five gifts granted of God. The first is, he shall have reasonable good to his life's end. The second is, that his enemies shall have no power to do him no bodily harm or disease. The third is, what reasonable thing that he will ask of God and that holy saint, it shall be granted. The fourth is, that he shall be unbound of all his tribulation and disease. The fifth is, that in his last end [he shall] have shrift and housel, and great repentance, and sacrament of anointing, and then may he come to that bliss that never hath end. Amen."

Beneath this scheme of salvation by saint Erasmus are painted the arms of William Prelatte, who died in 1462, and above, a full-length portrait of the saint himself, bearing in his left hand, not only a pastoral staff, but an instrument in the nature of a windlass, around which is wound a coil of his own bowels!

Another valuable Image is mentioned at iii. 132, that of a *Maiden*

Cuthbrogh, whose history is quite new to us. Her dwelling was at "Tellisford Crosse Fryers," which means Thelesford Priory in Warwickshire, a house of the Trinitarian or Maturine Friars, whom the writer terms "Crosse Fryers," on account of a party-coloured red and blue cross which ornamented the breasts of their white garments. This house was a foundation of the Lucys of Charlecote. (Dugdale's *Monast.* viii. 1563.) The Maiden and her virtues are thus described. "In the body of the church was an Image, at an Altar's end, called 'Maiden Cuthbrogh,' [*Cuthbert?*] and under her feet was a trough of wood, descending under the altar, which was hollow. Thither resorted such as were troubled with head-ache, or had any sluttish* widows' locks, viz. hair grown together in a tuft. There must they put into the trough a peck of oats, and when they were once slid under the altar, the Cross Friars should, behind the altar, privily steal them out, and the sick person must give to the Friar a penny for a pint of these Maiden Cuthbrogh oats, and then their heads should ache no more—till the next time."

The use of oats on this occasion is worthy of remark. Divination by the stalk of that grain was one of the Hallow E'en superstitions in the west of Scotland, as we learn in Ellis's *Brand*, i. 214; and the same work guides us to an authority that, "if a wife were weary of her husband, she offered *oats* at Poules in London, to St. Uncumber." (ibid. 202.) How that worthy saint effected her release, or why *oats* should have been selected in these cases, does not appear.

Of *Our Lady of Walsingham*, who was burnt at Chelsea, all that we learn in these volumes is what a strong hold she had upon the regretful imaginations of those who had profited by her presence. A poor woman at Wells near Walsingham, overpowered, no doubt, with sorrow at the departure of

* Shakspeare, who was born in the immediate neighbourhood of Maiden Cuthbrogh, describes these Elf-locks as amongst the works of Queen Mab, "who bakes the elf-locks in foul sluttish hairs." The uncomplimentary appellation of *widows' locks* has not occurred to us before in our reading.

the Diana who was the source of wealth to all that country, either dreamt or invented some story of a miracle, which the blessed image had worked amongst the ruthless heretics who had taken her away. The tale reached the ears of a hard-hearted justice of the peace, a Roger Townshend, probably of Rainham. He sifted the story to the bottom, and, at last, traced it home to its originator. Then was the time when Our Lady would have shewn her power, if she had not been so busy with her own troubles. As it was, no help came, and Master Townshend, knowing, he says, no law to punish the old woman, but by discretion, set her in the stocks in Walsingham-market, on a cold morning in January, "and about nine of the clock, when the said market was fullest of people, with a paper set about her head, written with these words upon the same, *A reporter of false tales*, [she] was set in a cart, and so carried about the *market-stede*, and other streets in the town, staying in divers places where most people assembled, young people and boys of the town casting snow-balls at her. This done and executed was brought to the stocks again, and there sett till the market was ended." (iii. 163.) The word *stede*, or in modern spelling *stead*, which in this quotation is an affix signifying *place*, is still used in Norfolk in many words in which it is unknown in other parts of the country. We know not whether *market-stead* is still common in that county or not, but an advertisement in a recent Norwich newspaper, now before us, announces that a horse is to be sold at Aylsham fair, "on the *fairstead*."

Of the celebrated *Boxley Rood*, "the ungracious Rood of Grace," as Lambard terms it, we read the following:—

"Upon the defacing of the late monastery of Boxley, and plucking down of the images of the same, I found in the image of the Rood, called The Rood of Grace, the which heretofore hath been had in great veneration of people, certain engines and old wire, with old rotten sticks in the back of the same, that did cause the eyes of the same to move and *stere* in the head thereof like unto a lively thing, and also the nether lip in like wise to move as though it should speak; which, so famed [*faired* ?], was not a little strange to me and other that was present at the plucking down of the same." (iii. 168.)

The abbot and others of the monks, being examined about these ingenious contrivances, declared themselves to be perfectly "ignorant of the same;" but it does not appear that they explained in what way, save by these contrivances, the image was enabled, in the words used by Lambard (*Perambulation of Kent*, edit. 1596, p. 228), "To bow down and lift up itself, to shake and stir the hands and feet, to nod the head, to roll the eyes, to wag the chaps, to bend the brows, and, finally, to represent to the eye both the motion of each member of the body, and also a lively, express, and significant shew of a well-contented or displeased mind; biting the lip and gathering a frowning, froward, and disdainful face when it would pretend offence, and shewing a most mild, amiable, and smiling cheer and countenance when it would seem to be well pleased."

The discoverer of this small joint of the mystery of iniquity conveyed the image to Maidstone, and there, on a market day, "and in the chief of the market-time, did shew it openly unto all the people there being present . . . who . . . have the said matter in wondrous detestation and hatred." (iii. 169.) The image was turned over to Master Thacker and Cromwell's wardrobe of beds, whence, after a time, it was taken to Paul's Cross. The lying wonder was exposed in the presence of a host of citizens, by the Bishop in whose diocese it had existed, and himself struck the first of those indignant blows by which it was destroyed.

Another of the celebrated images of that time was a gigantic one of *St. Darvell Gadarn*, which was burnt in Smithfield. In a letter here printed, it is stated, that "the parson and parishioners of the church wherein the said image of Darvell stood, proffered me [Cromwell's agent] forty pounds, that the said image should not be conveyed to London." This was a very large sum for a bribe from a remote parish in North Wales, but the value set upon the image is accounted for by a letter printed in the First Series of these Letters, vol. II. p. 82, in which the same writer above quoted states, that there was a daily pilgrimage to this image, "some with kine, other

with oxen or horses, and the rest with money; insomuch that there was five or six hundred pilgrims, to a man's estimation, that offered to the said image" the day before he wrote. The popular belief was, "that whosoever will offer anything to the said image of Darvell Gadarn, he hath power to fetch him or them that so offers out of Hell when they be damned." Llan Darfel, where this image stood, is a village in Merionethshire, a few miles to the westward of Bala, on the banks of the Dee.

Concerning the *Blood of Hayles*, there are two letters which are very much misplaced, as are also many others. The first, in time, is from Latimer, (iii. 250,) describing the appearance of the blood and of the vessel in which it was contained: the second from the abbot of Hales, requesting permission to "putt [pull?] down, every stick and stone" of the case, "in manner of a shrine" in which the relic used to be preserved. (iii. 223.)

The former of these letters has been lately published in the Collection of Latimer's Letters, contained in the volume of his Remains issued by the Parker Society under the editorship of Professor Corrie. The same volume contains the other letters of Latimer printed by Sir Henry Ellis (iii. 202—205); in like manner the long letter of Cranmer (iii. 23—31) is printed in Jenkyns's Collection of Cranmer's Letters (Works, i. 167), and the letters of Bishop Grindal (iii. 349, 357, 364, 365,) are all printed in the Collection of his Remains published by the Parker Society. This printing over again of letters already printed in a collection of the letters of the writer is extremely inconvenient and unnecessary. It is bad enough to print, as Sir Henry Ellis has occasionally done, papers already printed in books which ought to be well known to every editor of original papers; this is needless, and ought to be avoided; but when a man's letters have been collected, and published in a collected form, subsequent editors ought never to reprint them except for some very clear and sufficient reason. Complete collections of letters are amongst the most useful historical books, and an editor of letters who does not make himself acquainted with them, will find it difficult to de-

send himself against a charge of culpable remissness.

Amongst the letters of this period, one from Bale (iii. 151), written whilst in prison upon charges brought against him for words uttered in preaching; and one from Leland, written on Bale's behalf (iii. 154), are well worthy of notice. A letter of Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (iii. 47), exhibits the perverseness of jurors in returning false verdicts,* and the frequency of crimes accompanied by force, in spite of numerous capital punishments. The manner in which the administration of the law was interfered with by powerful persons is exemplified in the case of a dispute between the Dean of Westbury and a very fiery Lady Berkeley, occasioned by the Dean's interference with some of her ladyship's servants, who were "playing at the unlawful and forbidden game of tennis at divine service time in the morning." (iii. 144.)

Alexander Barclay, the author of the *Ship of Fools*, is brought before us as a quibbling friar in an amusing letter at iii. 114; Jack of Newbury and his son at iii. 239; and the Court of James V. of Scotland, with full particulars of an Epiphany interlude played before the king in 1540, at iii. 279. The interlude was a moral play which had for its object the furtherance of the Reformation, and is stated by Sir H. Ellis to have been the first draught of Sir David Lindsay's *Satire on the Three Estates*. A full note of its contents is given by the writer, to which we would direct the attention of dramatic historians, suggesting only the correction of what seems to be a mistake. The writer mentions the entry of a king who sat upon a throne and had no speech until the end of the play, "and then to ratify and approve, as in playne Parliament, all things done by the rest of the players which represented the three estates." With the exception of *Solace*, who was the fool of the play, there does not seem to have been any character in it whose name began with S, and it is evident that the

* But pray omit the comma in p. 48 between "*pregnante*" and "*evidence*." It was the *evidence* that was *pregnant*, not the *widow*.

writer meant the Three *Estates*, represented by the Bishop, the man of arms, and the burgess. Probably the MS. reads *estes*, being a contraction for *estates*.

In a later part of the same volume (iii. 373) is an amusing letter from George Buchanan to Randolph the English ambassador; full of jokes against matrimony and its dangers, with some interesting tidings about his own literary labours and those of John Knox.

The letters of the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary are few in number, and of no great moment. Those of the time of Elizabeth carry us nearly into the middle of the fourth volume, whence we pass on with rapid strides to the end of the last century. The newest and perhaps the most attractive part of the fourth volume consists of letters of Sir Samuel Luke, the Hudibras of Butler, extracted from his letter book now in the British Museum. The first of them is addressed to an "honest Sam," who "may have been Butler himself," and makes mention of a "Ralph Norton," who may have been The squire he had whose name was Ralph, That in th' adventures went his half.

The other letters bear date in 1644 and 1645, and give tidings of the progress of the civil war. That dated 4th June, 1644, and printed at iv. 221, cannot refer to Venetia Lady Digby, as Sir Henry Ellis supposes, for she died on the 1st May, 1633. She is described at p. 256 as "a most desperate dangerous woman, animating both her neighbours and the soldiers against the Parliament." Luke sent some soldiers to her with a warrant for lead, and tells the result thus:—

"When they came to her and shewed her the warrant, she gave both you and the soldiers such language as was not fit to be indured, and told them she had no lead, and none they should have there. Walking up and down the house they found spouts, which they told her they must have. Then she intreated them to forbear, and promised that she would furnish them otherwise, and thereupon sent her servant to dig in a muck-hill, where she found seven or eight hundred of lead, and sent it hither." (iv. 256.)

Amongst these papers of Sir Samuel Luke occur two letters addressed to

him by Oliver Cromwell, short, sharp, business-like communications. Although they are of little moment, it is a pity that Mr. Carlyle was not apprised of their existence.

The best of Sir Samuel Luke's letters is a report of the military events of the year 1645, terminating with the battle of Naseby, (iv. 248,) and the most interesting in this part of the book are the report of a citizen-volunteer of the taking of Colchester, (iv. 268,) an account of Dunkirk in 1662, (iv. 277,) and a long statement of services during the rebellion addressed to Charles II. by Sir John Hinton, His Majesty's Physician in Ordinary. (iv. 296—311.)

In the reign of Queen Anne occur a long and valuable letter of Archbishop Tenison's upon pluralities, and the following from the great Duke of Marlborough:—

"Sir, I beg pardon for troubling you with this, but I am in very odd distress, too much ready money; I have now 105,000*l.* dead, and shall have 50 more next week; if you can employ it any way it will be a very great favour to me." (iv. 331.)

An interesting letter of Washington's will furnish us, as a closing extract, with a passage which strikingly exhibits the clearness with which that illustrious man foresaw the rising greatness of his country. Fifty years have no where made more wonderful changes than in America; but the clear vision of the illustrious president seems to have anticipated their results.

"To administer justice to, and receive it from, every power with whom they are connected, will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the administration of this country; and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts, the wealth and population of these states, will increase with that degree of rapidity, as to baffle all calculation, and must surpass any idea your lordship can hitherto have entertained on the occasion." (iv. 396.)

The materials here brought together range over many centuries, and relate to an almost infinite variety of subjects, and inquirers in many parts of

the wide field over which they extend will find something new and to their purpose. The book is especially useful in the part of it which relates to the dissolution of the monasteries. It is a kind of State Paper Office supplement to the volume edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society from materials in the British Museum. It would have been well if the editor of the present work had shewn in what way the information here published pieces out, as it were, and occasionally completes, what is contained in Mr. Wright's book. As it is, each book merely suggests inquiries respecting the matter contained in the other.

One would like to know, for instance, whether Richard Devereux, one of the commissioners for the Suppression, five of whose letters are here printed, was the same person whom Mr. Wright terms *Richard Dovorenc*, i. e. Richard (suffragan) Bishop of Dover; and so in other cases of doubt. The editor has been more sparing of this description of annotation in the present volumes than he was in their predecessors, and consequently they will not be found so useful; but still they contain many curious papers, and are an acceptable addition to this class of our historical materials.

AN EXCURSION FROM SMYRNA TO EPHEBUS.

PART I.

I HAD long contemplated an excursion to Ephesus, although strongly dissuaded from so doing because of the difficulty of the roads, the then lawless state of the country, infested by Greek banditti, and the malaria of the foggy swamps where this once celebrated city was situated, which affect most visitors with a sort of aguish complaint called the "Ephesus fever." But none of these things moved me; and, accompanied by a friend, with our Greek domestics and a Turkish guard to conduct us, we sped our way in good style to the little village of Sedicia, where we invited the agha of the village to dine with us. He amused us much with his conversation through our interpreter, as well as by his awkward mode of handling the knife and fork, which we lent him; in spite of them, he must dip his fingers in the dish. We took good care to avoid his *locale*. Mahommed, our guard, was not quite so particular, but was too faithful a Mahomedan to be tempted with wine, which we found to be pretty good. We departed at early dawn, and made our way through a beautifully wooded and watered country, wild in all its features and but little inhabited. It belonged chiefly to the Greeks, who were then much oppressed by the Turks. Suddenly at noon our guide stopped, and throwing himself from his horse he was prostrate on the ground in a

moment, turning towards Mecca and in communion with his prophet; although we passed close to him he heeded us not, and I was exceedingly struck with his devotion; he seemed totally abstracted, and it looked to be more a mental communion than a lip service. I reflected on what a lesson this poor infidel taught us, resting from his labour five times a day for the privilege of communing with his God. I highly respected the motive which dictated it, although I may deplore the delusion which accompanied it; and who shall dare to say that his service was not acceptable to the Most High? The day was beautiful, the scene varied, and every thing conspired to feed my desire after Ephesus. The country we advanced upon had been ravaged by the Samiotes; the very name of a Greek was quite a bugbear; our guard felt some alarm, and spoke of a Greek banditti that had lately committed great ravages in this part of the country, through which we hastened as rapidly as possible. We passed a village which had been entirely deserted in consequence of these plunderers having made a foray against it; not a human being remained to tell the tale. These Samiotes were the most vicious of all the tribes, and would sometimes come down even to Smyrna in search of plunder. We passed through a narrow defile, when suddenly there appeared to our view a string of seeming bau-

ditti of the fiercest description. We soon discovered they were not Turks, and concluded therefore they must be Greeks; they were about twenty in number, and armed cap-a-pie. What was our little corps compared to this formidable junta? We found them to be a party of Russian peasantry, who had settled in Anatolia, and were then on their way to Constantinople to form a part of the cavalry of the Sultan. My friend spoke a little Russ, and this was their report of themselves: that when Russia took possession of the Crimea, some hundreds of them emigrated into Anatolia, and, receiving the protection of the Porte, they had now been summoned to do military service.

We soon arrived at the station where we had to pass the night; it was literally a stable, and such a one as in England we should scarcely assign to our beasts of burthen. Our fellow lodgers were donkeys and horses at one end, whilst at the other, before a large fire, lay six or eight Turks on the ground across each other. The agha of the village had been applied to, and here he assigned us a lodging; but to ameliorate our fate he came to pay us a visit. There was a small portion of a filthy rug laid down on one side of the fire, to which we invited him, and there he and his attendants squatted themselves, bare-legged, smoking, and seemingly in much enjoyment. It was a frosty night, and the door was partly broken down, so that we had the heat and cold upon us at the same time, and the filth of the place was extreme. Neither straw nor milk was to be had, and of provisions not a mouthful; luckily we had brought a small store from Sedicia. On looking wistfully round this wretched place, to which we were consigned for the night, I felt in the midst of these trivial sufferings some abatement of my zeal for Ephesus. The Turks supped heartily on their barley pottage—my friend threw himself on the ground and was soon asleep; I arranged myself as well as I could next to a Turk with the saddle for my pillow, but of sleep I found none; at our feet lay five or six camel drivers, snoring in noisy confusion: such were our night arrangements. At about 11 the donkeys brayed, the

horses snorted, and I may well say that I had never found myself in such society before. As I turned upon my hard pillow, thinks I, "This is coming out to see the world;" but no matter, Ephesus is almost in view. We quitted our shed at an early hour, and the agha came to take leave of us; in four hours we arrived, through very interesting ground, at the ruins which I took to be those of Ephesus. On our approach I was much interested by a pile of ruins having many columns, in the Plain, at least fifty in number, with good masonry, arches of excellent construction, and still in good preservation. As I was looking out in all directions for the remains of the temple of Diana, my imagination caught at this as once belonging to that of the heathen goddess. As we approached on the marshy ground, the curling smoke betrayed the existence of some cottages, and I could easily imagine the malaria which must arise from this low spot, partially covered with water. The remains of a large castle on a neighbouring hill we first visited, climbing over heaps of marble rubbish, amongst which were many exquisite specimens of fallen greatness. A fine gateway was standing, consisting of an arch above sixty feet high, with some exquisite sculpture, and very rich in the arts of antiquity. Mounting still higher to a great ascent, we found remains of baths and tombs which bespoke their ancient grandeur; there was a very large mosque which had been the church of St. John; one side of it was of polished marble. There were likewise some remains of fallen columns, the style of which was beyond my architectural knowledge; some inscriptions we could trace to the Arabic character. The roof was supported by large granite columns, ornamented with marble facings; the whole denoting a building of much by-gone magnificence. Near to it were some minarets of fallen mosques, and a large fountain in the front has served the good Mussulmen for their ablutions. On ascending the castle walls the view of the sea breaks upon the eye, about three miles distant; the intervening space, a sort of morass, had been evidently a harbour, the mouth of the Cyasta, formerly called the Bay of the *Ægean*, near which the

original city was said to have been built. From this point the view is magnificent of the varieties of nature and the crumbling remains of art; they impose on the mind the reflection of the instability of all human grandeur. I descended into the state prison of the castle, now a vault, from whence sprung a fig-tree in much luxuriance, enjoying the voluntary imprisonment of its own tendrils; the tombs, the reservoirs, the baths forming an immense heap of rubbish crumbling into the lap of earth, as if in mockery of their former existence. On returning through the gateway, we discovered some fine pieces of ancient sculpture, the workmanship of which was in alto-relievo. The subject was the death of Patroclus, whose body is being brought to Achilles. There was another piece of sculpture in basso-relievo: a corpse is extended, over which two females are leaning in a seeming agony of grief; a man, deeply interested in the passing scene, leads away a little boy, whilst soldiers are bearing off the deceased to be laid on his funeral pile. I understood this to refer to the history of Hector. I paused at this beautiful specimen of the arts at the gate of "Persecution," as it is called by the natives of the country, and the city was known to them by the name of Aiasabick. We descended the plain to examine the line of pillars already alluded to: so far from these pillars having formed any part of the Temple of Diana, I found them to be the ruins of an aqueduct for conveying the water to that part of the city which we had just visited; fifty arches were now standing, and I could trace the remains of twenty-four more; there was a mixture of the modern and ancient architecture in the building; some of the stones were beautifully worked with Greek inscriptions, whilst others were rough and unhewn, evidently used as repairs to the modern fabric. We were yet some distance from the city of Ephesus; but, when we arrived there, I could discover nothing so perfect in the way of ruins as those which I have already described.

The origin of this once renowned capital, which Pliny described as the "ornament of Asia," is involved in much obscurity. Ephesus I under-

stood to have been the name of the founder of the original city, which being destroyed by an earthquake, a second city was founded by Lysimachus, which in the time of the Romans was called "the metropolis of all Asia." The approach to it was very interesting, Mount Pison on the left hand, and the remains of the Stadium, said to be more than 700 feet long.

On the sides of the rocks appear a great number of catacombs, or a continuation of archways. On making our way through a narrow road which divides Mount Pison from Corissus, we noticed some small remains of a church, having broken columns of granite of immense length and size, with numerous marble fragments richly chiseled. I compute the ground on which this renowned city stood, to be about seven miles in length. It began to decline about the eleventh century.

Wending our way through the valley, there were some vestiges of an edifice which I imagined to have been the Gymnasium, with an arcade, the top of which had some good sculpture, difficult to decipher. Fragments of pedestals and bases of columns, scattered in great confusion, bespoke some original buildings of much importance, but I could not glean their names. A once gorgeous theatre on the right of the stadium was supposed to have existed near it. The wreck of a basin of coloured marble once attached to a fountain, and some pillars, with their heads peeping above ground just sufficient to bespeak their imprisonment, lie buried in the earth. There was a large quadrangle, which I knew not how to appropriate, unless it had been a market or a bazaar, as it is now called in this country.

The city made an angle at this point, and here a magnificent gateway was in good preservation, with its rich frieze and entablature. This building is attributed to Claudius Cæsar; it is about a hundred and fifty feet long, and eighty feet wide; some very fine fluted columns were near, of ponderous dimensions, richly ornamented, but going rapidly to decay. This must have been a sumptuous edifice, judging from its remains.

Another gateway, some way on, was in good preservation. Imagination suggested to me that this might have led to the theatre where "St. Paul fought with beasts at Ephesus," but nothing could I trace to confirm my fancy; nor could I discover the building, nor any remains, where St. John wrote his gospel in the year 97, after his return from Patmos. On the side of Mount Pison, which was now before us, and which supplied such immense quarries of marble for this once gorgeous city, were the catacombs which I noticed on my first arrival. These must have entombed many a load of distinguished dust, though some time since it was used by the Turks as a depôt for grain. Near to the catacombs were the remains of a church, now overgrown with long mountain grass, and offering but little to be speculated on by the antiquary. Pursuing our research, we found another building in better preservation, or rather the remains, I should say: here again I was obliged to call again upon the imagination to give it a name, and I set it down as the theatre where the enraged multitude rushed upon Gaius and Aristarchus, companions of Paul, whose preaching had stirred up the wrath of Demetrius, "and the whole city was filled with confusion."

In vain did I look round for the seven sons of Sceva the Jew; not even a collateral branch of the house existed. A remaining pile, in good preservation, the key-stones of which were loosened by time, threatened to bury us by its downfall. Our Greek guide said that it was subterraneous, and he had provided tapers that we might descend into it. My companion having no appetite for antiquities, stretched himself on the ground, basking in the sun, whilst I descended the steps, preceded and followed by our guides, all having tapers in their hands. On descending some flights of narrow steps, which wound around a once massive building, judging from the immense size of the stones which composed it, our way was suddenly arrested by rubbish, which prevented our entering some apartments which I saw on the way, and which appeared filled with water. This exploratory visit was anything but satisfactory. I could

come to no conclusion respecting this building, since so little of it was developed. I continued my rounds on this interesting spot, and inspected the cemeteries under Mount Pison, in which were deposited the remains, as was said, of the first Ephesian Bishop Timothy, subsequently removed to Constantinople. Of the grandeur of this once gorgeous city, "how did she sit solitary that was full of people!" she that was great among the nations and princes, how is she become tributary to the moles and bats! Here the great Apostle of the Gentiles, who, having entered the list of gladiators and fought with beasts, preached the glad tidings of the Gospel, himself brought to the foot of that Cross, the followers of whom he had persecuted; and here, in labours most abundant, he found a rich harvest of converts to Christianity.

As I looked around on the crumbled city, reared in the darkest cloud of infidelity, and having gone to sleep in the repose of Gospel peace,—where the silver shrines of paganism had bowed to the feet of the still small voice of redeeming love,—when I saw the remains of all that was once gorgeous, the birth-place of the arts and sciences which have adorned the world, grasped by the power of time into a handful of fleeting ruins,—it seemed to break many links of my existence, and to give a quicker warning of my own decay! A few Greeks, in their miserable cottages, were the only tenants of this once populous city; not even the descendants of Alexander the coppersmith could I find, to explain to me why he did so much evil to St. Paul.

Priscilla and Aquila and Onesiphorus were all gone to sleep with their fathers; not an individual remained; the name of an Ephesian is become quite extinct, and not a vestige can be seen of the Temple of Diana; even its site is unknown. This circumstance coincides with the tradition that the columns of St. Sophia at Constantinople once adorned this gorgeous temple, and that it was destroyed piecemeal to furnish materials for other buildings at Constantinople and at Rome by order of the Emperor Justinian. Thus was destroyed this magnificent Pagan temple, which Cræsus spent a part of his

treasures to adorn, and which Xerxes in his conquest paused to respect,—of which it was said the sun never saw

its equal, and that its magnificence and greatness appeared to be more than human.

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. III.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

GIUSEPPE PARINI.

GIUSEPPE PARINI was born of obscure parentage May 22, 1729, at Bosio, in the Milanese, near the Lake of Pusiano. His father, though possessor only of a poor farm, removed to Milan to give him an education suitable to his lively parts. Here his poverty compelled him to accept the office of clerk in a legal office. Pursuing at the same time his favourite studies, he published in 1752, at Lugano, with the date of London, some poems under the name of Ripano Eupilino. Those attracted much notice; and he was enrolled among the Arcadi of Rome, with the title of Darisbo Elidonio.

He had been afflicted from his birth with a weakness in the muscles, which, at the age of twenty-one, turned to so painful a disease as to waste his limbs, and render him incapable of free motion. His slow gait was mistaken by some for an affectation of gravity.

The place of preceptor, which he obtained in the illustrious families of Borromeo and Serbelloni, enabled him to assist his aged mother, for whose support he sold his little paternal inheritance. The life he now led gave

him an opportunity of observing more closely the manners of the great. This observation produced contempt, and contempt his keen, lively, and highly-polished satire, the *Giorno*, or *Day*. The first part, *Il Mattino*, *The Morning*, published in 1763, excited general applause. The next, *Il Mezzogiorno*, *The Noon*, was eagerly demanded, and, on its appearance two years after, greatly commended. It must be owned that if the great had deserved his censure, they deserved praise also for enduring it with so good a grace.

Firmian* the minister, who had distinguished Parini with particular regard, now employed him in drawing up the *Gazette*; and, more suitably to his talents, in 1769 nominated him Professor of Literature in the Palatine schools at Milan. He was afterwards successively appointed to the Professorship of Eloquence at Brera, and to that of the Fine Arts.

On the arrival of Archduke Ferdinand to his government of Milan, Parini was desired to compose a drama in honour of his marriage with Maria Beatrice of Este, and wrote one with the title of *Ascanio in Alba*. He pro-

Giovin Signore, o a te scenda per lungo
Di magnanimi lombi ordine il sangue
Purissimo, celeste, o in te del sangue
Emendino il difetto i compri onori,
E le adunate in terra o in mar ricchezze
Dal genitor frugale in pochi lustri,
Me precettor d' amabil rito ascolta.

Come ingannar questi nojosi e lenti
Giorni di vita, cui sì lungo tedio
E fastidio insoffribile accompagna,
Or io t' insegnerò. Quall' al Mattino,
Quai dopo il Mezzodi, quai la Sera
Esser debban tue cure apprenderei,
Se in mezzo a gli osj tuoi osio ti resta
Pur di tender gli orecchi a' versi miei.

Già l' are, a Vener sacre e al giocatore
Mercurio, ne le Galle e in Albione

* Austrian minister in Lombardy.—H. C.

duced several other short pieces called cantate for the theatre.

In the latter part of his life he completed his chief work, and again applied himself to lyrical poetry, by which he had first obtained his celebrity.

The death of Firmian and of the Empress Maria Teresa, left him for some time without a protector. At length Joseph II. arriving at Milan, happened to observe Parini in the streets; and, being struck by his appearance, inquired his name. The Emperor was surprised that a man so distinguished should be suffered, in old age and infirmity, to halt about on foot, and commanded that a more ample salary should be allowed him. This was accompanied by his appointment to the office of Director of Studies at Brera.

When Italy was disturbed by political convulsions, and the French had possession of Lombardy, Parini did not remain unnoticed. Bonaparte nominated him to the magistracy at Milan; but he soon quitted his office, and divided among the poor the emoluments he had derived from it. On the return of the Germans, although threatened, he was permitted to rest undisturbed. He had indeed now become an object of commiseration rather than resentment. He had been couched for a cataract, and was labouring under a dropsy in the leg. This disease, the termination of long weakness, put an end to his life. He expired quietly, and with a philosophical resignation, on the 15th of August, 1799.

He left directions that he should be buried with no more ceremony than the lowest of the citizens.

On his tomb, erected by one of his friends, is this inscription:

Jos. Parini Poeta
hic quiescit
ingenua probitate
exquisito judicio
potenti eloquio clarus
litteras et bonas artes
publice docuit an. xxx.
vixit an. lxx.
plenos existimationis et gratie
ob. a. mdccxcix.

Another friend raised a monument with his statue at Brera, on which is inscribed—

Josephus Parinius
cuierat ingenium
mens divinior
atque os magna sonaturum
obiit
xviii. kal. Sept. a. mdccic.

Good sense and good taste, with somewhat of poetic fervour, are the characteristics of Parini. He was the first who engrafted satire on the didactic form of poetry. In force, in a masterly freedom of verse, in that talent for burlesque, by which small and contemptible things are made to appear yet more ridiculous by being clothed in magnificent language, he bears some resemblance to Cowper. But Cowper takes a much wider range, and, soon dropping the mask, shows himself the undisguised and indignant chastiser of folly and vice.

The *Femia*, a satiric drama, by Pier-Jacopo Martelli, directed against Maffei, was, by Parini's confession, the only work from which he had derived any model to direct him.

The satire of *Il Mattino*, "The Morning," commences as follows:

Whether to thee, young Lord, from mighty loins
Of ancestors remote, the blood descend
Pure and celestial; or defect of blood
In thee by purchased honours be retrieved,
And wealth on sea or land by frugal sire
Reap'd in few lustrums, hearken while the lore
I of sweet rites unfold in easy song.

How to deceive these slow and tedious days
Of life, with such insufferable weight
Of wearisome annoyance bound and prest,
Now will I teach thee. What thy cares at morn,
What at noon-day should be, and what at eve,
Thou learn'st; if, 'midst thy leisure, leisure still
Haply suffice thee for a verse of mine.

Already hast thou Cytherea's shrine,
And that of sportive Hermes, on the shores
Of Gaul and Albion, with meet sacrifice

Devotamente hai visitate, e porti
 Pur anco i segni del tuo zelo impressi :
 Ora è tempo di posa. In vano Marte
 A sè t' invita ; chè ben folle è quegli
 Che a rischio de la vita onor sì merca ;
 E tu naturalmente il sangue abborri.
 Nè i mesti de la Dea Pallade studj
 Ti son meno odiosi : avverso ad essi
 Ti feron troppo i queruli ricinti
 Ove l' arti migliori e le scienze
 Cangiate in mostri e in vane orride larve,
 Fan le capaci volte eccheggiar sempre
 Di giovanili strida. Or primamente
 Odi, quali il Mattino a te soavi
 Cure debba guidar con facil mano.

Sorge il Mattino in compagnia dell' Alba
 Innanzi al Sol, che di poi grande appare
 Su l' estremo orizzonte a render lieti
 Gli animali e le piante e i campi e l' onde.
 Allora il buon villan sorge dal caro
 Letto cui la fedel sposa e i minori
 Suoi figlioletti intiepidir la notte ;
 Poi sul collo recando i sacri arnesi,
 Che prima ritrovâr Cerere e Pale,
 Va, col bus lento innanzi, al campo, e scuote
 Lungo il picciol sentier da' curvi rami
 Il rugiadoso umor, che, quasi gemma,
 I nascenti del Sol raggi rifrange.
 Allora sorge il fabbro, e la sonante
 Officina riapre, e all' opre torna
 L' altro dì non perfette ; o se di chiave
 Ardua e ferrati ingegni all' inquieto
 Ricco l' arche assicura, o se d' argento
 E d' oro incider vuol gioielli e vasi
 Per ornamento a nuove spose o a mense.

Ma che ? Tu inorridisci, e mostri in capo
 Qual istrice pungente, irti i capegli
 Al suon di mie parole ? Ah ! non è questo,
 Signore, il tuo mattin. Tu col cadente
 Sol non sedesti a parca mensa, e al lume
 Del l' incerto crepuscolo non gisti
 Jeri a corcarti in male agiate piume,
 Come dannato è a far l' umile vulgo.

A voi, celeste prole, a voi, conciglio
 Di Semidei terreni, altro concesse
 Giove benigno : e con altr' arti e leggi
 Per novo calle a me convien guidarvi.

Tu tra le veglie e le canore scene,
 E il patetico gioco, oltre più assai
 Producesti la notte ; e stanco al fine,
 In aureo cocchio, col fragor di calde,
 Precipitose rote, e il calpestio
 Di volanti corsier, lunge agitasti
 Il queto aere notturno, e le ténèbre
 Con fiaccole superbe intorno apristi ;
 Siccome allor che il Siculo terreno
 Dall' uno all' altro mar rimbombar feo
 Pluto col carro, a cui splendeano innanzi
 Le tede de le Furie anguicrinite.

Così tornasti a la magion ; ma quivi
 A novi studj ti attendea la mensa,
 Cui ricoprien pruriginosi cibi,
 E licor lieti di Francesi colli,

Devoutly visited ; and of thy zeal
 Bear'st on thee even yet the marks imprest :
 Time now for rest. Thee vainly Mars invites ;
 For fond is he who at the risk of life
 Traffics for honour ; and by nature thou
 Loath'st blood. Nor dost thou in less hatred hold
 Minerva's mournful studies ; early taught
 Aversion in the querulous precinct,
 Where better arts and sciences transform'd
 To monsters, and in goblin shape disguised,
 Make the loud vaults re-echo infant cries.

Learn first of all, then, to what pleasant cares,
 With facile hand, the Morning leads thee on.

Companion of the Dawn, the Morning comes,
 Arisen ere the sun, who next appears
 Upon the extreme horizon, gazing out
 To gladden all that lives, earth, air, and waves.
 Then rises up the lowly cottage hind
 From the dear pallet which his faithful spouse
 And younger little ones kept warm at night ;
 And on his neck taking the holy gear,
 By Ceres first and Pales found for man,
 Goes with slow ox before him to the field,
 And from curved boughs along the little path
 Shakes dewy moisture, that like gem refracts
 The sun's ascending beam. Then rises up
 Th' artificer, unbars his bolt again,
 And to his work returns, which the past day
 Left incomplete, whether of key devised
 With intricate wards to guard some miser's chest,
 Or else with gold and silver to engrave
 Jewel or vase, meet ornament design'd
 For bride new-wedded, or the festal board.

What ! dost thou shudder ? and thy hair on end,
 Like quills upon the fretful porcupine,
 Start at the sounds I utter ? Patience ; this
 Is not thy morn. Thou with the setting sun
 Sat'st not at a spare table, didst not go
 Through doubtful twilight to uneasy plumes,
 Such as the vulgar are condemned to press.

To you, celestial progeny, to you,
 A council met of demigods on earth,
 Another lot assigned, and bounteous Jove ;
 And therefore by new path, with other laws,
 Behoves me guide you. Thou in vigils past,
 Mid scenes harmonious and pathetic sport,
 Didst urge the lengthen'd night : and, tired at last,
 In golden chariot, with the crash of warm
 Precipitous wheels and tramp of flying steeds,
 Didst rend from far the quiet air of night,
 And with proud blaze of torches open wide
 The darkness round ; as once Trinacria's shores
 From sea to sea rebellow'd to the rush
 Of Dis's waggon, before which the links
 Borne by snake-tressed furies waving shone.

Thus didst thou home return ; expected there
 By new pursuits at the rich table spread
 With season'd meats, glad juice from Gallic hills,

O d' Ispani, o di Toschi, o l' Ongarese
 Bottiglia, a cui di verde edera Bacco
 Concedette corona, e disse : Siedi
 De le mense reina. Al fine il Sonno
 Ti sprimacciò le morbidi coltrici
 Di propria mano, ove, te accolto, il fido
 Servo calò te seriche cortine ;
 E a te soavemente i lumi chiuse
 Il gallo, che li suole aprire altrui.

[Of the prose works of Parini the most interesting is that *De' Principj delle Belle Lettere*. In the fourth chapter of the second part he gives us a list of the Italian writers, from the fourteenth century downwards, who are most worthy of notice. His remarks on the advantages derivable from a good selection are especially deserving the attention of students.*

“Le lingue de' popoli non tanto sono differenti tra loro per la differenza de' vocaboli, quanto per la diversa maniera del combinarli e del disporli nell' uso del discorso ; anzi in questo consiste principalmente ciò che appellasi l'indole o il genio d' una lingua. Ora questa seconda parte, la quale riguarda l'accoppiamento continuato de' vocaboli, non si può altrimenti apprendere fuorché dalle scritture e da' libri, ne' quali ci si presentano gli esempj d' un tale accoppiamento nel discorso.

“Se noi leggiamo i libri de' buoni autori per impararvi tutt' altra cosa che il buon uso della lingua nella quale essi hanno scritto, la nostra anima nondimeno, senza che noi punto ce ne accorgiamo e senza fatica, nello stesso tempo che raccoglie le idee significate, quelle ancora raccoglie e rinforza de' vocaboli significatori, e così s' impadronisce dell' une e dell' altre, le conserva nella memoria, ove le imprime più profondamente. Quello che ella fa de' vocaboli semplici, fa ancora delle frasi e delle maniere del dire ; lo stesso fa della sintassi, o sia del modo con cui naturalmente, secondo l' indole della lingua, si combinano i vocaboli : si assuefa alla inflessione variata de' verbi, alla collocazione de' nomi, all' uso delle particelle, e a tutte quelle cose per fine che elementarmente o composte formano il tutto d' una lingua. Segue per questo capo nella lettura ciò che segue nel conversare ; e noi a questo modo impariamo dai libri l' una o l' altra lingua, a un dipresso colla stessa facilità colla quale da fanciulli, senza punto avvedersene, imparammo la lingua materna.

“Ma se è cosa chiara che per questa via del leggere i buoni scrittori possiamo con molta facilità apprendere la buona lingua, egli è parimente chiaro che con altrettanta possiamo imparar la cattiva leggendo i cattivi scrittori. Poichè colla solo con-

“The languages of nations differ from each other, not so much in the difference of the words, as in the diverse method of combining them and disposing them in the practice of conversation : moreover in this principally consists what is called the character or genius of a language. Now this second particular, which relates to the continuous combination of words, cannot be otherwise learnt than from writings and books, in which we meet with examples of such combination in discourse.

“If we read the books of good authors for the purpose of learning therein any thing rather than the right use of the language in which they are written, our mind still, even without our being aware of it, and without fatigue, at the same time that it is gathering the ideas there signified, gathers them as it were a second time, and reinforces them with significant words, and so makes itself master of both the one and the other, and lays them up in the memory, where it impresses them more deeply. What it does with simple words it does also with phrases and forms of expression ; it does the same with the syntax, or the manner in which the words become naturally combined according to the character of the language : it accustoms itself to the varied inflexion of verbs, to the disposition of nouns, to the use of particles, and to all those things in short which, elementarily or compounded, form the whole of a language. By this means what follows from conversing follows also from reading ; and thus we learn this or that language from books with nearly the same facility as we learnt our mother tongue in infancy, without being at all conscious of it. But if it is clear that by this habit of reading good authors we may very easily learn a good style in a language, it is equally clear that we can with the same facility learn a bad style by reading bad authors. Since by

* Mr. Cary had marked the following extract for translation.

Spanish, or Tuscan, or Hungaria's flask,
Which Bacchus crown'd with ivy, and pronounced
Queen of the board. At last the God of Sleep
Himself for thee smooth'd out the feathery down,
Where, soon as thou wert lodged, obsequious hands
The silken curtains dropp'd; and chanticleer,
Who opens others' eyes, closed sweetly thine.

tinuata lettura fatta a tutt' altro fine che di studiar la lingua si può così agevolmente impararla, molto meglio dee ciò seguire quando si leggano i buoni scrittori anche conde terminata intenzione e avvertenza di fare in essi studio della lingua stessa.

"Nondimeno anche nella continuata lezione non può fare che molte cose pertinenti alla lingua non lascino niuna o troppo leggiera impressione nella nostra mente, e che molte ancora non isfuggano alla nostra determinata attenzione o coll' andar del tempo alla nostra memoria. In questo caso si è che suppliscono per quanto è possibile i grammatici, i quali hanno ridotto sotto a certi capi le avvertenze principali che si vogliono avere per bene e correttamente scrivere nella Italiana lingua. Moltissimi sono i grammatici che noi abbiamo, fra' quali ve ne ha de' cattivi, de' medioeri e degli ottimi, considerati relativamente agli altri. Come a tutti fini bisogna tendere per la più breve e per la più sicura via che si può, quindi è che noi proponghiamo i più classici solamente e i più compiuti, cioè Pietro Bembo, Benedetto Buommattei, Marcantonio Mambelli e Salvatore Corticelli. Quest' ultimo ha il merito di avere scritto la sua grammatica con maggior brevità, metodo, precisione, chiarezza ed esemplificazione degli altri tutti; sicché congiunto colla lettura de' buoni scrittori può facilmente bastare egli solo per chi ama di bene apprendere le regole e l' uso della lingua Italiana." P. 2, c. 6, ad finem, vol. 2, Opere, 8vo. Milan, 1825.

mere continued reading, undertaken for any other purpose rather than that of studying the language, it may be so easily learnt, much more will that result follow when good authors are read with determined design, and the care requisite for pursuing in them the study of the language itself.

"Nevertheless, even in continued reading, it cannot but happen that many things peculiar to the language will leave too slight or no impression at all upon the mind; and again, that many will escape our fixed attention, and in course of time our memory. In this case grammarians supply the defect as far as possible, who have reduced under certain heads the principal points to which attention must be paid in order to write well and correctly in the Italian language. The grammarians we have are very numerous, amongst whom there are some bad, some indifferent, and some excellent, considered comparatively with the rest. As we should endeavour to reach every object by the shortest and safest way possible, therefore we make mention only of the most classical and complete, that is to say, Pietro Bembo, Benedetto Buommattei, Marcantonio Mambelli, and Salvatore Corticelli. This last has the merit of having written his grammar with more brevity, method, precision, clearness of exemplification, than all the rest, so that joined to the reading of good writers he alone may amply suffice for whoever is desirous of thoroughly learning the rules and the usage of the Italian language."]

THE EFFIGY AND TABLE TOMB OF ST. RICHARD, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER,
RECENTLY RESTORED BY MR. RICHARDSON.

ST. RICHARD, Bishop of Chichester, lived in the troublesome times of Henry the Third's reign. A bookworm from his childhood, he acquired by long, diligent, and arduous studies both at home and abroad, great fame in the various schools of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, and on his return he held important offices at Oxford, and under his beloved friend and patron (Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury), whom he accompanied into banishment to a Cistercian convent, and remained

there until Edmund's death. He afterwards entered the Dominican order, containing the most learned men of the time, which he most reluctantly quitted to fill the See of Chichester. But his appointment having given great offence to the king, who had nominated a prelate of his own choice, Richard, on his arrival in England, found himself not only deprived of all his temporalities, but even a fine threatened to any one harbouring him, or lending him money. His wander-

ings, as an itinerant bishop, in the emergency, throughout his diocese for the space of two years, dispensing his benediction and upholding his authority by the gentleness of his manners, and his great humility and extreme piety, savour quite of romance, and no doubt tended to raise him, after his decease, to the dignity of a saint. He was, we believe, the last sainted English prelate, and his feast-day, April 3, still lingers in our calendar. Henry III. being no longer able to resist his admission, Richard took possession of his palace at Chichester and his other temporalities amid the acclamations of the populace. His profuseness and liberality the few years he held the see were such that it is said he ordered to be pawned the gold vessels of his table, and other valuables, to relieve the wants of the poor. He died at Dover in 1252, whither he had journeyed preaching a Crusade, at the request of the king. In 1275 he was solemnly proclaimed a saint in conclave at Viterbo, by Pope Urban IV. He was (at his own desire) at first buried in a humble tomb in the north transept of his own cathedral, but his honours of sanctity having caused a more sumptuous tomb to be raised, his remains were removed, or, as the phrase was, translated with solemn ceremony, in the presence of Edward I., his devoted Queen Alianor, and the court, on the 16th June, 1276.

There can be little doubt that the tomb here referred to is the one just restored, replaced under the beautiful shrine in the south transept, more commonly known by the name of "the Kings and Queens," portraits which, together with the Bishops from and prior to the Conquest, were depainted and set up in panels by the then Bishop, "Robert Sherburne," about the middle of the 16th century. Edward, it would appear, again visited the saint's shrine in 1297, before which he found Walter Luvel playing on the harp, and by the wardrobe accounts it would appear that the harper received from the king the large sum at that time of 6*s.* 6*d.* From that period down to the Reformation the Bishop's remains were annually visited by thousands of devotees, whose offerings tended greatly to augment the cathedral funds. The oak screen, with a

shallow opening two inches in length, still exists in the chapter or robing-room. It is said that at the Reformation such was the esteem of the populace for their saint's remains, that the King's Commissioners, from fear, relinquished their intention of examining the remains, or destroying the tomb. But what the commissioners did not accomplish (at all events publicly) subsequently took place, possibly at the time of the Commonwealth, and from appearances it was again rudely replaced at the Restoration. From that period to the present the effigy and the panelled compartments (minus the statuettes which once adorned the table tomb) received, in lieu of the accustomed offerings of the pious devotees, the cuts and gashes of a rude and illiterate populace. It is said that the tomb was disturbed about 16 years ago by excavating; but from recent appearances this was not the case, for on the removal of the effigy and the stone table for repair, the grave of stone courses remained perfect, and the earth, which lay lightly on the remains, had sunk to the depth of several inches. On the surface lay some fragments of wands or hazel twigs, such as pilgrims were accustomed to cut by the way, and which were afterwards hung around the shrine as a token of zeal by the faithful, and part of a staff, three feet in length, much decayed in form and thickness, matching to the remains of the stone staff left on the effigy. The tomb measured 6ft. 1in. by 1ft. 9in., and 2ft. in depth. On removing some of the loose earth two pieces of glass, hollow, and of the shape of a spout of a teapot, probably handles of a glass vase, and parts of the neck and bowl, were found; also the narrow ends of two other glass vessels of the exact shape of lachrymatories, a foliated angle of a Purbeck marble capital, an oyster shell containing the remains of red pigment, part of the stone pastoral staff, a certain indication of the previous examination of the tomb whenever the effigy was removed, some pieces of pottery, slates cemented together, an iron tool, a large wooden button, and some pieces of perished leather. On carefully proceeding, layers of a dark earth, one inch in thickness, were visible on each side of the grave, and by the discovery

of some iron nails about it, there could be no doubt of its being the remains of a wooden coffin, entirely gone to earth, conveying to those who would have expected a Purbeck marble, or at least a leaden cist, or both, as was then the custom with the high and illustrious, corroborative evidence of the truth of the historian of the Bishop's simple and humble notions. There being no wish to disturb, but only to ascertain the certainty of the remains still being there, these were, by gently removing some earth with the hand, soon discovered, and apparently undisturbed; and as doubt might exist as to the identity of the remains, it may be well to observe that the skull, which was nearly perfect, presented the same remarkably fine high and wide forehead as is given to the bishop on the effigy. The legs were straight, and the arms from the elbow lay across the body, but this was told more by feeling than sight, and here the examination ceased. One aim was to obtain, if possible, for the purpose of the restoration, the head of the pastoral staff as the best authority, but the general opinion was that this and any other valuables had been, on the prior removal of the tomb, taken out before the coffin had perished. It was not found, and the earth was again carefully replaced on the remains. This examination was made immediately on the removal of the effigy and tomb, Oct. 14, 1845.

The effigy, which had rested at first on the wall side on a thick piece of Purbeck string-course let into the wall, had, when replaced, been tilted up, and when removed, in the intervening space, rich remains of broad bands of red and blue colour appeared where the modern plasterings could not obliterate it.

The effigy represents the figure of a prelate somewhat beyond the prime of life, reclining, his head mitred, and resting on two cushions, the upper one held by two angels, one on either side. Habited in the usual vestments of the time, he is in the act of giving his benediction with the right hand, while he holds in the left a pastoral staff. The feet, which are straight, rest on a dog. All the garments, as, in fact, the entire tomb and shrine, had been most richly and carefully

draperied, gilt, and painted, and its magnificence when first completed must have been extreme.

Mr. Richardson has taken great pains while restoring to preserve and bring out as much of the colour as possible, and has made careful drawings, so that authority will not be wanting should the recolouring ever be undertaken; but it should be done well or not at all. The parts more particularly restored are half the mitre, greater part of the angels, the collar, hands, and pastoral staff, tops of feet, and the dog's head and neck. The greater labour, however, was that of removing the innumerable initials and dates, beginning with 1608, part of James's reign, when such practices commenced. The statuettes round the tomb were almost gone, the outlines in most instances only remaining; but these served as valuable authority, and by dint of research, and the kindly aid and advice of those interested, the sculptor has presented us with the seven following worthies in the habits of the period most according in form with the old outlines, and all chief characters in Bocking's *Life of St. Richard*. Beginning at the head of the tomb the following is the order of the statuettes:—

1. Simon de Ferringes, parish priest of Ferring, afterwards canon of Chichester. "He would not hold more than one benefice." Bocking says of him, "A man whose name shall live for ever, and his memorial never cease, celebrated alike by fame and conversation, as having bowels of love above all others." He is said to have been the only priest who would receive and entertain Richard when in distress, and in whose garden the Bishop grafted fruit-trees, &c. Simon was also with him at his death, at Dover—hands in prayer.

2. Ralph de Bocking, of Sussex, Dominican Monk, and intimate friend of Richard, wrote his life at the desire of Isabella, widowed Countess of Arundel,—holding a book.

3. Adam de Marisco, a Franciscan Monk, "a famous man of learning, and for the honesty of his manners and his science,"—holding a scroll.

4. William Prior, provincial of the English Dominicans, "of venerable piety, and eminent science," was, according to Bocking, appointed with

the former, and Walter de Cantilupe, Bishop of Worcester, to examine into the recorded miracles of Richard,—holding a book.

5. William de Radinges (Reading), chaplain to the Bishop and Canon of Chichester, “a man of laudable life,” was with Richard in peril of shipwreck, and in his last moments at Dover, who ordered him “to get his funeral ready quietly, so as not to attract notice or distress friends.”—hands crossed on breast.

6. John Prior, of Selburne, an Augustinian monk, schoolfellow and intimate friend of Richard. They studied together abroad in great poverty. The Bishop, in after life, visits his priory, and blesses the fishing—when, says Bocking, “a pike more than three feet long was found lying on the ropes,

not bound by nets, but allured by the saint's blessing,”—clasping a casket.

7. Richard de Bachedine, a knight, and brother-in-law to Richard, “a prudent man, and acted as treasurer or steward to the Bishop, and oftentimes remonstrated with him on his profuse alms, but in vain,”—holding an empty wallet.

We will conclude by an anecdote in Richard's life, given by Bocking, viz. While studying at Bologna, under the professor of Canon law, in whose place, when absent, he sometimes lectured, the professor offered him his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, in marriage; but Richard, not liking to offend his master or accept the lady, made some frivolous excuse for his departure, and “shirked away.”

ROOM IN THE KING'S MANOR, YORK.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THE drawing represents the interior of an upper room in the royal palace at York, called the “King's Manor,” which was constructed by order of King Henry VIII. out of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and on the establishment by that monarch of the Great Council of the North was appropriated to the residence of the Lord President for the time being.

The ornaments in plaster on the frieze or cornice show that the interior work of this apartment was executed during the presidency of Henry Earl of Huntingdon. They consist of repetitions of three devices:—1. The crest of the Earl of Huntingdon, a bull's or buffalo's head erased, between his initials H. H. encircled by the garter, and surmounted by an earl's coronet: 2. The bear and ragged staff, the badge assumed by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, the father of the Countess of Huntingdon: and 3. a pomegranate supported by dragons; well known heraldic insignia of the royal house of Tudor.

Henry Hastings, third Earl of Huntingdon, succeeded his father on the 20th June, 1561. He was then in his twenty-sixth year, and had been married about eight years to Katharine, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and sister of the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of

Leicester. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the favour of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was intrusted with many offices of delicacy and importance; and on the 1st of December, 1572, he was appointed Lord President of the Council of the North. It appears that, immediately after his appointment, the Earl, accompanied by his Countess, took possession of his official residence at York. It is recorded, that, on the 12th of December, the York city council agreed that “my lady maores and hir systars shall goo this day and present unto the Countesse of Huntingdon, with such present as was given in present to the Countesse of Sussex * at hir coming to this citie, and it to be borne of the chambre chardgee.”

The Earl of Huntingdon's tenure of this high office existed for the long space of twenty-three years, and was only terminated by his death, which took place at York (not improbably in the very apartment represented by the drawing,) on the 14th December, 1595. His remains were buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire; but the funeral was not solemnized until the 28th April following; a long interval, which, it is said, was occasioned by a dispute among the Earl's

* Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, preceded the Earl of Huntingdon as Lord President of the North.



Room in the King's Manor, York.

THE
SCHOOL
OF
THE
FUTURE

surviving friends, whether York or Ashby should be his place of sepulture.

The following letter, dated but a few weeks before his death, was the last of the many communications which in the course of his long presidency it was his official duty to address to the municipal authorities of York :

"To my verie loving frend the Lord Maior of the cittie of York.

"My L. Maior, theise are to let you understand I do desire that the neen-score menn wherewith your cittye is charged should be forthwith trayned; and, to make upp a full number of 200, I wishe xxth might be takne forth of the Aynstye owt of such townes as be next adjoyninge to the cittye, accordinge to the proporcion of the common armor of the same townes. And to that end I do require yow, and as her Majestes Liuetennant in her highnes name charge and authorise you, to take presente order that the same maye accordyngelye be performed; and because it maye be done with greater ease and facilitye both by Captain Troughton, whom I have appointed to be trainer, and lesse difficultye to them shalbe trayned, I do thinke it convenient and do require that the said 200 be equallye devided into two companyes; whiche division beinge maide, I do also require that both the companyes be trayned once in the weeke, which I would have donn upon two dayes weekelye.

"You shall also further understand that I have the xvth of this instant receyved lettres from the lords of the counsell dated the ixth of the same, in post ecripte whercof ther lordships holdeth it very fitt and expedient to chaunge the bill-menn into pikes, and the bowemenn into muskettes, and callevers thorow all the traynel bandes. I have thought good to acquainte your lordship with this clause, earnestly requiringe yow to have such due respect thereof as may be for the furtherance of her majestes service and ther lordships satisfaccion, and so I committ you to God; from her majestes manne nye the walls of Yorke this xxjth of November, 1595.

"Your lordships loving frend,
"H. HUNTINGDON."

After the revolution of 1688, when the Council of the North had ceased to exist, the King's Manor and other parts

of the domain of St. Mary's Abbey were leased by the Crown to persons whose object in obtaining such leases was wholly mercenary; portions of the palace were converted into private dwellings, and several of the noble state rooms were in later times used as work-shops and warehouses. In the year 1833 the nobility and gentry of the county determined to establish a Yorkshire School for the Indigent Blind, as a memorial of the late Mr. Wilberforce, and a grant was procured from the Crown of nearly the whole of the ancient structure called the King's Manor, which has since been adapted to the purposes of this valuable institution. During the progress of some alterations made three or four years ago, the apartment represented by the drawing was cleared out and restored to its original dimensions by the removal of partitions and other deformities. It now presents an interesting example of an Elizabethan interior, perhaps the more valuable from having the time of its construction determined within a few years. The Earl of Huntingdon was installed K.G. on the 19th of June, 1579, so that the date of the ornamental work of the cornice may be safely assigned to some year between 1580 and 1590. The badge of the pomegranate was introduced among the herallic devices of the Tudors by Katharine of Arragon, whose father, Ferdinand, adopted it in commemoration of his conquest of Granada from the Moors; and it is remarkable, that a device that might have been appropriately selected by an adherent of the catholic Mary, should have been preferred by the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon to decorate a royal palace which they occupied by the favour of the reforming and protestant Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. Δ.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 1.

I FIND by the Ecclesiologist that, in the restoration of the Norman Tower at St. Edmund's Bury, the old finish of the walls has been removed to substitute a modern parapet, and that the tower is to be covered with a lead flat. In the present day a vast number of restorations are going on, but in how few is the satisfaction which the commencement of a restoration has

afforded continued to its completion! What a paucity of instances is there where a restoration which is satisfactory in all its parts is accomplished, when compared with those in which a fair work is marred by some incorrect feature glaringly exhibiting itself on the restored structure, and marring what may be really good in the work!

It will be recollected that the old walls of the Bury tower were terminated abruptly, and appeared to form a parapet, in which, at intervals of considerable width, narrow sloping apertures were cut, which have caused those who only look superficially on ancient works to term the whole an embattled parapet; and it really appears that, on this erroneous supposition, the ancient termination of the structure has been condemned, and we are told it is to be succeeded by a plain parapet, with "dragon gargoyles." It is confessed that the former parapet was very ancient, but on pulling it down it was discovered not to be original; but by what process this discovery was made I am yet to learn, though, granting the "discovery" to have some foundation in fact, if it was found that the finish did really appear to be very early in its architecture, what was there to show that it might not, after all, be the original finish to the elevation of the walls, notwithstanding that it was not Norman? We are not informed how many years this massive structure was in course of erection, and what changes in the mode of masonry and ornament took place before the walls were terminated in the upright. We only hear the conclusion, hastily, perhaps, arrived at, that the old finish was not original. Now, if the parapet was early, its date might be less than a century posterior to the main fabric. It might be of Pointed transition work, as I suspect it was; and if so, why should it not have been the original finish to the tower walls, though in a later style? and if this was the fact, it ought scrupulously to have been preserved in the restoration. It is evident that it was not an embattled parapet of the sixteenth century, or later; and, if a thought is bestowed on it, it will be plainly seen that it was not even an embattled parapet, in the proper sense of the term. It was a parapet with apertures cut into it, as at Gloucester

cathedral nave, the example there being of Edward the Second's reign, at the latest; and it is easy to show what was the use of these apertures.

It is now universally admitted that ancient towers were finished with a roof or covering of more or less height,—at first a low pyramid, afterwards expanded into a lofty spire. The examples in proof of this may be met with in every county of England or Ireland, and even in the distant Orkneys, at home, and is spread over the whole continent abroad. The towers of Norman and early Pointed architecture were always finished with a low pyramidal roof, and when this is absent the unfinished and mean appearance of the tower clearly shows that its picturesque appearance is completely destroyed. Proofs of the existence of this covering will be found in the architecture depicted in the earliest manuscripts, in the Bayeux tapestry, and in existing examples without number, of a date in all probability earlier, and at least as early, as Bury tower. To meet this mass of evidence, unless it is contended that the tower of Bury is an exception to the general rule, it must be admitted that this structure was in like manner finished with a covering of the same kind; and that it was so finished, the apertures in the parapet afford the fullest evidence. The general mode of construction of this kind of roof either makes it overhang the tower, showing the ends of the timbers resting on blocks or corbels, or the raised roof springs from within a low parapet, which seems to have been constructed to hide the feet of the timbers. The covering of Bury tower was of this last kind, and it would have been a roof either ridged or pyramidal—most probably the latter, formed of timber, covered with lead, tiles, or shingles, the eaves being concealed with the low parapet formerly existing. The apertures would be necessary to allow the rain to run off, and for which use they were made to slope outwards. By this means alone can the former parapet, with its sloping apertures, be accounted for. If a thorough restoration had been accomplished, it might have been expected that the tower would have had such a roof or covering; but if the Committee had feared to add a new feature to the tower, of the existence of which they had no positive

evidence, they would have been justified in leaving the finish as they found it. But they have gone further, and have destroyed the old parapet, which was certainly ancient, and, until a better was found, might justly be taken to have been the original finish.

The vast progress which has been made in the knowledge of ancient architecture, Romanesque and Gothic, within the last few years,—the much greater knowledge which will be acquired when our architectural societies have attained their full growth and manhood,—call loudly for the most strict care being exercised to preserve ancient features, and prevent the introduction of new ones. If we look back to your pages for the last half century, we see an individual imbued with an acute perception of the evils of "architectural innovation" fighting almost single-handed against the restorers of his day; how often he had to contend with prejudice, and even authority, which stayed the immediate utility of his exertions! But his works had their influence, and we now acknowledge that no individual contributed more to the advancement of any science than John Carter did to the revival of Gothic architecture. In our own day we have one who has given a form and consistency to the study, and has carried out in practice the principles which guided the ancients, and which remained before in theory. I refer to Welby Pugin, who so successfully established the existence of spires as a finish to early towers; and to his exertions we owe the now almost universal prevalence of this appropriate appendage to the new churches.

It may be said in reply, that it was no part of the duty of the Committee to seek for a finish to the tower which they did not find there. I am ready to admit the force of this argument, and, however desirable it would have been to have had a lofty roof, the Committee would have done their duty by restoring the tower as they found it. All that appears objectionable is, the substitution of the plain parapet and lead flat. When the choir of St. Saviour's church was restored, Mr. Gwilt kept the pinnacles, temp. Rich. II., which had been added to the Early English buttresses, and in the Lady Chapel strictly restored a window of

a later date by half a century than the main structure. If this course had been pursued at Bury it would have been more, far more satisfactory. When the church of Old Shoreham was about to be restored under the eye of the Cambridge Camden Society, it was contemplated to finish the tower something in the same way as the Bury example now is. A paper was printed in the Transactions of the Society in which the question of spires was fully discussed, and, in the case of Shoreham, the old finishing (a low spire) was preserved. The church of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge, so worthily restored by that society, shows a lofty pyramidal roof to the circular church, which, like the Temple church, possesses a tower-like character. The London church of the Temple, however, exhibits only a plain parapet hiding a roof which, even there, is pyramidal, though not seen in a close view; in consequence, the clerestory looks as if it was designed to sustain a water-cistern; and if it really did possess such an accommodation the parapet would be proper, but as a screen for the roof a parapet is a positive eyesore, not only in Gothic, but in Grecian architecture. If such a finish is given to the Bury tower it will have the same appearance. The casual spectator will think the tower is used to hold a water-tank for high service. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that the great strides which the knowledge of our ancient architecture is making, indulges a hope that a very few years will suffice to show the restorers the mistake they have made, and that the obnoxious feature will be removed, and an appropriate roof appear in its stead. The "dragon gargoyles" (a usual feature in Tudor churches) will never throw off the water so effectually as the apertures in the old parapet.

It is satisfactory to hear that the other restorations of the tower are accomplished in a good style, and that the old tower will remain firm for ages. The alterations in the parapet, it is to be hoped, will have their use in teaching restorers of other ancient structures, the necessity of avoiding all modern introductions.

Yours, &c., E. I. C.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Delicia Poetarum Germanorum. (Vols. iv. v. vi.)**(Continued from June 1846, p. 600.)*

WE pursue our plan of noticing those passages in the German Latin Poets which allude to our own nation, and with the three volumes now before us this collection is concluded.

Vol. iv. p. 253, are two short poems of Christopher Manlius to John Langius in praise of Buchanan. We give the first.

Dum Jephthem tragico Buchananus symmate vestit,
 Dum Latia Isiaden tangere plectra docet,
 Dum castis sic tincta jocis Epigrammata ludit
 Ut metuat palmæ Bilbilis ipsa sue,
 Cernis, ut ad Scotos migrent Helicone relicto
 Laurigenæ, tanti vatis amore, Dese?
 Nec vivo hoc reditus spes est. Utrum ego vocabo
 Langi, Heliconiades, anne Caledonides.

P. 333. Some severe lines by Philip Melancthon on (Gardiner?) Bishop of Winchester:

In Wintoniensem defensorem cælibatus.

The following are the concluding:—

Non castitatem vos profecto queritis,
 Sed hujus ut sub dignitate et nomine
 Impune liberèque turpitudini
 Et serviatis moribus nequissimis.

P. 479. Among the epigrams of P. Melissus is one—

Ad Philippum Sidneum.

Unica si tantas comprehendere chartula posset,
 Virtutesque tuas, ingeniiq; bona.
 Ista recensendis tamen haud foret omnibus una,
 Aptior, angustis charta minuta plicis.
 Nunc tot inesse tibi bona censeo, quot cava fulget
 Flammeolis oculi machina sideribus.
 Tuque micas, Sidneie, velut sol aureus orta
 Fravia cui parum Diva serenat iter.
 Quis saperet tantum si solem tantula vellet
 Sidera tam brevibus claudere paginaibus?

P. 484. A quatrain by Melissus on the *Psalm* of Buchanan. These poems show how deservedly Buchanan's Latin poetry was esteemed by the scholars abroad. Joseph Scaliger held it in the highest estimation.

There are not less than *sixteen* poems in this volume in praise of Queen Elizabeth, all by Paulus Melissus:—P. 342. A long ode of five pages in strophe and antistrophe. P. 418. A poem in hexameters and pentameters of two pages and a half long. The other poems occur—pp. 424, 428, 440, 441, 443, 452, 453, 462, 466, 475, 478, 479, 486, and 493.

In the one at p. 440 he dedicates himself entirely to the Queen's service:—

Germanumque hominem, Francæque propagine cœtum
 Regia me dedo sub juga servitii;

and at p. 453 he reminds her of the low state of his finances:—

Flacida nunc tantum, Princeps, marumpla restant.

At p. 439 are some lines by the same poet—

Ad Rob. Dudæum et Philip. Sydæum,

whom he begs, when he dies, to protect and favour his poetry:

Vivus eas vobis pariter commendo noveni
Dux *Roberte* chori, sisque *Philippe* comes.

Tom. v.—P. 247 is a poem “Ad Daniele Rogerium Anglum, by Johannes Posthius. This Daniel Rogers appears to have been a poet of some celebrity.

Legi pauca tuæ, Rogere, carmina Musæ
Romanus cecinit qualia Callimachus,
Verum, ut fama refert, magnum tibi, magne poeta,
Dictavit vario carmine Phœbus opus.
Quod sine calcographa vulgetur ut arte per orbem
Sic populi veniet nomen in ora tuum, &c.

P. 414. In “Bernardi Prætorii Funebria” is a poem to Queen Elizabeth, on the death of the Duke of Hesse:

Accipe, vix capies sine luctu, tristia fata
Hassea cum nuper quæ rapuere ducem.
Saluit octavo Septembris ante calendæ
Is cecidit sævæ victus agone necis.
* * * * *
Non tamen omnino demortuus, imo superstes
Vividus in gestis, Mauritioque suo.

P. 901. Among the poems of Gabriel Rollenhagenius is one to Queen Elizabeth, of which the last couplet is as follows:—

Moribus, ingenio, laudatæ munere formæ
Juno, Minerva, Venus cedat: *Elisa* dea est.

At p. 827. Among the poems of Laurentius Rhodonnannus is one—

Elizabetha Regina Angliæ, Anagram,

praising her *manly* courage and disposition:

Cordeque foemineo mascula corda geris.

At p. 198 is a poem by Posthius to P. Melissus in *Angliam* navigantem, beginning—

Ibis Britannos visere nobiles,
Melisse, Musis care et Apollini, &c.

in which he praises the splendour of the English cities, the riches of the country, and the learning of the colleges, and, above all, the Queen, and her steadfastness to the true faith:

————— virtutesque avitas
Justitiamque fidemque puram
Fuso tueri sanguine proprio
Parata, nec non divitias suas
Impendere, ut sævos repellas
A grege Christicolum latrones, &c.

Tom. vi.—In the poems of “Simon Stenius” is one on the defeat and dispersion of the *Armada*, in which he exhorts England, in gratitude to God for her deliverance, to preserve inviolate the true faith:

Eludes victrix technarum quicquid Iberus
Consuet, aut Latii sella pudenda Popæ.

Among the Epigrammata of Stigelius is one on the *English ladies*, by whose beauty the cautious poet seems much afraid of being entrapped.

P. 559.

Ad Abgaudanum Londini.

Cum videam pulcras tot et hic et in urbe puellas
Quarum Stigelli quælibet esse velit,
Miraris thalami cur nullum in federa ducam,
Atque ais, hic oculos non habuisse velim.
Et video et laudo formam, moresque pudicos,
Et placet hic oculis multa puella meis.
Non tamen hos patiar munus præstare procorum,
Quantumvis primi sint in amore duces.
Non oculis tantum est ducenda, sed auribus uxor;
Judicio famæ quæ placet, illa placet.

P. 561 are two poems on *Hampton Court*,—

In arcem Regis Angliæ, cui nomen *Hamptihencurt*,—

in which that palace is extolled above the Golden House of Nero :

Aurea magnifici cedant tabulata Neronis,
Et cedat Caii Cæsaris alta domus.

There are also some lines "De Cygnis in Thamesi," a subject which we have more than once met with in these volumes. We once read in a manuscript treatise on London, describing it about the time of Elizabeth, that *two thousand swans* might have been counted in the river, and they appear to have excited much admiration. We remember P. Melissus mentions—

grex
Ad Tamesin probat albus olorum.

It appears that the swans were the property of the King, for the poet, addressing Diana, says,—

Parce meos terrore canum clamore volucres
Quos ego pro *Henrici* nomine regis alo.

There are four poems on "Anne of Cleves," as far as we know hitherto unnoticed.

1. De Regina Angliæ Annâ, praising her beauty and modesty.
2. In Nuptias ejusdem, ending thus :—

Sed cur subducit blandæ se *Cypria* turbæ ?
Legitimum ut *virtus* sauciat ipsa chorum.

3. De eâdem, in which Mercury says,—

Non, ait, hic formam certantum damno Dearum,
Hoc tamen ingenuo cogor ut ore loquar
Valle sub Idæâ, post tres si quarta fuisset,
Nunquam certassent, Juno, *Diana*, Venus.

4. Ad Annam *Juliacensem* Reginam Angliæ, in which Momus says,—

Eurynomes natis aut de tribus una facessat,
Cum tribus aut certe quarta sit *Anna* choris.

P. 1011 is a poem of Caspar Ursinus Velius.

In laudem divi Max. Cæs. et Henrici VIII. Britanniæ regis.

This Poem is chiefly on their victories over the French.

We have now extracted from the six volumes of the "*Deliciæ Poetarum Germanorum*" what bears any relation to our own country. It is less than might have been expected in such a large mass of poetry.

B—h—ll.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. By John Burke, Esq., Author of "The Peerage and Baronetage," &c., and John Bernard Burke, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Imp. 8vo.

IT is difficult to criticise a work like this as a whole. Made up, in great measure, of contributions from the vain, the foolish, the dishonest, and indeed from every sort of authority—the Editors compelled to bend to the lofty claims, the silly whims, the barefaced forgeries, and the intense ignorance of their contributors, it would be at once impossible to speak of the work with unqualified eulogy, or to condemn Messrs. Burke for all its various imperfections. The compilation of this Genealogical Dictionary has doubtless been a work of great labour, and of no less expense, and that expense could not have been encountered, either by the Editors or the Publisher, without the golden favours of the *novi homines*. Of the true patrician families many would naturally be indifferent to such a work. They know that their pedigree has been already duly elucidated by some professional herald, or some intelligent topographical historian; or they know that their rank and station in society are fully admitted, and they do not care to have it published at all. It is to the upward strugglers that such an opportunity of display offers peculiar temptations; and these are gentry whom it is very difficult to control. Made idols of flattery by newly-acquired wealth, they will insist and persist in stating and publishing the most flagrant absurdities, no matter how plainly their error is exposed. They seem to think that heraldry and genealogy, like every thing else, must be at the command of money. Accustomed to continual complaisance, they will not be contradicted, and, like one of the correspondents of Dr. Whitaker, they will "spin three

generations over as many centuries," or even quote Domesday Book for events which happened in the reign of Charles the First.

There can be no question that Messrs. Burke would have made a more consistent work, and one more honourable to their native country, had they confined themselves within stricter limits, or had they even more strictly kept to those with which they first set out. For example, they might have given us a complete view of all the existing English families which had furnished Knights of the Shire to the Commons' House of Parliament; or, to take a wider field, they might have included those who had furnished Sheriffs to Counties. We remember that the book, in its first edition, was called the History of the Commoners, an ambiguous title certainly, but which avowedly implied such as took a foremost place in the House of Commons, as portraits were given of the Speaker, Mr. Coke of Holkham, and Mr. Littleton of Hatherton, all subsequently elevated to the peerage.

No such rule or limit has been adhered to. Messrs. Burke's net has been enlarged, and its meshes narrowed, so as to catch fish of all kinds, small as well as great. Some families are inserted who are really younger branches of those possessing titled dignities, and who were consequently already described in the Peerage; whilst, amongst the multitude, there are not only many of the lesser gentry, or even the *minimi gentes*, but numbers of merely professional respectability. The frequent occurrence of clergymen as the representatives or heads of families throughout the book is one proof of this. But, as a necessary consequence, the work consisting of only one volume instead of twenty, it is a mere accident whether on turning to it we find any "respectable" family of our own acquaintance. It is much such a *mêlée* as is seen at an ordinary court levee: page after page, rich men

and paupers are ranged side by side, officers with their cocked hats, parsons in their gowns and cassocks, spend-thrifts living on their wives' jointures, cotton lords and railway monarchs, with many an adventurer who, before the next edition, will have been transferred from Mr. Burke's columns into those of the *London Gazette*. We could point out fifty examples of this temporary and unsubstantial "respectability." In another case a family of decent yeomen withers off to an only child, who thus inherits more than any of his progenitors, and being brought up to the church, obtains a good living, and thenceforth esteems himself a squirearchy parson: but it may be predicted that when that rich clergyman drops, the family will not rank in a History of the Landed Gentry, although all his yeomanry ancestors are in this dignified as Esquires, there never having been one single legal squire in the whole pedigree.

The general omission in this work of the legal and *contemporary* designations of individuals, is a source of great misrepresentation. All plebeians stand *undescribed* if Gent. or Esq. cannot be added to their names; and in not a few cases does "Esq." usurp the place where the whole truth would have introduced "husbandman" or "labourer." In one family which a late county historian termed "respectable yeomen" there are all sorts of plebeians here called "Esq." or left *undescribed*. In point of fact the pedigree contains two Esquires, the present representative and his cousin; but in the pages before us there are no less than ten.

Again, the junior member of a family is sometimes pushed into undue prominence as its head, on account of his wealth instead of his seniority. No one would imagine from Messrs. Burkes' account that the real heir male and representative of the family of F—— is a poor chemist in a small country town. He would rather be led to suppose that the said chemist's grandfather died an infant. No doubt many families wish to suppress a portion of their pedigree, but such suppressions are tantamount to forgery, for both equally misrepresent the truth. It would be preposterous to pretend that a family with one rich

member and many poor cousins is more aristocratic than one whose numerous branches are all moderately respectable, yet many families owe their place in this book to such a fiction. As we said before, the vast majority of the really "respectable" families do *not* appear in the collection; but numbers have crept in from the accidental prosperity of an individual member.

In every respect, we may say, the *material* of the work is accidental and un-uniform. We will instance a district with which we are acquainted. In the former edition "Stapylton" was passed off as the family of Norton, co. Durham, and Norton, which is a well-peopled village, was called its "seat." The Stapyltons certainly lived in a house in the village, but at that time we should have assigned the squireship of the place to the Hoggs, or else to Cartwright or Grey. These were the four chief families; but, although the Stapyltons were by far the poorest, they alone were inserted in the first edition, with the ludicrous statement that the village of Norton was their "seat." In the present edition "Stapylton of Norton" is excluded, and Hogg very properly inserted; but the Greys of the same place, who have as good if not a better claim, are not to be found.

In the same district Fowler of Preston is quite as entitled to appear as his brother-in-law Sutton of Elton; and the families of Hustler, Raisbeck, and Nesham equally with Stapylton, Waldy, and Hutchinson. The like remarks would apply throughout the work. As neither origin, position, property, nor politics can account for inconsistency apparently so capricious, we can only attribute it, as we before remarked, to accident. The editors have perhaps been less ready to reject than to collect, but what they have collected has been subject to the opportunities they happen to have enjoyed, and which have not been so universal as to afford anything like that complete view of the Commoners of England which their prospectus originally held forth. So much for the materials and general structure of the work.

As to its execution there are many little matters which we are surprised should have escaped genealogists so ex-

perienced as Messrs. Burke, and more especially Mr. John Bernard Burke, who announces himself as a barrister:—such as the confusion between dower and frankmarriage in the Kingscote pedigree; the Prerogative Court of *Gloucester* in that of Hyett, &c.; Aubrey derived from de Alta Ripa (p. 38) a confusion with Dealtry, which is also (in this case correctly,) so derived in p. 319. Matters such as these, however, may occasionally escape the notice of editors; but the faults which we think the greatest are the scanty and meagre nature of many of the pedigrees, and the frequent omission of dates. Dates form one of the most valuable features of genealogical works; and the omission of the month and day when known is to be deprecated, as well as that of the year. The classification of children into sons and daughters, attended with the omission of the dates of their birth, we consider a great defect. Indeed, Messrs. Burke seem thoroughly afraid of offending the silly weakness of a few elderly ladies, who deceive themselves and nobody else, and therefore omit the dates of the births and marriages of females. The pedigree of Gibson, of Quernmore, covers two columns, and contains one date, viz. 1832.

But in other respects Mr. Burke's family histories would have been more acceptable if they had been fewer, and fuller in their particulars. An imperfect statement is not a fair one, but often as productive of misconception as one deliberately false.

There is another defect to which we would draw Messrs. Burkes' attention in the event of a new edition. It is the non-authentication of their original statements. Collins and Wotton always gave their authorities; and there can be no doubt that the value and reputation of the present work would have been much enhanced if the same plan had been pursued. As it is, no one knows on what authority the various statements rest.

To enter into a criticism of individual pedigrees would be impossible on this occasion. We will only remark that those we like best are such as Nicolas, Busvargus, Chapman, Lewthwaite, Crosse, Fowell, Kerrich, Pilkington, Radclyff, Sneyd, Tattersall, Tipping, Waterhouse, Wollaston,

&c. On the contrary, we dislike to see really ancient families curtailed like those of Napier, Newcome, &c. as much as the summary notices, without any pedigree, of Gregory, Northcote, and many others. At the same time it may be remarked, that the space devoted to Robertson, and most of the Scottish families, is quite exorbitant: and not less so with some of the Welsh. The history of the kings of Wales and of England comes very unexpectedly under the name of Hughes, and seems not a little disproportioned to the present importance of the family, as well as to the general plan of the work. Under the name of McCarty, we still more unexpectedly find a general essay on the most illustrious families of Europe, the object of which is to depreciate the Montmorencys, the Tremouilles, the Guelphs, the Ursines, &c. and of course to elevate in proportion the thrice illustrious house of Macarty!

The statements of the pedigrees themselves we cannot, as we before said, now attempt to criticise: but we might fill an article, and it would be a more amusing one than the present, with the marvellous stories with which many of the genealogies commence. To see frequently such derivations as that of Tayler from Taillefer, &c. &c. is really sickening.

We have now only to add that, when the great extent of the work is considered, and allowance is made for the almost insurmountable difficulty of obtaining correct information, the book is one of great value and utility, and will necessarily command constant reference, until superseded by something more complete. Its great object, of course, is to supply the place of the old *Heralds' Visitations*; and in its statements of contemporary matters we consider it quite as authentic as they were, and more circumstantial. To extol it for deep research, or for elaborateness, would be absurd; but as a valuable collection of family evidence, and as a useful hand-book to the genealogist, it is undeniably an acquisition, and will find a place beside those works of Collins and Wotton on the Peerage and Baronetage, to which we before adverted, and whose execution we wish it had more closely resembled.

Lives of the Queens of England. By Miss Agnes Strickland. Vol. IX.

MISS STRICKLAND proceeds with unabated industry and talent with her popular volumes of royal biography. The present is occupied with the life of Maria Beatrice of Modena, the Queen of James the Second. This extends through the whole, but is not concluded; it terminates soon after the death of her husband. The rich and varied materials she has collected have been drawn from the unpublished letters, journals, and other documents of that period. "The most important," she informs us, "are locked up in the secret archives of France—papers that are guarded with such extreme jealousy from the curiosity of foreigners, that nothing less than the powerful influence of M. Guizot himself could have procured access to these collections." Miss Strickland also observes:—

"The result was fortunate beyond my most sanguine expectations, in the discovery of *inedited* letters, records, and documents connected with the personal history of the beautiful and unfortunate princess whose memoir occupies the present volume. Not the least curious of these records is a part of a MS. diary, kept apparently by one of the nuns of Chaillot, of the sayings and doings of the exiled Queen during her occasional retreats to that convent after the death of James the Second, full of characteristic anecdotes. It admits us fully within the grate; and puts us in possession of things that were never intended to be whispered beyond the walls of this little world."

Miss Strickland had also transcripts of more than 200 original autograph letters of the Queen, being her confidential correspondence for the last thirty years of her life with her friend Fr. Angelique Priolo, and other of the nuns of Chaillot. To this correspondence she says she is indebted for many touching pictures of the domestic life of the fallen Queen and her children, during their residence at St. Germain. Some of these letters have been *literally steeped in the tears of the writer*, especially those which she wrote after the battle of La Hogue, during the absence of King James, when she was in hourly expectation of the birth of her youngest child, and finally in her last and utter desolation.

Other inedited documents and royal

letters she obtained from the Archives des Affaires Etrangères and the Archives of St. Germain; and thus she has made a more authentic, copious, and interesting biography of the Queen and her times than has been before supplied. We must awaken the curiosity of the reader to the history of this excellent and unfortunate lady by quoting a passage from Miss Strickland's preface.

"Mary Beatrice of Modena played an important rather than a conspicuous part in the historic drama of the stirring times in which her lot was cast. The tender age at which she was reluctantly torn from a convent to become the wife of a prince whose years nearly trebled hers, and the feminine tone of her mind, deterred her from interfering in affairs of state during the sixteen years of her residence in England. The ascetic habits and premature superannuation of her impolitic consort compelled her, for the sake of her son, to emerge at length from the sanctity of the domestic altar, and to enter upon the stormy arena of public life; and she became, and continued for many years after, *the rallying point of the Jacobites. All the plots and secret correspondence of that party were carried on under her auspices.* It was her personal influence with Louis XIV., the Dauphin, and the Duke of Burgundy, that led to the infraction of the peace of Ryswick by the courts of France and Spain, through the recognition of her son's claim to an empty title. To please her, Louis XIV. caused the dependant on his bounty to be proclaimed at the gates of one of his own royal palaces, as James the Third, King, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, *but even of France, and to quarter the fleurs-de-lys unmolested!* The situation of the royal widow and her son, who were abandoned by their protector Louis XIV., at the peace of Utrecht, closely resembles that of Constance of Bretagne and her son Arthur, after the recognition of the title of King John by their allies; but Mary Beatrice exhibits none of the fierce maternity attributed by Shakspeare to the mother of the rejected claimant of the English throne—her feelings were subdued by a long acquaintance with adversity and the fever of disappointed hope, &c."

Miss Strickland brings her biography down to the period of the Queen's widowhood. The rest of the last sixteen years of her life will be comprised in the volume that follows.

It is out of our power to give any

extracts from the body of the work, which would do justice to Miss Strickland's style as a writer, and to her reflections as a philosophic historian, for they would be far too long for our very confined space. We must however observe that she has, in our opinion, been eminently successful in her faithful delineation of the Queen's character, and raised her very much in our estimation from the comparatively obscure station in history which she previously seemed to hold. She was most unfortunately matched; made unhappy by her husband's disgraceful amours and intrigues; and ruined by his blind and obstinate bigotry, but certainly we close these pages with a sincere respect for the virtue, conduct, and sense of this illustrious but ill-fated lady.

Parochial Sermons. By R. W. Evans, A.M. Vol. II.

IN those productions of Mr. Evans's pen which we have read, we have seen much learning and much eloquence employed, either in the form of history, biography, or fictitious narrative, on subjects of theology and practical religion. The present volume exhibits his powers in another view; being a judicious selector of important subjects for the consideration and improvement of his parishioners, and a clear, earnest, and forcible manner of expounding them. These sermons have been preached in his parish church in Westmoreland; and what is said by a preacher to such congregations must be said plainly, pronounced clearly, and expounded familiarly. Let us take an instance of this from the discourse called "Our Stewardship":—

"Of course it is impossible to declare all the opportunities which God puts into the hands of every member of his Church, dividing severally unto every one as he wills. These are different, according to different persons and different circumstances, and are well understood and deeply felt by the faithful children of God. We can only mention in particular, and this is quite sufficient, those outward and general means of his grace which all have the opportunity of enjoying. Let us then begin to count only from that age when persons, having confirmed and ratified the vows made for them in baptism, are in full possession of every Christian privilege,

have been admitted to all the responsibility of their stewardship. Let us count from the age of fifteen what has been received from God in this way. At the age of twenty the Christian has to account then for 1826 days, each giving him two marked occasions of telling forth God's praise, and seeking his holy spirit, at morning and at night in prayer—the morning and the evening making the day. And he has had as many opportunities of reading the word of God, and as many opportunities of doing the will of God; for surely not a single day comes without a call to duty. Then again he has had 260 Lord's days allowed him, on which he has had the great privilege of joining his brethren with one mouth and one mind of public praise and worship before the throne of God. He has had at least 30 opportunities of executing the dying command of his crucified Saviour, when he said, 'Do this in remembrance of me,' and ordered the bread for the communion of his body, and the wine for the communion of his blood. Then at least once a month we may venture to say that he has had, if he would receive it, some call to be watchful, some warning to be ready, in some accident, either to himself, or to his own family, or in the neighbourhood, or in the aspect of public events; so that he has had 60 of these. But how fast does this account increase with the course of years! Take the man of thirty, and see how the list stands,—

Days of duty	5,479
Stated times of prayer	10,958
Opportunities once at least a day of reading God's Word	5,479
Lord's Days	782
Times of Lord's Supper	90
Especial calls, warnings	180
Sum of account	22,968

A person of the age of forty-five has had the double of this sum; the man of sixty has had the treble of it: and this sum is the very least that a person of common seriousness and ordinary attention must know that he has received, and has to account for," &c.

The last discourse, which is on "Justification," we have read with much satisfaction. The great point the preacher had in view was to show that the words of St. James (ii. 24) "You see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only," do not really contradict the words of St. Paul (Romans iii. 28), "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law."

Here the argument shows,—1st. that a covenant between two parties can only be accepted by *faith*, and they can only abide in it by *doing the works* which are contracted for in it: *faith*, therefore, is the only thing that we must bring to the acceptance of the covenant in Christ.

"When you contract for a work, is not the contract entirely a business of confidence and faith? and can anything be done according to contract before the contract be concluded? Is it not plain, therefore, that in the covenant of justification man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law? 2ndly. This is the broad and naked truth; but broad and naked truth is seldom sufficient to grow to practice with. St. James is angry with men who boasted that they had *faith*, but neglected *works*. The contract and covenant made expresses the mutual faith of the parties; but faith for what? why for the parties to go to work, and unless work follows the covenant becomes null and void. The faith with which man accepts the covenant in Christ must be *followed* by works or the covenant does not stand; there has been no justification. Faith, in order to be faith, must be followed by works; without them it cannot move, and is but as a still-born child; works are the manifestation and operation of its life. Faith is the fountain-head, whence works proceed, and the justification of man ensues in course."

And here the preacher brings a happy illustration from objects to which his congregation, living in the land of mountains and waters, were familiar:

"Suppose a man to have a mill worked by a stream which ran out of one of our lakes. Now it is clear he owes all his water to the lake; and, as the stream has no water of its own, the naked truth will be that he is dependant on the lake only, without any water the stream supplies; give the lake and you have the stream from its overflow: so faith supplies works. But make ever so broad a channel for the stream, you will have no water, if there is none in the lake: so works are nothing without faith. But supposing the owner of the mill, depending on the lake, neglected to clear out the channel of the stream, and to repair its embankments; he would shortly find that he must look to the stream too, and that he depended both on the lake and stream, not on the lake only. Such was the mistake of those with whom St. James argues, who said that they had enough in the faith, and neglected works; and accordingly St. James

tells them 'that they were then justified by works, and not by faith only.' It is necessary to keep quite clear and distinct the consideration of faith and works; faith as the well or lake, works as the stream out of it; faith as the cause, works as the consequence; faith as concluding the covenant between man and God in Christ, works as performing it. It is the mixing the two together that has given rise to Romanizing corruptions; for if *works be included in faith*, then they do not bear a second or indirect part, as derived from faith; but they share with faith the principal part, and a man is justified by works on the same ground and to the same extent that he is by faith," &c.

We have been obliged somewhat to abridge the argument, and therefore alter some of the expressions, but, even through the disparagement of our necessary alterations, the clearness and appositiveness of the illustration will be seen.

Sermons. Vol. II. By Rev. T. Bowdler, A.M.

THESE discourses are on the privileges, responsibilities, and duties of the members of the Gospel Covenant. They come under that useful and important class which is intended for general instruction, for practical purposes, for exhortations to piety, and for improvement in Christian graces and virtues. The subjects seem to pass, as it were, in an abridged form through the whole course of revelation, the first sermon being on the "Creation of Man," and the last on the "Middle State." Perhaps it is almost needless to add that they are very well and ably written, faithfully expounding and seriously and soberly impressing the great doctrines of Christian faith, as held and maintained by the Church. Among the interesting and important subjects treated of there is one (the subject of Sermon VII.) which must attract forcibly the reader's attention, we mean that called "Enoch a type of future life." There is something so singularly mysterious and awful in the history of this person as cannot fail to draw our particular attention to it. What volumes are comprehended in three little words in his history, "he was not;" and this extraordinary exception to the universal law by which all flesh, being corrupt, was subject to death, was the consequence of "Enoch

walked with God:" and wonderful it seems, when we reflect, that the short sentence "And Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him," contains the history of three hundred and sixty-five years of living faith, and piety, and obedience, to an extent we can only conceive by considering its reward; and that the words "God took him," include an exemption from the power of death and of the grave, and a translation as a living man of earth into the spiritual abodes of heaven! Such is the comprehensive and pregnant brevity of Scripture. Mr. Bowdler gives a short and useful summary of Enoch's history, and mentions that there are only *three* places in Scripture where he is mentioned, first, in the 5th chap. Genesis; secondly, by St. Paul in Ep. Hebr. xi. 5, 6, "by faith Enoch was translated, that he should not see death;" thirdly, in the Ep. of St. Jude, 14, 15, recording a prophecy of Enoch on the future coming of Christ. Besides these, his *name* appears in the genealogy of St. Luke; and he is mentioned twice in the Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, c. xliv. 6, xlix. 14; on the first of which we shall extract Mr. Bowdler's interpretation.

"'Enoch pleased the Lord and was translated, being an example of *repentance* to all generations.' I shall venture to propose a conjecture that the *repentance* here spoken of was not any sorrow for sin or change of heart on the part of Enoch, but a *change of mind and purpose of God*. It a similar expression to that in the Epistle to the Hebrews where Esau is said to have 'found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears;' that is, he was not able to change the mind or purpose of his father Isaac. The purpose of the Almighty alluded to was that decree of death which passed on all men. This was altered in respect of Enoch, who was so highly favoured as to be translated, or taken from the world without tasting of death; thereby affording to the old world an assurance of a future state, as he had set before them a pattern of that piety which was so greatly rewarded." (p. 109.)

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Vol. II. P. II. 800.

THE first paper in this publication is on the *Towers of the North and*

North-West of Devon. By R. D. Gould, Esq. Architect. The subject of the essay is to notice a class of towers of Perpendicular architecture, which the writer considers possess distinct features from those in other portions of the county. The structures to which the paper refers, and of which nine examples are given in the plate, are lofty erections of a solid and plain character, and having what ornaments they possess, distributed in the upper story and parapet. There are some features which are possessed in common by nearly every specimen: the elevation consists of three or four stories besides the pinnacles and battlement; the lower story has a door and large window; the others are plain, with a small niche sometimes introduced; the upper story has a window, or perhaps two, in pairs, on each face; the finish is a battlement; the angles are strengthened by double buttresses rising from the ground, and ending at the string course below the battlement; in some cases there are pinnacles at the angles.

Creamcombe Church, a small and scarcely known edifice, appears to possess many points of interest. The south door is a good specimen of Saxon architecture; the head is formed, we presume, of *two* inclined stones meeting in a point, though the engraving represents the headway as formed of one stone only; the jambs are of long and short masonry; the font, which is bowl-shaped, may probably be as old as the doorway.

This paper is followed by another, *On the History and Character of the Churches of Cornwall.* By the Rev. W. Haslam, B.A., containing some general observations on the character of some churches in the adjacent county, and includes a forcible appeal for their preservation and restoration; an appeal which appears to be highly necessary, from the dilapidated and neglected state of many of the edifices. One of these, the church of *Padstow*, it is pleasing to hear, is being thoroughly restored, and furnished with painted glass, by the pious munificence of a lady, Miss Prideaux Brune, of Place, near Padstow.

Three engravings are dedicated to a most wondrous specimen of carving, the *rood screen of St. Mary, Atherington, Devon*; a piece of workmanship

which, for the delicacy of the carvings, and the elaborate finish of the workmanship, is perhaps unrivalled: it is of the Perpendicular age, and more than ordinarily rich in tracery and panelling even for the age in which it was executed.

The Report speaks of the labours of the Society in furnishing designs for new structures; under which head the example of an honest yeoman, of Tiverton, so worthily followed up by his sons, is a pleasing record; it reminds us of the days when voluntary contributions of good men, joint as well as individual, raised so many glorious piles in our land. The publication is announced of rough notes of the "styles, peculiarities, and present state of all the churches in the diocese." Such compilations are replete with utility, and we hope the Society will complete this branch of its labours.

The Report concludes with suggestions for the extension of the views of the Society, to which we heartily wish success, as we believe no diocese requires the aid of such an association more strongly than Exeter.

A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford.—Part IV. Deanery of Cuddesden.

WE are sorry to see this work brought to a premature conclusion. As it is now finished, the volume contains that part of the deanery of Bicester which lies within the limits prescribed, as well as the whole of the deaneries of Woodstock and Cuddesden (with a few exceptions), though it was originally intended to have included the deanery of Abingdon in Berkshire, but this part of the work has been laid aside. The churches comprised are CUDDSDEN, a good Norman church, which has the singularity of an original western porch. The church appears to have had some recent restorations of a faithful character.

GREAT MILTON is a fine example of a church of Pointed work, Early English, and Decorated. The north doorway is a superb specimen of one of the richly-moulded, high-pointed arches of the thirteenth century, an architectural feature never excelled in any subsequent style.

HORSEPATH, of which the tower is

said to have been built by Thomas London, a bag-piper, and that he and his wife are there buried; "and on the front of the entrance to the tower from the body of the church are shewn their figures in stone, the man being on the right with his bag-pipes." The old dame appears to be lifting up her hands in admiration at the wonderful music which her Orpheus is squeezing from the bag beneath his arm. It is a very odd subject, and appears in some measure to support the tradition preserved by Browne Willis.

SANDFORD CHURCH has been repaired, apparently with care. A fine carving in alabaster, preserved in the church, representing the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, is well engraved on wood by Jowett.

CLIFTON HAMPDEN has been restored, and embellished by Mr. Scott the architect, at the cost of the patron, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, who appears to have worthily carried out his father's wishes for the restoration of the church. A recumbent effigy of Mr. Geo. Henry Gibbs, who conceived the design of the restoration, is placed in the chancel. The west end has a bell-turret, raised on the walls, with a lofty spire, in lieu of the mean turret seen in Skelton's view, and a neat lych-gate has been added.

COWLEY is remarkable as having lintelled instead of pointed windows in the chancel, which appear to be of the original Early English work of the rest of the building.

The circular clerestory windows of GREAT MILTON and GARSINGTON are worthy the attention of architects of new churches. Without a clerestory a church of any magnitude will appear gloomy, and, as a lofty clerestory is not desirable, windows of the description of these specimens will be found most useful: they are used at Northfleet and Meopham in Kent, and are worthy of imitation.

We regret Mr. Parker has deemed it necessary to close the Guide; it has brought into notice many highly interesting churches, and exhibited in a small compass a great variety of curious examples of the minor features and accessories of ecclesiastical structures, which but for a work of this kind would be almost unknown, or,

if noticed, confined to private sketch-books, and seen only by a very limited circle.

A Sketch of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon: comprising, with additional matter, some corrections of Mr. Twiss's work on the Chancellor. By William Edward Surtees, D.C.L.
8vo.

IT is very pleasant, after the lapse of more than seventy years, to find a Surtees coming forward to rectify and explain passages in the biography of that celebrated man, of whose connection his ancestors were, in the first instance, so far from being proud. In 1772 the Surteeses of Newcastle were all anxiety to prevent their kinswoman Bessie from making a fool of herself, and discrediting them, by a marriage with poor John Scott. In 1846 the crumbs that fell from the table of that same John Scott, or from that of his brother, are gathered up and laid before us by a Surtees, and a kind of celebrity attaches itself to their family and their name—not the only good things they acquired—through that very marriage which they were so anxious to defeat. Thus it is that Time works its revenges: and many such revenges it brought about in the course of the long life of Lord Eldon.

Mr. Surtees's book is in the nature of a *pendant* to that of Mr. Twiss; correcting him in some places, and enlarging and adding in others. We have a minute narrative of John Scott's elopement, derived from Mr. Surtees's "original sources of information;" the mystery of John Scott's taking a house in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, with the view of falling back upon country practice if he had been disappointed in London, is clearly unravelled, not very much to John Scott's credit; and so, also, are the transactions, both of business and friendship, between the brothers Scott and that celebrated profligate Stoney Bowes. But the best parts of the book are to be found in letters from the brothers to various family connections in the north, some of which have an interest and value which are not merely biographical. At p. 70 we have a good letter from William Scott, with a characteristic

postscript,* written just as the disturbance and panic occasioned by Lord George Gordon's riots were subsiding, and when everybody was in a fever of military preparation against enemies who had been already discomfited. At p. 108 is a letter from Lord Eldon to Earl Grey ("not to be given to the public by printing . . . which I [Lord Eldon] think very objectionable") respecting the Durham magistrates dismissed in 1809; and at pp. 125, 157, 161, 163, 166, are some of the last breathings of ancient toryism, sighed out by the ex-chancellor into the credulous and greedy ear of a "dear Surtees." Such woe-begone lamentations over the madness of railroads, and the last tatters of the poor dear Old Constitution, are the mere outpourings of dotage.

We know not how it may be with other people, but the recent publications in reference to these two brothers Scott have tended greatly to lower them in our esteem. Certainly Mr. Surtees's book has by no means had a contrary effect. Their great talents are admitted; by us they have never been denied: but all the disclosures that have been made from time to time as to their personal qualities and history, tend to magnify their infirmities and weaknesses to an extent which strangely wars with the respect which we entertained towards them. Perhaps such must be the result in every case in which a man's foibles are uncovered, and his frailties drawn from their dread abode, in order to eke out a book. Probably the actions of no man, and especially of no man who lives to an extreme old age, will bear such close examination. Mrs. Candour could not have detailed such things with more propriety than Mr. Surtees; but, if there be any other connection of Lord Eldon, or of Lord Stowell, who is anxious to favour the world with his mite of information respecting them, we beg of him for very charity to consider whether their friends have not already told the world enough about their infirmities. It seems as if, in reference to distinguished men, there was nothing hidden that should not be revealed, in this world as well as in

* "Send me some money when you can."

the next. We should not object to the earthly operation of such a law, if we could judge of such revelations with the truthfulness and impartiality which will distinguish the judgments of another world. There, no man's character will be depreciated upon hearsay, or idle gossip, or upon stories "current in Newenstle;" here, every bubble that floats in air is thought substantial enough to be a guide, and we are led to deduce inferences, often extremely disparaging, from authorities which would not stand the test of any kind of investigation.

The Monthly Volume. 16mo. Ten Nos.

—*The Christian Almanack.*—*The Paragraph Bible. Pocket Edition. Part I.*

THE late Dr. Arnold observed, in his pointed style, "I never wanted articles on religious subjects half so much as articles on common subjects written with a decidedly Christian tone." This indeed is the happy Horatian combination of the pleasing with the useful, which is one of the highest attainments in writing, and perhaps the most difficult, as it requires not only one talent, but two. The *Monthly Volume* has been undertaken with this object by the Religious Tract Society. Each little volume (in most instances) is complete in itself, averaging nearly two hundred pages, with a clear type, and, in several instances, with embellishments. The price is remarkably cheap, varying only as the volume is covered in paper or in cloth-boards. The ten numbers now before us may thus be classified according to their subjects: 1. *Historical*—Life of Julius Cæsar; History of Ancient Jerusalem (by Dr. Kitto, as we learn); Glimpses of the Dark Ages; Life of Luther (by the Rev. J. E. Cox); Sketches of the Waldenses; Jamaica Enslaved and Free. 2. *Miscellaneous*—The Solar System, in two parts (by Dr. Dick, author of the "Sidereal Heavens," &c.); Blights of the Wheat and their Remedies (by the Rev. E. Sidney); and Our Song Birds. These volumes strike us as particularly suited to children in their teens, and to adults who have little time for reading, or little means of procuring books. The pleasure taken in them is contagious, as we can testify; for happening to

have a duplicate copy of one of them, we gave it to a neighbour for his children, and he was so well pleased with it as to order the whole series for their use. Some of them—as, for instance, the *Life of Cæsar*—are of general interest; others, as Luther and the Waldenses, are serviceable in training our Protestant youth; while that on the Blights of the Wheat will prove valuable under the present visitation of Providence. For the lovers of poetry, Cowper's Task is reprinted as one of the numbers.

The *Christian Almanack* combines the usual annual information with various interesting miscellaneous particulars and practical precepts. The following anecdote, which has been communicated to the public, on his own knowledge, by a clergyman, will show its utility. In 1837 he gave a young friend of his, who was going out to Africa as a catechist, a copy of this almanack; and it so happened, that on board the ship there was no nautical calendar, or any other guide to the Greenwich times, and consequently to the knowledge of the longitude, than this almanack, by which, after many perils, the ship arrived safely at her destination. The present number contains much agricultural and domestic information; a list of the principal railways, and one of the recent acts of parliament, besides the usual statistics.

The *Paragraph Bible* contains the authorised text, arranged according to subjects, with the verses for reference in the margin. The utility of this plan has been often acknowledged of late years, and needs only to be explained to our readers. Thus where a subject is contained in part of a chapter, it is given as a continuous section; for instance, Deut. i. 9—18, forms one of these divisions, while the poetical parts are printed metrically. The type of this edition is rather small, but each several part is thus suited for travelling with.

We may notice, at the same time, a little volume, on Proverbs xxxi. 10—31, entitled "The Excellent Woman," with an engraving adapted to every incident, which is one of the prettiest works of the kind we have ever seen. Also, "The Seaman and his Family, or Storms and Sunshine,"

a tale which our children pronounce "a very nice book," and assure us they are highly delighted with it. From their opinion we need not appeal, as in such cases young minds are often the most capable of judging, when they are guided, in the first instance, in respect of principles.

Poems, partly of Rural Life, partly in National English. By Wm. Barnes.

SOME short time since we had the pleasure of introducing to our readers some poems by the author of the present volume, which were written in the Dorsetshire dialect, and on that account alone, we believe, did not enjoy that degree of popularity to which, by their high merits, they were entitled. In our opinion they abounded in graces of sentiment and expression most rarely to be met with; but, not to repeat here what we observed at the time of their publication,* we must now congratulate both the author and the public that he has thrown off his provincial cloak, and has stepped abroad in the common habits and dress of his country. It is now not his fault if his poetry does not receive the approbation it justly merits; and the more it is esteemed the more highly we shall think of the public taste. In the accuracy of his observation of nature, in the taste of his selection, in the delicacy of his allusions, in the sweetness, propriety, and truth of his reflections, he is not to be excelled. The description of rural life and rural scenery is the subject of his song; and with equal ability he has presented us with different pictures of it, grave or gay, under various aspects, and adorned and illustrated with the picturesque accompaniments which his genius and knowledge suggested. The simplicity and pathos of his little sketches are most captivating: there is nothing exaggerated, nothing false, nothing overdone in the whole series of poems; while he has accomplished successfully a difficult part of the undertaking,—to make his language clear and concise, and his numbers harmonious. We know no poet of the present day whose writings are more uniformly in good taste than those of Mr. Barnes, nor any that we can more

often recur to with unimpaired delight. We shall support this high eulogy by rather copious extracts, and such as will make good our assertion.

EASTER BELLS.

The shrunken waters, lately high,
Have left the withe-slim'd withies dry,
And pilewort on the bank holds up
Before the sun its golden cup;
And lightsome-hearted young folk stray,
With glossy shoes, by every way,
All happy with their holyday,

While Easter bells are ringing.

The eastern clouds all fled away,
To let the sun rise clear to-day,
And make the high-sky'd world look fair
For joys they meet to-day to share.
So every youth has gone to find
The maid that's fairest to his mind,
And left his daily work behind,

While Easter bells are ringing.

Our hearts are dull when dark mist flies
Below the gloom of sunless skies,
And beats through leafless trees that yield
No shelter in the wat'ry field;
But gladness stirs our souls at sight
Of gay larks floating in the light
Of blue-sky'd morning, at their height,

While Easter bells are ringing.

And blue-wing'd violets lightly shake
In sunny air beside the brake,
And April's coming on to shed
Her dews upon the cowslip's head;
But this year's flowers will all have died,
With some now hopeful souls beside,
Before another Easter-tide

* Shall come with bells a-ringing.

RUSTIC CHILDHOOD.

No city primness train'd my feet
To strut in childhood through the street,
But freedom let them loose to tread
The yellow cowslip's downcast head,
Or climb above the twining hop
And ivy to the elm tree's top,
When southern airs of blue-sky'd day
Breathed o'er the daisy and the May.

I knew you young, and love you now,
O shining grass and shady bough!

Far off from town, where splendour tries
To draw the looks of gather'd eyes,
And clocks unheeded fail to warn
The loud-tongued party of the morn,
I spent in woodland shades my day,
In cheerful work or happy play,
And slept at night where rustling leaves
Threw moonlight shadows o'er my eaves.

I knew you young, and love you now,
O shining grass and shady bough!

Or in the grassy drove, by ranks
Of white-stemm'd ashes, or by banks
Of narrow lanes, in winding round
The hedgy sides of shelving ground,

* See Dec. 1844, p. 561.

Where low-shot light struck in to end
 Again at some cool shelter'd bend,
 Where we might see, through dark-leav'd
 boughs,
 The evening light on green hill brows.
 I knew you young, and love you now,
 O shining grass and shady bough !

Or on the hillock where I lay
 At rest on some bright holiday,
 When short noon shadows lay below
 The thorn, in blossom white as snow,
 And warm air bent the glist'ning tops
 Of bushes in the lowland copse,
 Before the blue hills swelling high,
 And far against the southern sky.
 I knew you young, and love you now,
 O shining grass and shady bough !

WHITBURN'S GREEN AND WHITE.

How sweet the air, how soft the light
 That fann'd the cheeks and fill'd the sight,
 When Robert in the evening met
 His Jane, before the sun was set,
 Or gath'ring dews had fallen to wet
 The jasmine by the house's side,
 Or dark'ning twilight came to hide
 From his fond sight,
 In airy height,
 Sweet Whitburn's waters green and white !

For climbing plants with flowers and leaves
 Hid all the wall from ground to eaves,
 And stores of snow-white lilies plied,
 Wind-shaken, by the lawn spread wide,
 And hung before the house's side ;
 And snow-white geese, with quiv'ring tails,
 Were cackling by the snow-white rails,
 And fill'd the sight
 With summer light,
 With lively hues of green and white.

A snow-white bridge of trusty planks
 Bore Robert o'er the brook's green banks,
 Above the ribbon'd sedge's stalk
 And water sparkling on the chalk,
 And when young Jenny took her walk
 On Sunday ev'nings, in the height
 Of summer, she was all in white,
 And walk'd in mien
 A stately queen
 In Whitburn's waters white and green.

The apple trees with snow-white bloom
 O'erspread the grassy orchard's gloom,
 And hawthorns opened to the heat
 In every hedge their snow-white sheet ;
 And when she walk'd, with light-shod feet,
 The daisy buds, not yet conceal'd
 By grass, bespangled all the field,
 While May's warm light
 Had then bedight
 All Whitburn with its green and white.
 But Robert had to go away
 From Jenny, on from June till May ;

And, coming back, he found her wan,
 With black, instead of white, put on
 For both the old folk that are gone,
 And underneath the grassy heap
 And chalk-white headstone lay asleep,
 Betok'ning right
 To others' sight
 Their love of Whitburn's green and white.

But they, poor souls, could only save
 Enough to take them to the grave,
 And so left Jane, with tearful prayer
 Behind, to God's unfailing care ;
 But Robert took her soon to share
 The joys and trials of his life,
 His ever faithful-hearted wife.
 So dear 's the light
 To his fond sight
 For olden days of green and white.

And so he went away and took
 The little farm at Whitburn brook,
 And train'd the jasmine round the door,
 And kept the green as 'twas before,
 With all the railings painted o'er
 Snow-white, and red-legg'd geese to swim
 The stream, or tread its weedy brim,
 That so the light
 May give his sight
 Dear Whitburn's hues of green and white.

BURNCOMBE HOLLOW.

While snowy night winds blowing bleak
 Up hill, made rock-borne fir trees creak,
 And drove the snow flakes from the light,
 O'er icy streams, in playsome flight,
 And while the roof was snowy white,
 There blazing cleft-wood threw its heat,
 With ruddy light, to chilly feet,
 In lonely Burncombe Hollow.

And Jenny, that had just put down
 Her load of errands brought from town,
 Sat leaning backward in her chair,
 Cheek warm, with weather-loosen'd hair,
 And told with smiles 'twas bliss to share
 Her news ; while putting out for heat,
 Down side by side, her comely feet,
 At home in Burncombe Hollow.

And while the children ran to pull
 Her errands from her basket full,
 Her friends and I, all wordless, hung
 Upon the words of her gay tongue,
 But they with old love, I with young ;
 For all my soul, with all my sight,
 Were given up that happy night
 To Jane of Burncombe Hollow.

And where did first her sweet voice own
 Her love for me, and me alone,
 But climbing up the eastern side
 Of Burncombe Hollow, that did hide
 The autumn sunset, crimson-dyed,
 O'er leaves that rustled on the ground,
 Below the ivy turning round
 The trees of Burncombe Hollow ?

And now her careful friends, that bred
Her up so fair and good, are dead,
And she, a woman mild and staid,
Is keeping house where once she play'd,
And won my love, a blooming maid,
And all the joy my soul can know,
With her will stay, with her must go,
From me in Burncombe Hollow.

And so 'tis sweet with her my wife
To look back on our wedded life,
Which she, e'er smiling in my sight,
Has made a cloudless day, still bright,
But waning slowly into night.
And if I had my time once more
To choose I'd choose no maid before
The maid in Burncombe Hollow.

So winter darkness comes to brood
O'er sullen moan of waving wood,
Come hovering snow, so lightly cast
Upon the ground, when ice seals fast
The water from the cutting blast,
I heed you not, while shelter'd where
Love lights me up the ruddy glare
Of fire in Burncombe Hollow.

We now select a poem of "Autumn," as a specimen of several written on the *alliterative* principle of old Teutonic poetry, as found in the Anglo-Saxon poets, but to which Mr. Barnes has also added rhyme. In Mr. Kemble's Notes on Beowulf, and in Mr. Barnes's note, p. 141, will be found a sufficient account of the structure of this verse, and the principles on which it is founded among the Anglo-Saxons; but nowhere before, so far as we know, has it been united with rhyme or introduced into our English poetry. We think, however, that Mr. Barnes has been quite successful in his novel and ingenious amalgamation of it with our *tetrameter*, and made it something better than a clever scholastic exercise of talent. There are several pieces of this kind, but we have extracted one which is not too long for our space:—

AUTUMN.

The waning days now waft us on,
From world enlighten'd summer gone,
And shrill cold winds above the shrouds
Of shaken trees drive darksome clouds
O'er gloomy grass within the glades
Where glowing lights and quivering shades
Were lately lying in the heat
Of longer days beneath our feet,

The bending stream that babbled by
Its bank, among the stones, half dry,
When in the heat of high sunn'd noon
Our lay was rustling grey in June,

With yellow waves is rolling wide
And wild along the wet rock's side,
And bending trees now bow and twist,
All beaten by the wind-borne mist.
And on behind them lightly leap
Their leaves adown the leeward steep,
Where lately, in a ring around
The ridge, their boughs begloom'd the
ground;

And they in fading fell as light
As feathers from their airy height,
In bleak air softly blowing through
The blackthorn with its stems of blue.

O blue-sky'd summer, now the bloom
Of blowing flowers, and the gloom
Of leaves but lately green, where grows
The grove of elms in goodly rows,
With thy soft air and long day's light,
Are lost for winter's storms and night;
For never firing time but gives
To take away; and so man lives,
With less to love, till he at last
Is lost, with all he held so fast.

There are several sonnets of high merit, and other poems, which we cannot even mention; but we hope we shall not long lose sight of our author. Will he give us a dramatic poem like the Gentle Shepherd? He has all the simple nature of Ramsey, with richer command of language, and a more finished structure of versification.

Elements of Christian Theology. By Bishop Tomline. Fourteenth edition, with notes, &c. by Henry Stebbing, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols.

"It is an error (observes the Editor of these volumes) to suppose that any study can be actually commenced, with entire attention to its principles, as independent of any preconceived notions; least of all is this possible in respect of theology. The student begins with believing every thing which it is the object of all his future studies to prove. To bestow somewhat of order, therefore, on his general impressions; to learn the more common arguments which have given such currency to the creed which he has repeated from his childhood, will be his first endeavour; and he will gladly avail himself of helps on which he may depend." (Preface, pp. vii. viii.)

There are few tutors, we presume, who will not advocate the same sentiments, and maintain, that some knowledge must precede inquiry, however modified by it afterwards.

"No work answering to this elementary character has been produced, in modern

times, more carefully or judiciously composed than that of Bishop Tomline. Without any pretension whatever to depth or originality, it carries the student through those branches of the subject with which it is necessary that he should become correctly, though only generally acquainted." (Ibid. p. viii.)

Dr. Stebbing, while thus asserting the utility of the work he has edited, is cautious against its being rated too highly on the score of sufficiency. He hopes, from the progress now made in theological studies, "that, though the present work may continue to be esteemed as a common-place book of general information, it will remain in the hands of the student, not as conveying information sufficient in itself, but as indicating what are the great lines of inquiry which it is most necessary for him to pursue." (p. ix.) His own object is, to suggest fresh sources of information, in additional notes. A Summary of Ecclesiastical History, to the time of the Reformation, is added, in order to show the reader "what points require his earliest and most serious attention."

To the Editor's remarks we may add, that the value of Bishop Tomline's work depends greatly on its elementary advantages, for it is written in precisely that style which best attracts an uninformed reader's attention; a deeper line of inquiry, or a more laboured style, would repel the minds whom these volumes are fitted to draw. We still remember the effect produced on our mind by the first volume, at an age when the subject of religion exercises little influence, compared with its claims. The second volume embraces drier topics, yet the style divests them of much of their unattractiveness, and reminds us of what Johnson said of Goldsmith, when writing his *Animated Nature*, that he would make *Natural History* as pleasing as a Persian tale. The student will indeed find that other and denser volumes call for perusal afterwards; and even that the sentiments imbibed from this work are not invariably retained; but he will not easily forget the part it has borne, in clearing his way at the outset, and beguiling him by its smoothness to encounter the roughnesses of other paths.

The Editor's notes are not nume-

rous; perhaps it would be more just to say, there is no display of annotation; and they are, of course, more in number in the second volume, which treats of the Articles. Several of them are from the Fathers (which is desirable, considering how often they are quoted in the Homilies), and of these the principal are from Augustine, with whom, owing to the circumstance of Luther's having been an Augustine monk, and, therefore, a follower of his views, the Reformers were principally conversant. Romanist sources, as the Tridentine Canons, and Bellarmine, are also consulted, when the subject requires it for illustration; but some of the notes are actually taken from Calvin; which would have astonished Bishop Tomline, if he could have foreseen it, for he wrote a work professedly against *Calvinism*. Dr. Stebbing, however, does not disdain to cull illustration wherever it can be found, and, in doing so, he has both pointed out ulterior paths to the student, and made this edition the standard one of the work. His sketch of Ecclesiastical History, though rapid, is clear and spirited, and the reader will regret that its limits were not enlarged.

We take this opportunity of mentioning, that the first volume has been separately printed, in a smaller size, under the title of "An Introduction to the Study of the Bible," being the twentieth edition of that portion of the work, which, as our readers will have seen, has reached the fourteenth in its entire form.

The Two City Apprentices; or, Industry and Idleness exemplified; a London History. By the Rev. T. B. Murray, B.A. 12mo.

HOGARTH has the reputation, and indeed himself professed the aim, of performing the part of a great pictorial moralist, in his series of *Industry and Idleness*, the *Marriage à la Mode*, &c. And yet one is sometimes tempted to doubt the sincerity of his motives when one finds in nearly all his pictures a mixture of incidents either indelicate in themselves, or calculated to turn to ridicule objects which the people should be taught to respect. Whilst we must admit his eminence as a satirist, he seems sometimes to pursue his game

for the gratification of his own exuberant and somewhat wanton fancy, rather than from any steady purpose in the improvement of public morals. However this may be, the moralists of succeeding times have been often glad to avail themselves of his weapons; and from Trusler downwards have preached their homilies from his pictures, either overlooking or winking at his offences against good taste and decorum.

In the present instance Mr. Murray has undertaken to convey in a poetical dress his commentary upon a series of small wood-cuts of the Industry and Idleness; a task which he has performed in a cheerful, as well as profitable manner. We give a brief specimen, suggested by the election of Sir Francis Goodchild to the office of Lord Mayor:—

"O may your ancient zeal revive [Moore's;
Ye Greshams, Whittingtons, and
True Christian men, who loved to give
Like merchant princes from your stores.

"Ye worthies too of later days,
Who strongly felt and understood,
Above all earthly things, the praise,
The luxury of doing good;

"Salt of the earth: ye serv'd the cause
To stop corruption and decay;
Ye taught men to obey the laws,
And gave them means to live and pray.

"Were churches needed? they arose!
Were schools and colleges to rise?
Did age and misery seek repose?
Did art and science ask their prize?

"Wealth, rank, and influence combin'd,
With earnest heart and ready hand,
To elevate the English mind,
And spread examples through the land."

The notes contain biographies of the three worthies above mentioned—Gresham, Whittington, and Moore; and also some other valuable particulars on the history of the Royal Exchange, Christ's Hospital, the Spital Sermons, City Apprentices, &c. &c. The little book altogether forms a useful as well as pleasing New Year's Gift for the rising generation of the metropolis.

*Chronology of Stamford; compiled from
Peck, Butcher, Howgrave, Harrod,
Drakard, Parliamentary Reports, and
other important Works. By Geo.
Burton. 12mo. pp. 314, 76.*

WE do not recollect having before

met with a "Chronology" thrown into an alphabet of subjects,—an arrangement which has the effect of opening the work with Queen Adelaide, introducing Friar Bacon to Mr. Green's balloons, and associating the present town crier with Oliver Cromwell; whilst a biographical notice of Mr. Heathcote, now M.P. for Rutland, immediately precedes the following passage, which, had a real chronological arrangement been preserved, would, we presume, have commenced the annals of this ancient town:—

"*Heathenish learning* flourished here from B.C. 863 to Lucius, the first Christian King, about A.D. 140."

This, however, seems to be part of "the fabulous history of the foundation of the town and university by Bladud," which the author claims some credit in his Preface for omitting.

In another place Mr. Burton is a perpetuator of ancient error, when he says of—

"*Croyland Bridge*.—This curious triangular bridge is supposed to have been built about 860."

Whatever may have been fancied in the days of architectural darkness, Croyland bridge, with its pointed arches, is now not dated earlier than the Decorated period of the 14th century. (See Rickman, edit. 1835, p. 200.)

Stamford is a fine old town, but it has had only one true antiquary among the names mentioned in the title above quoted; and Mr. Peck lived before either architecture was appreciated or our public records had been opened for investigation. The writer before us evidently knows little of the latter, as he does not even refer to the printed *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, but quotes the value of religious houses from the varying accounts of Dugdale, Reymer (?), and Speed (p. 264); and, if he had possessed any architectural knowledge, he would have given a better description of the interesting Norman ruins at the priory of St. Leonard.

However, let us do justice to the merits of this compilation, which are not inconsiderable. For all that has befallen the town since the publication of the last History by Drakard, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, this Dictionary (for such it really is) will

be found a useful manual of reference. It is very particular in election matters, in the royal visits, the institution and statistics of public societies, popular manners, &c. &c. A full account is given of the prolonged and arduous struggle by which that barbarous but favourite sport, the Stamford bull-running, was at length suppressed, in 1839, having survived for five years the last main of cocks, fought in 1834. The magnificent cockpit, though still standing, was previously converted to another purpose. This cockpit, which was built by Brownlow Earl of Exeter

in 1725, is a remarkable monument of the lingering barbarism of the last century. It is built of freestone, in an octangular form, measuring forty feet in diameter, and capable of containing nearly five hundred persons.

A considerable proportion of biography is interspersed in the book, commemorating not only the older worthies, native and resident, but the neighbouring nobility, especially the lords of Burghley, the modern members of parliament, &c. The last 76 pages contain an abstract of the charities of the town, which cannot fail to be useful.

History of Civilization. By F. Guizot. Vol. III. Post 8vo. pp. 498.—This volume (see vol. XXVI. p. 512) concludes the work. It nominally closes at the fourteenth century, but the whole, including the first series of lectures in vol. I., reaches down to the French Revolution. The feudal system, chivalry, and the rise of the third estate, are the principal subjects in this division of the work, the value of which is increased by a general index. The appendix contains a general view of the ordinances, letters, and other acts of France, concerning the cities and boroughs, from Henry I. to Philip de Valois; some charters, to which allusion is made in the lectures; and some account of transactions in several towns of different origin and constitution, as Etampes and Beauvais. This volume will prove a boon to students of the history of France; but who will not regret that the lectures, in this part of the work, were continued no lower? That they should be continued, is highly desirable,—but where will another such master-mind be found? And whether the task can be entrusted to the writers who would be most ready to undertake it, is a matter of doubt.

History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814. By F. A. Mignet. Post 8vo. pp. 424.—This delightful work is one of the choicest reprints of the many which the past year has produced. We read the work long ago, and are glad to have it in hand again. Looking critically at it, we think it tapers off too rapidly in the latter part, but the French Revolution and the Empire present different ideas to the writer, and the latter did not realise the sanguine anticipations of the former. The work, however, is in every respect a standard one, without being too long. At p. 416, in the index, *Jeunes dorée* is a misprint for *Jeunesse dorée*, which nevertheless corrects itself, as the words are

rightly given in the opposite page, and other places. *Cazales*, at p. 56, wants an accent on the last syllable; which is important to persons who read out in company, as we have proposed doing by this well-written book. But, *ubi plura nitent*, &c. and every schoolboy knows the rest.

Sallust. By C. Anthon, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 332.—Mr. Anthon's editions of the classics are acquiring an educational reputation, and Sallust is an author that especially requires such a kind of annotation. The order of the histories is changed, that of Jugurtha coming first, as in fact it is prior in point of history. An English commentary is subjoined, which saves the learner much time; and also a geographical, and an historical, or rather biographical index, which precludes the necessity of turning to various books, or resting contented in ignorance. The notes will initiate the learner into Sallust's phraseology, and supply him with appropriate expressions, which convey the precise meaning of the original, so apt to vanish amid the generalities of dictionary renderings. The life of Sallust, prefixed to the book, is constructed on rather a curious plan, being in the form of a dialogue between a tutor and pupil; it is, we imagine, rather a popular form in America, where the work was first published; at least we have been led to think so by other instances, such as Mr. J. Toulmin Smith's "Discovery of America by the Northmen," which is composed in that way. In this English reprint the notes have been carefully revised, and the references altered to the last editions.

The Modern Poetical Speaker. By Mrs. Palliser, 12mo. pp. xix. 495.—This selection is chiefly made from writers of the present century, and particular pains appear to have been taken to render it

such as a parent can entrust to his children, and "the compiler has rigorously excluded all passages, however beautiful, which contain anything objectionable in either word or sentiment." It may seem hypercritical, but in the next edition we think Mrs. Hemans's lines on the Funeral of William the Conqueror might be retrenched, as, though forcible and even graphic, they are too rude in rhythm for juvenile ears; regularity of versification being a great help to the learner. However, if the present race of teachers think otherwise, we shall defer to their opinion, and merely say "it was not so in our time," or "to our capacity."

Sermons for the People. By the Rev. S. F. Surtees. No. II.—These discourses were preached in the parish church of Richmond, Yorkshire, to the candidates for confirmation, and are intended to contain a simple explanation of the principal doctrines of the Church Catechism. The author tells us "They lay claim to no originality of thought, or depth of research, but profess to be plain practical statements of scriptural truths;" and they are founded upon Archdeacon Sinclair's valuable Questions to the Catechism. They are intended to strike forcibly the minds of the young to whom they are directed, and consequently the language is strong, especially where the preacher animadverts on the sinfulness of theatres, fairs, Sunday newspapers, dances, &c. as vehicles of immorality. The notes are chiefly extracts from Calvin, Luther, and Latimer.

A new universal Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, embracing all the terms used in Art, Science, and Literature.—A useful book of reference, offering much more than is afforded by dictionaries in general of the help to be obtained from a cyclopædia. In Zoology and Botany it marks out the chief characters of species and names their orders; and so refers the reader to further particulars of them in works of natural history.

A few slight errors, of which we think one may be found at intervals, may be corrected in revision. Abrotanum, ab-ro-tá-num; a-gor-a-nó-mi, where the *o* seems to be long; alchemy (*al*, the, Arab. and *alchemia*) with the article repeated, instead of *keemeea*, are examples of them.

Hochelaga; or, England in the New World. 8vo. 2 vols.—We are not at all surprised that this book has already reached a second edition; there is so much both to amuse and inform contained in its

pages that we scarcely know to which part to give the preference. Nothing can be better drawn, or sketched in a more lively and spirited manner, than the author's descriptions of the society, the occupations and amusements of the inhabitants, particularly in regard to Quebec, and indeed to Canada in general. The professed sportsman, and those who read for amusement only, will be equally pleased with the accounts which are given of winter fishing and winter *deer-stalking*. Nor are the author's descriptions of the society and amusements in the United States less lively or spirited. Indeed he may be said to be peculiarly happy in hitting off the more striking features of the American character, without indulging in any ill-tempered remark, but, on the contrary, saying everything in perfect good-humour and frankness. This indeed is the case in every part of his work, and is highly creditable to the author. Every one who wishes to understand the present condition not only of the British Colonies in America, but of the United States as well, and their future prospects, should read "*Hochelaga*;" which forms an admirable commentary on "*The Emigrant*" of Sir F. Head, confirming many of its statements in a remarkable manner. It is impossible to read any part of the former work without being quite convinced of the truth of the facts which it relates, or at any rate of the sincerity in which they are stated by the author, and of the pains taken by him in acquiring accurate information.

The Modern British Plutarch; or, Lives of Men distinguished in the recent History of our Country for their talents, virtues, or achievements. By W. C. Taylor, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 406.—Those who are acquainted with our school literature will at once understand the analogy upon which the title of this work has been founded; to others, the additional explanation of the title-page may be requisite. The volume contains thirty-eight biographies of illustrious Englishmen, statesmen, poets, philosophers, and philanthropists, nearly all of whom have left their respective spheres of greatness within the memory of those now living, and of whom the Duke of Wellington is the only survivor. They are those who have been best known to ourselves, and whom we should accordingly wish most to introduce to the knowledge of our children. Among Dr. Taylor's varied labours history has been not the least conspicuous, and it is therefore almost unnecessary for us to say with what candour and good sense he has performed his undertaking, and added

another to his long catalogue of excellent elementary works. We have noticed only one oversight, where it is said that Lord Eldon was educated at *Durham*, instead of Newcastle, grammar school.

at the same time that, putting this aside, they will find much well calculated to amuse and fill agreeably a leisure hour, and to impart also information of a valuable and instructive kind.

Cholderton, a Tale of our Own Times. By a Lady. 12mo.—This is a very well-written tale, combining a story of great interest with many excellent descriptions of natural scenery and most clever and animated dialogue. But we are inclined to think the story itself was considered a point of secondary importance by the authoress, nothing more than a peg to hang notes upon—in other words, as a vehicle for conveying instruction and information to the reader. A great deal of this is very admirable, but we are obliged to say that much of it is tinged with a too evident leaning towards what we fear we must call superstitious observances, and in so speaking we use the word advisedly. We could point out many instances of this sort, some of a rather extreme kind, but we shall content ourselves for the present with warning our readers of this tendency, assuring them

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by Ashworth, and re-edited by T. Yeates. Seventh Edition, revised and corrected by the Rev. F. Bialloblotzky, Doct. Phil.—An intelligible and handy guide to the language of the first dispensation, affording its student the help of a complete set of tables of verbal forms, and of the accordance of nouns and pronouns.

Would not the so-called future tense (p. 22.) of the Hebrew be much better named the *aoisist*, or indefinite? The like form of the verb is so given in Sir Wm. Jones's outlines of Arabic grammar; and it is said to be *non Aoristo impar* in a Latin-Arabic grammar before us. It is very embarrassing while taken for a future and yet found applied to all times.

Some of our readers may not have observed that in the original Hebrew of the 119th Psalm all the verses of the portions headed *aleph*, *bet*, &c., and so on, begin with the letters they follow.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Mrs. Sheppard, of Amport, Hants, widow of the late Dr. Sheppard, sometime Fellow of Magdalen college, has lately founded, and very liberally endowed, two new fellowships at Pembroke college, one for the study of the law, the other for that of medicine. That for law was filled up immediately: the medical fellowship will be open for competition. The candidates must be graduate members of the university who intend to pursue the study and practice of medicine, the choice resting with the master and senior fellows of the college, who are bound to hold an examination previously to election.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 31. The Seatonian prize was adjudged to the Rev. Robert William Essington, M.A. Fellow of King's college. Subject, "The Curse upon Canaan," Genesis ix.

Nov. 4. The Rev. Henry Philpot, B.D. Master of Catharine hall, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing academical year.

Nov. 21. The Syndicate, appointed to consider what steps should be taken respecting the ground which was purchased by the university for the purpose of changing the site of the Botanic Garden,

have reported to the Senate: That the work of clearing and preparing about 20 acres of the new garden, for which instructions were given in June, 1845, having been to a certain extent executed, the late Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the other trustees, gave directions that seven acres of this ground should be trenced as a preparation for planting trees to form the belt which is necessary for the shelter of the garden; such trees being so to be grouped as to constitute an arboretum, as shewn in the sketch, which will be laid on the Registrar's table. That in doing this and in building a tool house an expense of 298*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*. has been incurred. The trees necessary to form the belt will require a sum not exceeding 70*l*.; and the Professor of Botany has reason to believe that a number of the rarer and more costly trees will be gratuitously supplied from other botanic gardens.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE.

The late Bishop Luscombe has left a large proportion of his property for the foundation of two divinity scholarships in Trinity college, Perthshire. Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, has given 2,000*l*., and the Duke of Buccleuch 1,000*l*. additional, towards the funds of the college.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on St. Andrew's day, when the Marquess of Northampton delivered his customary annual address, passing under review the progress of science during the past year. The Copley Medal was awarded to M. Le Verrier, for his discovery of the new planet, and was received for him, at his request, by Sir John Herschel. The Royal Medals were awarded, to Prof. Faraday, for his brilliant discovery of Universal Magnetism, and to Prof. Owen, for his able and elaborate paper "On the Belemnite." The Romford Medal was also awarded to Dr. Faraday, for his researches on Light.

The following were elected the officers and council for the ensuing year; the italics distinguishing the ten new members:—

President: The Marquess of Northampton. — *Treasurer*: G. Rennie, esq. *Secretaries*: Dr. Roget; S. H. Christie, esq. — *Foreign Secretary*: Lieut.-Col. E. Sabine.

Other Members of the Council: Prof. Brande; S. Cooper, esq.; Dr. Daubeny; Sir H. De la Beche; Prof. B. Forbes; T. Galloway, esq.; W. R. Grove, esq.; W. Hopkins, esq.; L. Horner, esq.; Dr.

Paris; G. R. Porter, esq.; Prof. Baden Powell; Sir John Richardson; Capt. W. H. Smyth; Lieut.-Col. Sykes; Prof. Wheatstone.

After the election, the Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor, the Marquess of Northampton presiding.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Nov. 30. The tenth anniversary meeting of this society was held at the society's rooms, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, J. E. Gray, esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that 27 new members had been elected since the last anniversary, and that the society now consisted of 201 members. Many thousands of specimens of British and Foreign plants had been received, and would shortly be distributed to the members. The report was unanimously adopted; after which a ballot took place for the council for the ensuing year, when the chairman was re-elected President, and he nominated J. Miers, esq. F.R.S., and Edward Doubleday, esq. F.L.S., Vice-Presidents. Portraits of the President and Mr. Hewitt Watson (painted by Mr. Carpenter, and subscribed for by the members,) were presented.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 30. W. Tite, esq. vice-president, read an interesting paper, being "his recollections of a course of lectures delivered by Sir John Soane in the Royal Academy in 1817." Sir John Soane was then Professor of Architecture, and Mr. Tite read from his notes of the lectures made as a student of the academy at the time, illustrating them, however, with a running comment, showing the advances made since that period, and the nature and extent of the increased facilities and advantages now afforded to the students in the fine arts. The original course of lectures, as is usual at the academy, was limited to six. Their subjects were as follow, viz.:—1st, The History of Architecture. 2d, The History of the five Orders. 3d, The Application of the Orders, and an account of the Attempts in the 17th century to invent a sixth Order. 4th, Application of the Principles of Architecture generally. 5th, Architecture in England, with a notice of Norman and Gothic Architecture; and 6th, Bridges, Columns, Triumphant Arches, &c. Mr. Tite confined his illustrations and recollections to the first three, pro-

posing to recur to the three latter at a later period of the season. The original lectures were exemplified by upwards of 300 drawings. A selection from these were exhibited in the rooms of the Institute, by the permission of the curators of the Soane Museum. Many of them were of great beauty and interest, and amongst them was Mr. Soane's original drawing of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, for which he received the silver medal of the Academy in the year 1780. Mr. Tite concluded these "recollections" by urging upon the crowded assembly of architects present the necessity of recurring to first principles, as taught and urged upon the architects of his day by the late Professor Sir John Soane.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 4. The first meeting in the term was held in the society's room, the Rev. the President in the chair. The Rev. J. E. Millard, Hon. Sec. read the report of the committee. It stated that, the Rev. C. P. Chretien having resigned the office of secretary, Mr. Wayte, of Trinity college, had been elected in his room; and

that Mr. Mozley, of Magdalen college, and Mr. Lowe, of Lincoln college, had been elected into the two vacancies in the committee.

The sub-committee for conducting the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church, reported that the great east window was now in course of restoration, from Mr. John Butterfield's design; that the present low roof of the Sacramentum was about to be replaced by an excellent open one; and that the example of raising terminal subscriptions in particular colleges for the restoration of particular parts, which was set by some members of Oriel, had been followed by members of Exeter and Trinity colleges. Mr. E. A. Freeman, of Trinity college, then read a paper, "On the History of Geometrical Window Tracery," illustrated by drawings and engravings.

Nov. 18. The report of the committee called for the aid of members in completing the catalogue of rubbings of brasses; and stated that the works at Dorchester church are proceeding favourably. Two statuettes, of St. Peter and St. Paul, intended for the canopies of the sedilia, were exhibited. Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity college, read a paper on Church Plate, and the general employment of metal in churches. Mr. Jones, of Queen's college, exhibited a drawing of the proposed restoration of the choir screen of St. David's cathedral, as designed by Mr. Butterfield.

Nov. 25. Dr. Plumtre, the master of University college, was elected President for the ensuing year; and the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter college, the Rev. H. G. Liddell, of Christ Church, and Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. M.P. Vice-Presidents. The Rev. E. Hill of Christ Church, and the Rev. C. P. Eden, of Oriel college, were appointed auditors; and the following gentlemen were chosen to serve on committee, in the room of those now retiring

by rotation:—the Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxford, the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L., the Hon. G. F. Boyle, the Rev. H. P. Guillelard, B.D., and the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D.

NORTHAMPTON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 21. The annual meeting of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton was held in the Assembly Room, at the George Hotel. The Chair was occupied by the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough. The Rev. H. Rose read the report. It congratulated the members upon the increase in their number, which now amounted to 220, while in the previous year there were only 180. The society had exercised a striking influence in inducing the restoration of churches, and in directing their repairs, and named, among other instances, those of Doddington, Corby, Newnham, Rockingham, Dallington, Brington, &c. The Notices of Churches in the archdeaconry, issued under the superintendence of the society, had now reached the fourth number and had given great and general satisfaction. The patronage, however, that the work had met with had been insufficient, the cost of each number having been nearly 130*l.*, while the subscriptions to the work amounted to only 35*l.* The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne then read a paper of considerable interest on the Castle and Parliaments of Northampton, which will, we understand, be published in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, in continuation of that gentleman's series of papers on the Parliaments of Acton Burnell, York, &c. The Rev. G. A. Poole afterwards read a paper communicated by the Rev. C. L. Swainson, on the Parish Church of Crick, which was illustrated by numerous views and sketches.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 26. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. in the chair.

W. D. Bruce, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a charter of Margaret de Ros, sister and co-heiress of Peter de Brus, lord of Skelton, in Yorkshire, dated 1281, dispensing with the customs of *pulture* and *witnesman* in the lands of William de Strickland, ancestor of the Stricklands of Sizergh. This charter has been lately published in the VIIIth Part of the Topographer and Genealogist, and the seal, in which the lady of Kendale

holds in her hands shields of Brus and Ros, is engraved in Sharp's Hartlepool and Drummond's Illustrious Families.

Mr. W. Hawkins presented to the society a specimen of the leaden sling-bullet of the ancient Greeks. It was found lodged in the Cyclopien walls of Sané in Cephalonia, and is inscribed with the characters ΦΑΙΝΩ or ΦΑΙΝΕ. The presentation was accompanied by an elaborate paper, in which the author traced the use of the sling through most of the nations of antiquity, described the various kinds

of slings and sling missiles, and illustrated his subject by frequent reference to classical authors. He then described the various kinds of leaden pellets which, towards the close of the fifth century before Christ, began to supersede the still more ancient sling-stones. In shape they resembled the acorn, olive, and almond, and were usually ornamented with a device, such as a thunderbolt, a star, or an arrow-head; or with characters, as the word on the specimen exhibited; ΔΕΕΑΙ (*take this*), ΑΦΙ or ΑΦΕΙ (*hurl me against*); or with the names of generals, as ΚΑΕΟΝΙΚΟΥ (Cleonicus's), and the names of Philip and Perdiccas. Sling-bullets, with Roman inscriptions, Mr. Hawkins remarked, were far more scarce. Among their devices are VERI (*strike*), ITAL. ET GAL. (*the Italians and the Gauls*). Some, referred to by Captain Smyth in his Sicily and its Islands, are inscribed with imprecations.

Dec. 3. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

An essay by W. H. Blaauw, esq. was read, on the history of William de Warrenne and his wife Gundreda, the founders of the priory of Lewes. The author opposes the opinion lately set forth by Mr. Stapleton in the *Archæological Journal*, that Gundreda was not a daughter of the Conqueror.

Dec. 10. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.

Some beautiful drawings of Norwich cathedral, by J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. which were made for the Society nearly forty years ago, were brought forth for exhibition, and a letter from Mr. Repton on the subject was read by the secretary.

Mr. Lott communicated extracts from the City of London archives, relative to the arrangements made in the city for the reception of the funeral procession of the Princess Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. The contributions from the various wards for garnishing the streets, &c. afforded some interesting information, and details for comparing the state of the wards in those days with their relative importance at the present time.

Dec. 17. W. Ayrton, esq. in the chair.

A series of beautiful drawings of Cowdray House, Sussex, was exhibited, having been presented to the Society by Mr. Nash of Brighton.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. made a communication on the scheme for erecting a Royal Academy in England in the reign of King James the First, containing many new and curious particulars of the history of the design, and an account of the constitution of the academy as it was finally settled in a formal conference between the author of the design and the King. Some account of the scheme in its early stages is given in the Introduction to

the *Archæologia*, but it is very imperfect, the writer of that account knowing nothing of what was done in it later than the year 1621. The design is there also attributed conjecturally to Sir George Buck, or one or two other persons, not one of whom had anything to do with it. Mr. Hunter clearly shewed that this design was one of the magnificent schemes for the advancement of literature of Mr. Edmund Bolton, the friend of Camden, one of the most learned and, at the same time, most zealous antiquaries of the time, the author of the *Workes of Armory*, *Nero Cæsar*, the *Hypercritica*, and other works. Bolton, as well as other eminent scholars of the time, had seen with great regret the fall of the old Society of Antiquaries, and devised the present scheme as a means of supplying the loss which the cause of historical literature had sustained, and attributing the fall to the jealousy of the government respecting a society of that nature, which was a mere voluntary association, he made it a fundamental principle of his scheme, that it should rest in the foundation of a royal charter, and should be thus in a degree connected with the general administration of public affairs. But he had also magnificent designs partaking of the general character of his own mind, which was sanguine and full of lofty ideas of the importance of the literary character as an element of national greatness, for he intended to create at the same time an *Order of Literary Men*, who were to take rank before those of the same class with themselves, and to be entitled to wear marks of distinction. Contemporary drawings of the ribbon, pendant, and jewel, were exhibited in a manuscript, which Mr. Hunter laid upon the table of the society from his private library. This order was to be united with the Order of the Garter, as "a small circle within a greater, concentric." Periodical chapters were to be held under the presidency of the Earl Marshal of England, for the consideration and determination of curious points in history and antiquities; and, finally, Windsor Castle was to be converted into an English Olympus. Bolton was a member of the University of Cambridge and of the inns of court, and was not a mere visionary and vain enthusiast. He stood, moreover, in the position of a poor kinsman of the Duke of Buckingham, the Prime Minister, who, himself a patron of literature and art, looked favourably upon the design, named it in Parliament, where it was well received, submitted it to the King, and introduced Bolton to a personal conference with His Majesty upon it. The design lingered through the

years 1622 and 1623; but in 1624 Bolton was again introduced to the King, who was then at Rufford, prepared to present to His Majesty the design in its complete form. The King suggested some trifling changes, but gave what Bolton understood to be a complete sanction to the plan, promising to grant a charter of incorporation, a common seal, and a mortmain of 200*l.* a-year. The scheme, in this its matured state, placed in the Academy three classes of persons:—First, The *Tutularies*, who were to be the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of the two Universities; Second, the *Auxiliaries*, who were to be persons selected from the flower of the English nobility, and from the Lords of the Council of State and of the New Plantations; and, third, the *Essentials*, that is, the working men of the Academy, on whom the burthen of the duties of it was to rest. But before the necessary forms were gone through the King died, and the new Court looked less favourably on the design. The new King, when Prince, was present at Bolton's interview with King James at Rufford, and made the remark, that "it was too good for the times." Bolton tried to interest him in the success of the scheme, and Mr. Hunter's manuscript was especially prepared by Bolton to be placed in the hands of the new Sovereign for his information. It is needless to say, that the design finally fell to the ground; and it was not till after the Restoration that the Royal Society was incorporated, which was designed for the philosophers and experimenters rather than for the philologers and antiquaries. Nor did the antiquaries obtain their charter till 1751. Not the least curious part of Mr. Hunter's communication was the list of the eighty-four persons who were to form the first body of *Essentials*. Many of the names were of persons familiarly known; but in eighty-four persons it may be expected that some will be of persons whose claims to the honour of the Society are not so easily discovered. Mr. Hunter had attempted to identify them, and had succeeded with the exception of very few. It was a list of great interest, supplying a new fact in the lives of many of the persons most eminent in literature in the Elizabethan period, and, we believe, never before communicated to the public. Among the poets, there are Sir John Beaumont, Sir William Alexander, Hawkins, Chapman, Drayton, and Ben Jonson. Among the Antiquaries,—Cotton, Spelman, Selden. Among the Heralds,—the Saint Georges, Segar, Le Neve,

Bradshaw; together with Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir Francis Cottington, Sir Edward Coke, Endymion Porter, Sir Thomas Aylesbury, and Inigo Jones.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 4. The Marquess of Northampton in the chair. The subject appointed for special discussion was, "The various Ancient Decorative Arts and Process of working in Metals, such as Chasing, Embossing, Niello, Filagree," &c. Mr. Hudson Turner read a paper, which contained rather a general view of the subject than details respecting the several processes in metallurgy anciently used. The writer observed that in the majority of instances we can now show scarcely more than the names whereby numerous artificial processes connected with working in metals during the mediæval period were designated, in evidence of their having been practised. The variety, however, of these distinctive appellations rendered it desirable that a catalogue of the descriptions whereby they were distinguished in commercial traffic should be formed, in order that distinctive names, as yet unintelligible, may be appropriated to the several objects of curious workmanship exhibited from time to time. To the British antiquary it would be an attainment of great interest if his researches enabled him to identify the method of working in gold or silver practised at an early period in this country, and known by reputation in other parts of Europe as the work of England, "*opus Anglieum*,"—and a variety of it familiarly designated as the work of Durham, "*opus Dunelmense*." It would be equally desirable to be enabled to classify such examples of foreign workmanship as may be found in our island by their proper designations; as the work of the Saracens, "*opus Saracenorum*,"—or the "*opus Græcum*,"—the "*opus Veneticum*," work of Venice,—the work of Tours, "*opus Turonense*,"—or of Cyprus, "*opus Cyprense*." Any attempt towards such a classification would possess more than a merely curious antiquarian interest; since it could not fail to throw important light on the history of commerce and international relations in early times. Moreover, the extent to which objects of personal ornament and productions of a costly character were used in a country afforded valuable collateral evidence of the actual state of society. It is obvious that any considerable introduction of foreign luxuries during the infancy of commerce must have been the result of some influential circumstances by which the taste of

the time was fixed or modified; and therefore the prevalent esteem for any particular objects of foreign production may be taken as evidence of commercial and friendly relation at that period. The elevation of an ecclesiastic of Greek origin, Theodorus, to the see of Canterbury, in the seventh century, must have tended to the introduction of the arts and choicer productions of Greece or Asia,—as well as of the dogmas or ceremonial peculiarities of the Eastern Church; and it was in sacred ornaments that the most costly processes of Art were lavishly displayed. The practice of performing pilgrimages to Rome, the Holy Sepulchre, and other remote places,—where the rich produce of various countries was displayed to view, and an emporium opened for the supply of the most remote regions of Christian Europe,—doubtless led to the introduction of numerous works of foreign artificers into this country. By such pilgrimages, even more perhaps than by commercial traffic, were the productions of Italy, Greece, or the East imported into our country in earlier times. Mr. Turner observed that we have scarcely any data in regard to the actual practising of the more curious processes of metallurgy, either by foreigners or natives, in England, in very early times. It may be reasonably surmised that the most precious existing example of goldsmiths' work,—the Alfred Jewel, preserved at Oxford,—was fabricated in this country; though some antiquaries consider its enamel as of oriental work,—while the gold setting, richly elaborated in filagree, may doubtless be English. However, it was to be remembered that, whilst the art was chiefly subservient to ecclesiastical purposes, it was also chiefly practised by ecclesiastics; and that through their communication with their foreign brethren, the knowledge of curious artistic processes would be diffused throughout their order, and carefully preserved. Thus, the arrival of some Greek acolytes with archbishop Theodore affords a reasonable ground for explaining the introduction of arts into our country which are undoubtedly of oriental character. It was scarcely needful to remind the archæologist that ecclesiastics of the highest grade did not account themselves demeaned by practising the crafts in which they had attained to eminent skill as simple brethren of the convent. St. Dunstan in England, and St. Eloi, Bishop of Noyon, in France, who lived at the close of the sixth century, are instances of prelates celebrated for their skill in working the precious metals.

Mr. Turner then adverted to the un-

doubted practice in Ireland, from a very early period, of the various arts of working in metals. His observations applied not only to productions in gold and silver, but to castings in bronze or mixed metals, presenting the united characteristics of very early fabrication with peculiarities of most skilful workmanship; and he alluded to the superior advantages enjoyed by Irish antiquaries for the prosecution of such an inquiry in the existence of a national collection. The nature and extent of the collection formed by the Royal Irish Academy were known to many members of the Institute, by the series of faithful drawings of the numerous objects preserved in their museum;—which, by favour of the Council and the kind intervention of Dr. Todd, were exhibited at the last year's meeting of the Institute at Winchester. It was observable that some of the Irish specimens showed a remarkable skill in the use of the metallic compound technically called *niello*, at a period long antecedent to that at which writers have usually accounted that curious art to have been practised. That art, indeed, is of far earlier date than the times of Finiguerra and the Florentine *orfevres* of the fifteenth century; as is shown by the researches of Count Cicognara, who has given examples of it earlier than the eighth century. In the possession of the Society of Antiquaries there is a stylus, or pointel, for writing on waxed tablets, the head of which is beautifully ornamented, apparently with *niello*. This little work is of early Norman, or possibly Saxon, date.

Mr. Turner made some remarks on the art of engraving as applied to the enrichment of sepulchral memorials familiarly termed "*Brasses*,"—which, independently of their value as family memorials, evidences of costume, &c. possess additional interest as examples of design, and of a peculiar kind of artistic method in the working of metals, viz. the combination of the work of the burin with the use of enamel, and of a coarse assimilation to the process of the use of *niello*.

He then observed, he regretted that it was at present impracticable to offer any definitions of a precise nature in regard to many of the mediæval terms to which he had had occasion to advert. As respected the distinctive term "*opus Anglicum*," by which the works of the early metallurgists of England were known abroad, he ventured to express an opinion that the phrase was not applied to denote any particular process of art, but was rather used to describe the general character and design of the objects fabricated in the precious metals in this country at

an early period. And it might possibly have reference to the two peculiar patterns generally worked on the surface of such objects,—which may be broadly distinguished as the ribbon and the lacertine or dragon pattern. The "*opus Dunelmense*" he was inclined to consider as a peculiar decorative process which the monks of Durham, to whose skill it must be attributed, derived from their predecessors who came from Lindisfarne: and the characteristics of this style were probably analogous to those of the early Irish works to which previous reference had been made. The want of any national Museum of Mediæval Art in this country was a serious obstacle to the prosecution of researches of this nature: as it was only by actual and careful comparison of examples that any satisfactory knowledge of their date or origin could be obtained. In many instances, doubtless, these terms were confounded;—as, for example, works of oriental character may have been called without strict regard to their proper designations. But unquestionably these were appellations denoting objects of perfectly distinct style, in their true signification: and Mr. Turner remarked, that in formal documents some attempt seemed to be made to distinguish the country of objects of price with precision. Thus, in a list of presents (*xenia*) given to Henry the Third by the Master of the Temple beyond Sea, we find, among other productions of oriental skill—"two Turkish bows with strings of leather," and "two iron maces of Saracenic work." The discrimination between Turkish and Saracenic work is curious in more respects than one; and, besides its indicating a knowledge of the difference between the races, it would appear to mark some distinction fully recognized in the thirteenth century in the character of eastern productions. By the writers of romance these terms were doubtless used in a more vague or general sense; as in the "*Tale of Gawain*," written in the times of Richard the Second,—in which the battle-axe of the Green Knight is minutely described, with its handle strengthened with iron wound around it,

—and all bigraven with grene in
Grecous werkes.

At the same time, the frequent allusion to Greece as the source whence such decorations were derived, is fully consistent with the fact that the chief source of a great variety of artistic processes, of every kind, prevalent during the middle ages, may be traced to Constantinople. In

illustration of the goldsmiths' work of the 13th and 14th centuries, Mr. Turner re numerous extracts from the unpublished accounts of the native artists employed by Henry the Third and Edward the First, which showed the variety and elaborate character of the objects executed by them in the precious metals, during those times. In the course of some concluding, a necessarily hasty, remarks on early iron work, Mr. Turner called especial attention to a beautiful cast, exhibited by Mr. Willement, of the wrought iron screen which formerly inclosed the monument of Alianor, consort of Edward the First, in Westminster Abbey. This beautiful specimen of the iron-work of the 14th century was removed but a few years since—and is now rusting in the vaults or crypts of the abbey. In Mr. Willement's opinion, it is scarcely inferior in beauty to the celebrated work at Notre Dame, and Mr. Turner observed, it should possess great interest in the eyes of English archæologists, as he had discovered that it was the undoubted work of an English smith, one Adam de Leighton, or Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire; who received 12*l.* for the entire fabric—equivalent to about 180*l.* of the present currency. It is to be hoped that under the auspices of the present Dean this remarkable specimen of the excellent craft of a provincial smith in the old time may be either restored to its original position, or preserved from further possible mutilation or decay.

At the conclusion, observations were made on the subject by the Marquess of Northampton, Mr. Newton, Mr. J. E. Westwood, and others. After which, Mr. Hawkins exhibited several specimens of early workmanship in silver, from the well-known hoard found at Cuerdale, in Lancashire; and explained the peculiarities of their fabric.

A discovery of antiquities has taken place in the department of the Vosges. Some labourers, employed on the road from Bar le Duc to Bâle, cut transversely into three parallel passages, each of about five feet deep, in which were ranged several layers of human bodies covered over with earth and stones. Near each skeleton was found a vase, a cup, several swords of different sizes, and the head of a lance, and near two of them a hatchet. Among the rubbish were also found a bracelet and a medal in bronze, and a fragment of some article of jewellery in silver. The medal is of the date of Constantin II., and is in good preservation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA.

Cracow, as the "focus and seat of the Propaganda, which was constantly threatening poison and assassination," has, according to the decision of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, forfeited the right of existing any longer as a republic, and accordingly Austria has been authorised to take definitive possession of Cracow. This took place on the 16th Dec. with great solemnity. All the civil and military authorities assembled at an early hour in the morning, in the hall of the Senate, when the decision of the Emperor was publicly and officially made known. A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired to announce to the inhabitants of Cracow the inauguration of the new system of government. A solemn service was performed in the churches, at the end of which the Austrian National Hymn was sung. All the garrison were under arms, and fired salutes in honour of the event.

SPAIN.

On the 1st Dec. a fire broke out in the edifice at Madrid, in which are the offices of the Ministers of War, Finance, Marine, and the Interior. The War Department is the great sufferer by this conflagration. All the military records for the last hundred years, the magnificent furniture and pictures of the Ministers' apartments, &c. have become a prey to the flames. The archives of the Navy have been saved. The adjacent palace of the Senate had a narrow escape.

PORTUGAL.

A total rout has ensued of a body of insurgents, to the amount of 2,000, under the command of the ex-Viscount Sa da Bandeira, by the columns under the command of Baron Casal and Viscount Vinhas, on the 10th Dec. near Chaves, in the province of Minho. The greater part of Sa da Bandeira's staff and of the guerilla chiefs were left dead on the field. The Queen's troops invest Santarem. Lisbon has remained quiet, as has Oporto. Both cities have been put in a state of defence. Vice-Admiral Parker's squadron was in the Tagus.

INDIA.

The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. Sheik Emaumood-GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

Deen has again temporized and made a show of yielding, and has even withdrawn his troops from the siege of a small fort called Hurree Purvut. In the meantime there are considerable forces in movement towards Cashmere,—viz. 1st, the whole force of Gholab Singh; 2d, the Lahore army (10,000 men,) under Tej Singh; 3d, the British division (6,000 men,) commanded by General Wheeler, which has marched from the Jullender Doab to Jammoo for the purpose of taking possession of that capital, and of guarding it for Gholab; and 4th, the brigade which left Lahore, on its being relieved by other troops from Ferozepore, crossed the Ravee and marched into Gholab's dominions. The movement of this powerful force shows that the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief look upon the proceedings at Cashmere as of great moment.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Western Australia bring the important information of the discovery of Coal in that colony, in a plain near the Murray river, thirty-five miles south of Freemantle:—and the scarcely less important one of the finding of a new Port, which supplies the want so long felt of good and secure anchorage on the western coast. In this natural harbour it is said, a line-of-battle ship may be perfectly secure with her bowsprit almost on the shore. It is in Mangles Bay, at the south extremity of Cockburn Sound, and at a distance of three miles N. by E. from Peel's Harbour; and has a depth of water of five and six fathoms at 100 yards from the sandy beach, and ten to eleven fathoms at a cable's length further out,—“on a bottom” says Mr. Roe, the surveyor-general, “of the best possible holding ground, consisting of soft clay.” The frontage of this splendid anchorage is the proposed town-site of Rockingham:—and the port is to be named, after the ex-colonial minister, “Port Gladstone.”

MEXICO.

The American squadron has made another unsuccessful attempt in the Gulph to capture the town of Alvarado. A movement, on the part of the Mexicans, has been made at Tampico. Every per-

son capable of bearing arms had voluntarily entered the service, and it was supposed that the force under Santa Anna

amounted to upwards of 20,000 men. Their destination was Monterey, to meet General Taylor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DORSET.

Dec. 3. The Bestwall and Swineham estates of 296 acres of dairy and arable land, close to Wareham, were disposed of at the Auction Mart for 12,700 guineas, the Earl of Eldon being declared the purchaser. These farms were selected by the late Sir Claude Scott, Bart., to develop his system of practical agriculture.

DURHAM.

The famous iron bridge at *Sunderland* has at length been made toll free. A profit of 79,666*l.* has been reaped from its tolls since its opening in 1796.

KENT.

Nov. 20. Forty houses were destroyed by fire, at *Gravesend*. They were situated nearly in the locality where the former conflagration occurred in 1844, West-street, extending along the water side from near the Town-pier to the Rosherville-gardens. The fire was first discovered from the premises of Mr. Garretts, grocer, and amongst the buildings destroyed are the Pier Hotel, Talbot Inn, Punch Bowl Tavern, and all the intermediate wharfs and buildings.

LANCASHIRE.

St. John's Church, *Falsworth*, the foundation of which was laid on August 7th, 1845, was consecrated Nov. 26, by the Lord Bishop of Chester. It is designed in the early-English style of architecture, by Mr. Shellard. It consists of a lofty nave, with clerestory, north and south aisles, chancel, western tower, with broach spire, and north porch. The tower, at the present time, is only carried to the height of the nave roof, in consequence of the shortness of means. The accommodation on the ground floor, and in the gallery at the west end, is for about 800, and the cost, without the tower, has been but little more than 2,400*l.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The nave and isles of *Coston* church have been lately divested of whitewash, repaired, and filled with open seats, and the chancel has been re-built by the incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands.

NORFOLK.

Dec. 12. A dreadful fire broke out at *Flixton-hall*, the residence of Sir Shafto Adair. The mansion was destroyed, with all its valuable and ancient pictures and costly furniture. Nothing of this beautiful remnant of Elizabethan architecture remains but the front walls, and so much of the new buildings which have been in the course of erection during the last two years as were complete. The old mansion was attributed to the design of Inigo Jones, whose bust was placed on the staircase. Among the pictures lost are two of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the Duke of Richmond and his family, and Sir Charles Saunders. The extent of damage cannot be less than 30,000*l.*; it is insured in different offices, nearly, if not to the full amount.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The new church of St. James the Great, at *Morpeth*, consecrated Oct. 8, is built in the Norman style, exceedingly massive and substantial, with little ornament. Its length from east to west is about 130 feet; its breadth about 46 feet, and it is capable of seating about 1,000 persons. The roof is open-framed, and composed of Memel fir-timber stained: the seats are of the same material, and are all open. In the nave are eight stone clustered pillars. The roof of the chancel is supported by interlaced arches; and on its north and south sides are small galleries for children, reached by spiral staircases. There are chancel aisles, with stone screens; and the reredos and the pulpit are also of stone. The chancel and apse are paved with encaustic pavement. Nine stained windows in the apse were from the manufactory of Mr. Wailles at Newcastle, and represent Christ and the principal of his apostles. Five other stained windows have been produced by Mr. Clutterbuck, of Stratford, Essex; two in the north transept represent the Crucifixion and the taking down of our Saviour from the Cross; two in the west end, the transfiguration and the agony; the fifth, in one of the chancel aisles, represents the beheading of St. James, and Peter in prison. The ground was given jointly by the Earl of Carlisle and the late Mrs. John Fenwick. The foundation-stone

was laid on St. James's day, 1844, and the total cost is estimated at about 5000*l*. The stone employed has been brought from Hartford-bridge, in the county. The architect is Mr. Ferrey.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 3. The parish church of *Nettlebed*, which has been lately restored and enlarged by subscription, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, who preached a very impressive sermon, and the collection for the building fund amounted to nearly 79*l*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Grindon Church, near Leek, has been entirely restored, and considerably enlarged. The restoration has been carried on at an expense of almost 2,000*l*., defrayed by the Rector and his friends. It is intended, when funds will permit, to carry up a tower and spire at the west end to the height of 115 feet.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The beautiful church of *Holy Cross, Pershore*, has lately been both enlarged and beautified, the east end having been thrown back, and 84 additional sittings obtained. Some of the massive pillars have been relieved of their disfiguring coats of white-wash; and, as they are constructed of dark stone, now stand out in bold relief and beautiful contrast to the rest of the building.

YORKSHIRE.

Nov. 20. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated St. Paul's church, *Denholm Gate*. The church consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel, and is open internally from end to end, there being no rood-screen at the chancel arch. The base of the spire is filled with a gallery, which also projects one arch into the nave, and is the only gallery in the church. The aisles are separated from the nave by seven arches, on clustered pillars, above which there is a clerestory, with double lights above the apex of each arch, the groining of the roof springing from the spaces between. The seats are all low-backed, having poppy heads at the ends nearest the middle aisle. The reading-desk and pulpit are placed at each side of the chancel arch, and the chancel, which is raised from the nave by three steps, is paved in diamonds, black and white. The east window, of stained glass, is a triple lancet, the two side lights containing each two passages, and the centre light three, illustrative of the life of St. Paul, the patron saint.

The church was designed by Mr. Chantrell, of Leeds, and contains upwards of 600 seats.

The new church of *South Otterington* has been opened. It consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch, and tower, with a roof of equilateral pitch. The style is Norman, and the material stone from Brussetton, said to be capable of retaining great sharpness; the wood-work, English oak and Memel timber. The chancel windows are of stained glass, by Wailes. The sittings are mostly free. Mr. Salvin was the architect.

The new district church of St. Mary, erected at *South Milford*, near Ferry-bridge, at the expense of the Misses Gascoigne, aided by grant from the Incorporated Society, and lately consecrated, is a fabric built in the early-English style of the 13th century, on a site presented by Lincoln college, Oxford, and Mr. B. Crossland, of Milford. The entire length of the church is about 90 feet. It comprises a nave and chancel, with a north porch, and an octagonal vestry on the north side of the chancel. At the west end of the nave is a gable-turret. The building is of ashler-dressed Huddleston stone; the roofs being covered with Westmoreland slate, and an ornamental ridge tile. The nave is 52 feet long by 27 feet wide; and the interior height is 37 feet. The roof is high pitched, and shews the ribs and framing, which are stained. The floor is paved with flags; and the seats, which afford accommodation for about 300 persons, are open. The pulpit is of carved oak, without any staircase in the church. The font is of Huddleston stone, of a circular form, with a carved trefoil ornament; it stands near the north porch. The nave is lighted by seven lancet windows in the side walls, and two at the west end, surmounted by a rose-window: also a vesica-window over the chancel arch. The doors are of oak, with wrought iron-work. The chancel is in length about 29 feet, in width 18 feet, and in height 17 feet. The roof is high pitched, and open, the timbers being all shewn. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles. In the east wall is an arcade worked in stone, and surmounted by three lancet windows, and a Trinity window at the extreme point of the gable. There are also three windows in the side walls of the chancel. Under the vestry is a chamber, in which hot water has been fixed, for warming the church. The designs were by Mr. Fowler Jones, architect. The cost, it is said, will not exceed 1,500*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. . Ayrshire Yeomanry Cav. Lieut.-Col. J. Fairlie to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Major Sir C. Lamb, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Sir J. Boswell, Bart. to be Major.

Nov. 24. William A. Beckett and Roger Thierry, esqrs. to be Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; Alfred Cheeke, esq. to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests; and Thomas Callaghan, esq. to be Crown Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in that colony.—William George Knox, esq. to be Puisne Judge for the Island of Trinidad.—J. Hooper Dawson, esq. to be Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Central Circuit Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

Nov. 26. Royal Marines, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, C.B. to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dec. 1. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, from 13th Foot, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. C. Stuart, who exchanges; brevet Capt. H. Caldecot, 1st Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army; Col. Lord John Hay, to be Major-General in the Army, half-pay Unattached; Lieut.-Col. A. Morris, to be Colonel in the Army.

Dec. 5. Herbert Townshend Bowen, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Trinidad.—Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major W. H. Bent to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain and brevet Major R. Clarke to be Lieut.-Colonel; V. Cockburn to be Captain, vice Clarke; First Lieut. C. W. Younghusband to be Second Captain, vice Cockburn; Second Lieut. O'B. B. Woolsey, to be First Lieutenant, vice Younghusband.

Dec. 7. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. T. Peebles to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major J. Whylock to be Lieut.-Colonel; Second Lieut. J. J. D. Barclay to be First Lieutenant, vice Wright.

Dec. 8. 29th Foot, Major A. T. Hemphill to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase; Capt. G. L. Way to be Major.

Dec. 10. Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, G.C.B. (now Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Queen of Portugal) to be her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians; Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H. (now Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the King of the Belgians) to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. to the Queen of Portugal; Rutherford Alcock, esq. (now Consul at Foo-chow-foo) to be Consul at Shanghai; Richard Belgrave Jackson, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Canton) to be Consul at Foo-chow-foo; Temple Hilliard Layton, esq. (now acting as Consul at Amoy) to be Consul at that port; Vice-Adm. Sir E. W. W. C. R. Owen, G.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Thomas Browne, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Dec. 11. Major H. H. Kitchener, from 29th Foot, to Major, vice Major M. Smith.—Staff, brevet Col. W. G. Cochrane, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ireland; brevet Col. R. C. Mansel, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Ireland; brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Fraser, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Canada; brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Robertson, to be Colonel in the Army; Major John Westlake, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Dec. 15. Royal Montgomeryshire Militia,

the Earl of Powis, K.G. to be Commandant.—The younger son and daughters of James late Lord Glenlyon to the same have precedence as if their father had succeeded to the dignity of Duke of Athol.—G. G. Lowenfeld, esq. to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

Dec. 17. Raised to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, of Creedy, co. Devon, esq. Colonel in the Army; Frederick Currie, esq. one of the Secretaries to the government of India; and Anthony Rothschild, of Grosvenor-place, esq. (with remainder to his nephews, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, Charles Alfred Rothschild, and Leopold Rothschild, esqrs. sons of Lionel Rothschild, esq.)—The Rev. Robert Lee, D.D. to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Dec. 18. Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major-Gen. J. Power to be Colonel Commandant.—Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major Thos. Wearing to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 19. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. G.C.B. to be her Majesty's First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; William Sanderson Craig, esq. to be Consul in the Island of Sardinia, to reside at Cagliari; and Frederick W. Calvert, esq. to be Consul at the Dardanelles.

Dec. 21. Major-Gen. Charles William Pasley, C.B. to be a Knight Commander of the order.

Dec. 22. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Angelo, of the 30th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

Dec. 24. Aneurin Owen, of Egryn, co. Denbigh, esq. to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban to be Commander of the Forces in Canada.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—J. P. Roepel and S. H. Ussher.

To be Commanders.—G. Blane, J. A. Mends, and G. C. Adams.

Appointments.—Rear-Adm. Sir J. Louis to superintend Devonport Dockyard; Adm. Bouverie to be Commander in Chief in the Tagus; Sir W. E. Parry to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard and Haslar Hospital; Sir J. G. Bremer, to Woolwich Dockyard; Capt. Alexander Ellice, to be Comptroller of Steam Machinery; Commander Henry Layton, to Belvidera; V. A. Masingherd to Alecto; E. Peirse to Cruiser; G. Lowe to Resistance; W. Worsfold to Imaum; H. Jauncey to Albion; E. Collier to Trafalgar; Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart. to Vindictive; E. C. T. D'Eyncourt to Comus; R. Moorman to Ratiller; H. M. Ellicombe to Rolla; H. Dumaresque to Seaflower; T. Wilson to Canopus.—*Promotions.* Lieut. and Commanders William Swainson to the Penguin; James W. Tomlinson to the Harpy; G. Morris to Torch; E. F. Roberts to Myrmidon.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Renfrew Co.—Col. William Mure.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. A. Shirley (Archdeacon of Derby,) to be Bishop of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, to be Vice Dean of Canterbury Cathedral.
 Rev. R. N. Pemberton, to be Preb. of Hereford.
 Hon. and Rev. O. W. W. Forrester to be a Preb. of Hereford.
 Rev. J. Watts, to be a Canon of Salisbury.
 Rev. E. K. Luscombe, to be a Minor Canon of Gloucester.
 Rev. G. Acklom, Trinity Church P.C. Swansea.
 Rev. J. P. Alcock, Woodnesborough V. Kent.
 Rev. J. Adams, New District of St. Paul's, Stoke Damerell P.C. Devon.
 Rev. A. W. Archer, St. Mark's Church, Hulme, P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. C. Balston, Stoke Charity R. Hants.
 Rev. J. J. Barlow, District of St. Mark's P.C. Gloucester.
 Rev. W. R. Bowditch, St. Andrew, Wakefield P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. H. Brewer, St. Anne's Church, Edgehill P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. W. H. Brickman, St. Peter's P.C. Macclesfield.
 Rev. J. H. Brown, St. Augustine's P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. J. Burnett, Bradford V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. H. Butterworth, Stapleton P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. C. Calley, Chisleton R. Wilts.
 Rev. W. Chamberlain, New Church of St. John, Little Bolton, P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. W. C. A. Coghlan, New Church, Barnet Common, P.C. Herts.
 Rev. W. S. Cole, Elyth R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Crump, Rowley Regis P.C. Worcester.
 Rev. G. Cuthbert, District of Duckenfield P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Rev. D. Darnell, Welton V. Northamptonsh.
 Rev. J. H. Delamere, St. John's New Church, Failsforth P.C. Manchester.
 Rev. W. Ewing, Kesgrave P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. E. Francis, Shottisham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, Chantry P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Gabbett, St. George's, Sutton P.C. Macclesfield.
 Rev. G. Goodwin, Lambourne R. Essex.
 Rev. H. A. Greaves, Charles V. Plymouth.
 Rev. G. Guyon, St. Simon Zelotes P.C. Bethnal-green.
 Rev. H. Hill, Aston Cantlow V. Warwicksh.
 Rev. H. Howell, Bridestowe with Sourton R. Devon.
 Rev. O. James, Kirkhaugh R. Northum.
 Rev. J. Johnson, Scoulton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. C. B. Leigh, Little Totham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. E. J. Lockwood, Belstead R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. D. Long, St. Bartholomew's P.C. Birmingham.
 Rev. E. Luard, Winterslow R. Salisbury.
 Rev. W. Madden, Fareham V. Hants.
 Rev. E. Mansfield, Ruardean P.C. Gloucester.
 Rev. W. G. Mayne, St. John's, Ingrow-cum-Hainworth P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. R. Medley, St. Nicholas R. Colchester.
 Rev. F. R. Mills, Hartley-Mauduit R. Hants.
 Rev. E. Montrich, Trinity Chapel, Over Darwen P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. D. Morgan, Nantyglo P.C. Monmouth.
 Rev. John Poole, Llandysilio R. Montgom.
 Rev. R. Prickett, Oldbury P.C. Worcester.
 Rev. G. Proctor, New-District of St. Stephen's P.C. Devonport.
 Rev. J. Pycroft, New Church of St. Mary Magdalen P.C. Barnstable.
 Rev. T. M. Pyke, Onchurch R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Reese, Swinton P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. P. Scott, Staplegrave R. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Sprigge, Brockley R. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. Sutton, Sutton V. Isle of Ely.
 Rev. E. W. Tufnell, Beechinstoke R. Wilts.
 Rev. E. T. Walters, Wyvenhoe R. Colchester.

Rev. J. H. Warneford, New District of Salterhebble P.C. Halifax.
 Rev. J. G. Watts, Shinfeld and Swallowfield V. Berks.
 Rev. M. Whish, Alderley V. Gloucester.
 Rev. J. Whitley, Newton in the Willows R. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. Williams, New parish of Hendford, P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. R. F. Wise, Ladock R. Cornwall.
 Rev. E. Woodland, St. Lawrence with St. John's R. Southampton.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, to the Duke of Cleveland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lord Prudhoe elected President of the Royal Naval School.
 Rev. F. Calder, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Maryville House, Hawkhurst, Kent, the widow of John Piercy Clarke, esq. formerly of Vincent-sq. Westminster, and of Cromer, Norfolk, a son.—17. At Bitteswell Hall, Leicestersh. the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith, a son.—18. In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. the wife of Stafford H. Northcote, esq. a son.—At Launde Abbey, the wife of Henry Dawson, esq. a dau.—20. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the Right Hon. Lady Eliabank, a son.—21. At Merton-grove, the lady of Alexander Atherton Park, esq. a son.—22. In Stanhope-st. the Viscountess Jocelyn, a son and heir.—At Dinder, near Wells, the wife of J. Warre Tyndale, esq. a dau.—At 3, Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. the wife of F. T. Gell, esq. a son.—At 4, Wharcliffe-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of Burton Archerburton, barrister-at-law, a dau.—In Grafton-st. the wife of Edward Jekyll, esq. a son.—23. At the Dowager Lady Arundell's, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a dau.—24. At Bath, the wife of William Kevill Davies, esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordsh. a dau.—25. At Trehill, the wife of Hon. and Rev. Plantagenet Somerset, a dau.—26. At Harewood House, the Countess of Harewood, a dau.—27. In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Cecil Fane, a dau.—At Florence, the Marchesa Maria Degli Albizzi, a dau.—28. At Hazlewood Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. William Vavasour, a son and heir.—29. At Balfour, Fife, the wife of Norman Uniacke, jun. esq. of Mount Uniacke, county of Cork, a dau.—30. At 30, Grosvenor-st. Lady Millicent Jones, a dau.—At Clapham-rise, Mrs. Joseph Eade, a son.
Latelly. At Cheltenham, the wife of J. A. Gardner, esq. a son and heir.—At Flaxley Abbey, near Newnham, the wife of M. H. Crawley Boevey, esq. a son.—In Eaton-pl. Mrs. John Towneley a dau.—At Osberton Hall, Lady Selina Milton, a son.—At the Abbey, Cirencester, the wife of T. W. C. Master, esq. a son.—At the Isle of Skye, Lady Macdonald, a dau.—At the Rectory, Aldborough, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Robert Shuckburgh, a dau.
 Dec. 2. At Bedale Hall, Yorksh. the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.—At 12, Radnor-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. J. W. Reynolds (late 11th Hussars), a dau.—5. At Bryngwyn Rectory, the wife of Archdeacon Crawley, a son.—At Hedgerley-park, the wife of R. M. Clayton, esq. M.P. a son.—6. At the residence of William P. Byrne, esq. Montagu-st. Portman-sq. the wife of the

Rev. Charles Vansittart, a son.—In Chester-sq. Mrs. Robert Stopford, a dau.—7. Mrs. Charles Rivington, Queen-sq. a son.—8. At 28, South-st. Park-lane, the wife of H. Langley, esq. of Brittas Castle, co. Tipperary, a son and heir.—11. At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. At Cuddalore, the Rev. E. J. Wilshire, to Maria-Annette, adopted dau. of Major Fothergill, Madras army.

July 16. At Allahabad, Charles Brown Stuart, esq. 3d Nat. Inf. son of the late Col. James Lewis Stuart, Bengal Army, to Charlotte-Agnes, second dau. of Capt. Knightley Musgrave Clay, of Laches, in France.

22. At Penang, E. I., George, second son of the late Francis Lovell, esq. of Chelsea, to Louisa, dau. of W. R. George, esq. of Singapore.

23. At Moulmein, Lieut. J. S. Martyr, 32d Nat. Inf. youngest son of Thomas Martyr, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary, second dau. of Dr. David Richardson, 16th Reg. Nat. Inf.

Aug. 2. At Paris, Dr. Lardner, to Mary, only dau. of Col. Spicer, late of the 12th Lancers (late Mrs. Heavyside), the marriage having been previously solemnized in the United States.

19. At Kyonk Phyo, Arracan, William Craddock, esq. assistant surgeon 25th Native Inf. to Mary-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, C.B. Bengal Army.

24. At Lucknow, Bengal, Lieutenant Frederick H. Smith, 34th Nat. Inf. son of J. Smith, esq. Devouport, to Charlotte, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart. C.B. Acton Park, Denbighsh.

Sept. 3. At Bombay, Arthur Malet, esq. Secretary to Government, fifth son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart. to Mary-Sophia-Marcia, third dau. of J. P. Willoughby, esq. Member of Council.—At Bancoorah, Edward Deedes, esq. B.C.S. fourth son of the late William Deedes, esq. of Sandling, Kent, to Emily-Ann-Barlow, dau. of G. N. Cheek, esq. R.M.S.

24. At the British Legation, Mexico, James Graham, esq. merchant, to Harriett-Charlotte-Sarabella, eldest dau. of James Cabot, esq. of that city.

26. At Twickenham, the Rev. Richard Holings, Incumb. of St. John's, Newport, I. W. to Sarah-Otway, second dau. of the late Col. Mayne, formerly of the Life Guards.

28. At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl. Gore Somerset D'Arcy Irvine, Esq. R. F. B. youngest son of Sir George Irvine, Bart. of Castle Irvine, Fermanagh, to Emily, youngest dau. of J. Knox Hannington, esq. of Dunganon Castle, Tyrone, and niece of Major-Gen. Caulfield, C.B.

—At Sandal, J. L. Fernandes, jun. esq. of Wakefield, to Donna-Maria, only dau. of the late Col. Oliveira.—At Pentevoelas, John Robert, eldest son of John Godly, esq. of Kilgarr, Leitrim, to Charlotte, dau. of C. W. G. Wynne, esq. of Voelas, Denbighsh.—At St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, Stephen Jennings Goodfellow, M.D. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Nanson, esq. of Carlisle.—At St. John's, Holloway, James Roberts, esq. of Leyton, Essex, to Susannah-Louisa, eldest dau. of Mundeford Allen, esq. of Tufnell Park West.

—At Wareside, Herts, John Baptist Brandram, esq. to Ellen, third dau. of William Flack, esq. of Waters-pl. Ware.—At Wellin-gore, near Lincoln, Matthew Coulson, eldest son of Matthew Coulson Burnaby, esq. of Temple Bruer, to Mary-Sarah, eldest dau. of Matthew Ashton, esq. of the former place.—At Rowde, Wilts, Mr. Richard Miller, of York-terrace, Peckham, to Barbara-Elwin, second

dau. of the late Richard Lloyd, and granddau. of the late Col. Lloyd, of Bawdeswell-hall, Norfolk.—At Banbury, Mr. James Robertson, of Manchester, to Mary-Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. John Shoveller, LL.D.

30. At Seaford, Sussex, the Rev. Henry Matham, B.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, to Juliana-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Charles Harison, esq. of Sutton-pl. Sussex.—At New St. Pancras Church, Charles Joseph Roby, esq. of Camden road Villas, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of George Wallis, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Camden-town.—At Brent-Ely, the Rev. William Cadman, Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to Letitia-Ann-Rose, dau. of the Rev. Richard Snape, Rector of Brent-Ely.—At Carlton, the Rev. Edward Trollope, Rector of Leasingham, son of the late and brother of the present Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. of Case-wick, to Grace, dau. of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart. of Carlton-park.

Oct. 1. At Kensington, the Rev. J. G. Twiss, Incumbent of St. Matthew, Cainscross, Gloucestersh. to Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Dr. Uwins, of Bedford-row.—At Dublin, Francis Dickson, esq. 41st Reg. second son of the late Rev. M. Dickson, Rector of Pitminster, &c. Somersetsh. to Jane-Constantia, second dau. of Torriano F. L'Estrange, esq. Lynn, Westmeath, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. L'Estrange.—At Childwall A. H. Lemonius, esq. son of A. Lemonius, Consul-Gen. of the Two Sicilies at Stettin, to Susan Le Cras, dau. of the late Charles Harrison, esq. and niece of E. Zywachenbart, esq. of Rosalands, near Liverpool, and of the late Adm. Sir Edward Thornborough, G.C.B.—At St. John's, Southwark, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas William Meeson, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of John Ledger, esq. of St. John's, Southwark.—At Northallerton, the Rev. Chas. A. Hall, Rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, eldest son of Lawrence Hall, esq. Bramcote grove, Notts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. Whitney Smith, esq. Northallerton.—At St. George's, Han-over-sq. Francis Paron, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Mr. Archibald Mathison, of Conduit-st.—At Northallerton, the Rev. Charles A. Hall, Rector of Denham, Bucks. eldest son of Lawrence Hall, esq. Bramcote Grove, Notts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. Whitney Smith, esq.

2. At Galway, the Rev. John Garrett, eldest son of the Rev. John Garrett, Vicar of Emly-fadd, county Sligo, to Georgina, youngest dau. of Major Fry, R.A. Limerick.—At All Souls' Church, Geo. Agar Thompson, esq. 93d Highlanders, son of J. Thompson, esq. M.D. late of the Royal Art. to Ellen-Elizabeth Ann-Newton, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Padley, of Bulwell Hall, Nottinghamshire.—At Paris, Henry Munster, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Leonie-Louise, second dau. of Col. Pozac, Military Commander of the Palace of the Luxembourg, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Royal Order of St. Louis.

3. At Needham, Norfolk, the Rev. Thomas White Boyce, second son of Mr. Boyce, of New-place, Upminster, Essex, to Mary, third dau. of Mr. Ray, late of Worlingworth, Suffolk.—At Camberwell, Charles Fox, esq. of Topsham, only son of Col. Fox, of St. Mary's, Devon, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Samuel Palmer, esq. of Dulwich-common.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry John Milbank, esq. son of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbank, and nephew to the Duke of Cleveland, to Lady Margaret-Henrietta-Maria Grey, only dau. of the late Lord Grey of Groby, and sister to the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington.—At Liverpool, Alfred D. Le-men, esq. to Julia-Anne, eldest dau. of the late

John Curtis, esq. R.N.—At Reigate, Harley Goodall, esq. of Dalston, to Mary-Anne Grove, esq. of Bushey, Herts.

6. At Barton-on-the-Heath, the Rev. Chas. Benett Calley, Vicar of Hannington, Wilts, youngest son of John James Calley, esq. of Blunsdon House, Wilts, to Julia-Susanna, third dau. of the Rev. J. Scholefield, B.D. Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwicksh.—At Warwick, Charles Jonathan Percy Lippatt, esq. of the Priory, Dawlish, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Joshua Rowley Watson, R.N.—At St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. Edward Scobell, Capt. Sandham, of the Royal Horse Art. eldest son of Major Sandham, of Rowdell House, Sussex, to Mary-Georgiana, dau. of Robert Gear, esq. of Oxford-square, Hyde-park.—At Stotfold, Beds, Thomas Jesson, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Jesson, esq. of Beech House, Hants, to Anne-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Read Kemp, esq. of Kemp-ton, Brighton.—At Southampton, James Archibald Forrest, esq. 5th Fusiliers, son of the late Col. Forrest, Hon. East India Comps. Service, to Mary-Harriet, relict of T. Stephens, esq. R.N., and dau. of G. Adams, esq. late Physician-General at Madras.—At Carisbrooke, I. W., W. Way Buckell, esq. solicitor, Newport, to Jane, youngest dau. of Capt. W. Tucker, R.N., of St. John's-terr. Newport.—At Trowbridge, the Rev. W. B. De Moleyn, B.A. Curate of Redruth, second son of the Hon. Edward de Moleyns, of Dingle, Kerry, deceased, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Clark, esq. of Bellefield House.—At Liverpool, Edward Henry Roscoe, esq. grandson of the late William Roscoe, esq. to Fanny-Catharine, only child of Edward Parry, esq. of Rodney-st.—At Woolwich, Charles Holme Bower, esq. B.A. of Chancery-lane and Doughty-st. London, to Emma, eldest dau. of James Colquhoun, esq. of Woolwich.—At Lucknow, Capt. Gerald Augustus Fred. Hervey, third Bengal N. I. to Fanny-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Frederick Moule, esq. of Melksham, Wilts, and niece of Lieut.-Col. Moule, 52nd Bengal N.I.

7. At Dover, Henry Smith, Curate of Trinity Church, Dover, to Frances, youngest dau. of Edward Rutley, esq.—At Greenwich, Frederick William Brearey, esq. fourth son of the late Henry Brearey, esq. of Scarborough, coroner for this county, and grandson of the late Capt. Brearey, of Middlethorpe, near York, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Selby, esq. of Coome's-hill, Greenwich.—At Plymouth, William, second son of Thomas Gill, esq. M.P. of Buckland Abbey, to Georgina-Charlotte, fourth dau. of Capt. Superintendent Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.B., C.B., R.N., &c. and Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.—At Pontefract, Adolphi Richards, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of Robert Buchanan, esq. M.D. of Pontefract.—At Whalley, the Rev. J. P. Scott, M.A. to Louisa, third dau. of the late John Fort, esq. of Read Hall, Lancashire.—In Edinburgh, Major Arthur Morison, Royal Marines, Portsmouth, to Roberts-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. John Finlayson, Minister of Mid and South Yell, Shetland.—At Lydd, the Rev. Edward Marshall, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Eliza-Julia, second dau. of the Rev. C. J. Burton, Vicar of Lydd.—At Hull, William Eagle Bott, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds, to Harriet-West, third dau. of Thomas Wilson, esq. merchant, of Hull.

8. At Walton-le-Dale, Lancash. the Rev. Charles Bickmore, M.A. of Berkswell Hall, to Elizabeth, dau. of William Calrow, esq. of the Hall, Walton-le-Dale.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Henry J. Lee Warner, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, and of Tiberton Court, Herefordsh. to

Ellen-Rosetta, youngest dau. of Jonathan Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex.—At Barford, Warwicksh. the Rev. B. F. Smith, eldest son of B. Smith, esq. of Colebrook Park, Kent, to Harriet-Anne, only dau. of the late T. Ward, esq. of Moreton Morrell, Warwicksh.—At Salisbury, the Rev. Edmund Wood of Oaksey, Wilts, to Emma, elder dau. of the Rev. John Greenby, of the Close, Salisbury.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Robert Alexander, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, son of Robert Alexander, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. to Caroline-Skelton, eldest dau. of George Murray, esq. and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir Geo. Murray, K.C.B.—At Scarborough, William Hart, esq. of the Cottage, Guisborough, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Addison, esq. of Whitby, Yorksh.—At Walton-le-Dale, Lancash. the Rev. Chas. Bickmore, M.A. of Berkswell Hall, Warwicksh. to Elizabeth, dau. of William Calrow, esq. of the Hall, Walton-le-Dale.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Henry L. Lee Warner, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, and of Tiberton-court, Herefordsh. to Ellen-Rosetta, youngest dau. of Jonathan Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex.—At Upper Clapton, John Penrice Bell, esq. of Cheltenham, to Louisa-Elmslie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Browne, R.M. of Epsom.—At St. Alban's, Herts, Charles Henry Law, esq. eldest son of Captain E. B. Law, of Staple-grove Lodge, Taunton, Somersetsh. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Red Lion-sq. London.—At Reading, Berks, Edward Sherwood, esq. of Purley, Berks, to Amelia, fourth dau. of Capt. Purvis, of Watlington House, Reading.—At Bristol, John sixth son of George Langridge, esq. of Avoncliff House, Totterdown, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. John Peters.

9. At the British Embassy, at Paris, Charles Ernest, Baron de Lubersac, only son of the Vicomte de Lubersac, of Rochefort, Seine et Oise, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Percival Frye, St. Winnow, Cornwall.

10. At Dover, Capt. Sackett Hope, R.N. to Sarah-Dixon, second dau. of Capt. Boxer, R.N.—At St. James's, Westminster, Cornelius Bonneau, esq. of the Civil Department of Her Majesty's Ordnance, to Annette-Eliza, only dau. of the late John Bache, esq. of Meadow-pl. South Lambeth.—At Springfield, Essex, Edmund, youngest son of John Round, esq. M.P. for Maldon, to Louisa-Caroline, third dau. of Charles George Parker, esq. of Springfield-place, Essex.—At Fawley, near Southampton, R. G. Lumley, esq. of Tickhill Castle, Yorksh. to Frederica-Mary-Adeliza, dau. of Andrew R. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadland Park, and granddau. of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

11. At Gorleston, Chas. Costerton, esq. of Yarmouth, to Susannah, widow of Capt. Harmer, and dau. of the late William Shulldham, esq. of Hackney, Middlesex.—At Wroughton, Capt. Francis Lovell, 1st Life Guards, to Lady Rose Somerset, fourth dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.

13. At Attleburgh, Norfolk, the Rev. William Weller Poley, M.A. second son of George Weller Poley, of Boxted Hall, Suffolk, to Margaret, only child of the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D. Rector of Attleburgh.—At Chelsea, Henry, youngest son of William Coltick, esq. Shiprney, Sussex, to Elizabeth-Croasdale, eldest dau. of David Mignot, esq. M.D. Kingston, Jamaica.—At Lymington, Hants, Frank H. Crozier, esq. Madras Civil Serv. youngest son of Rawson B. Crozier, esq. of West Hill, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir George Burard, Bart. of Walthampton, Hants.—At

Goudhurst, the Rev. Bernard E. Watkins, B.A. of Wadham Coll. Oxford, Rector of Treeton, Yorksh. and youngest son of Robert Watkins, esq. of Augusta House, Worthing, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Richard Springett, esq. of Finchcox, Goudhurst.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Charles Green, Chaplain to the Forces at Chatham, third son of Henry Green, esq. of Great Chesterford, to Henrietta-Eliza, second dau. of Brown Collison, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Capt. Sir George Back, R.N. to Theodosia-Elizabeth, relict of Anthony Hammond, esq. of Savile-row.—At St. George's, Henry Curling, esq. of Ramsgate, to Mary-Ann Warwick, eldest dau. of T. Allason, esq. of Augusta Lodge, and Connaught-sq. Hyde Park.—At Hurlton, Staffordsh. George Hen. only son of H. Bascumb, esq. of Chiselhurst, Kent, to Sarah, only dau. of C. Harvey, esq. banker, Lane-end, and a magistrate of the county.—At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas Ballard, esq. of Southwick-pl. Hyde Park, to Hannah-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Parker, of North Bank, St. John's Wood.—John Talbot Rice, esq. to Clara-Louisa, dau. of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. of Shipton Court.—At St. John's, Paddington, William Webb Hayward, esq. of Rochester, to Mary-Grace, third dau. of the late Robert Barton, esq. of Connaught-terrace.—At Cabourne, Lionel West Holmes, esq. of Newstead Abbey, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Thomas Skipwith, esq. of the former place.

14. At Bath, William Adair Bruce, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and of Bath, to Henrietta-Maria, third dau. of the Rev. C. M. Mount, Prebendary of Wells, of Bath.—At Mancetter, Warwicksh. William Marshall Cochrane, esq. son of the Hon. Major William Erskine Cochrane, and grandson of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Mary, relict of P. B. Marshall, esq. and youngest dau. of William Hussey, esq. of Glasgow.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Sawyer, esq. surgeon, of Northwick-terr. St. John's Wood, to Harriet, only dau. of William Ryde, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.—At Leckhampton, Gloucestersh. the Rev. Fielding Palmer, Vicar of Felmersham, Beds, to Frances-Emily, only dau. of Capt. John Campbell, Cheltenham.—At Minehead, Somersetsh. the Rev. Alfred Martell, Vicar of Hexton, Herts, and Curate of Hitchin, to Jessie, second dau. of Whiston Bristow, esq. of Minehead, Somerset, and of Hitchin, Herts.

15. At Stockwell, Thomas Storm Robertson, esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of Mile End, to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of Robert Manning, esq. of Clapham-rd.—At Exmouth, William Henry Samwell George, esq. only son of the late Rev. W. H. George, of Spaxton, Somerset, to Emily-Nissa, dau. of the late W. G. Kirkpatrick, esq. and granddau. of the late Col. Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.—At Marylebone, Richard, eldest son of the late Richard Stilleman, esq. of the Friars, Winchelsea, Sussex, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Thomas Ives, esq. of Somerset-st. Portman-sq.—At West Ham, Edward, youngest son of the late John Henry Waecherbarth, esq. of Upton, to Isabella-Gardner, eldest dau. of Alexander Howden, esq. also of Upton, Essex.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert James Thompson, esq. second son of the late Carrier Thompson, esq. of Round Coppice, Bucks, to Elizabeth-Anne-Ashby, only dau. of the late Nash Crozier Hilliard, esq.—At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. G. Frederick Morgan, M.A. Curate of St. John's, Holloway, to Julia-Jane, fifth dau. of the late Hamilton Fulton, esq.—At Gloucester, the Rev. William H. R. Merryman, B.A. of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Edward Trimmer, esq.

Spa, Gloucester.—Henry Cox, esq. of Treverex, near Westerham, Kent, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late R. Parrott, esq. of Cavendish-sq.—At Salhouse, Norfolk, the Rev. Richard Holmes, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. J. Foote, K.C.B.

16. At Paddington, Alfred Tyson Keene, of Cambridge-st. Hyde Park-sq. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of J. Treadaway, esq. of Newton-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Collett, esq. M.P. for Athlone, to Ermingarde, only surviving dau. of the late William Radclyffe, esq. of Darley Hall, Yorksh.—At Trinity Church, Isle of Wight, Col. William Lockyer Preestun, K.C.T. K.S.F. and K.I.C. of Primrose-hill, co. Waterford, to Josefa-Benita, relict of Charles Pratt, esq. of Totton House, near Eling, Hants, and of the Belvidere, Weymouth.—The Rev. Joseph Cross, M.A. Vicar of Merriott, Somersetsh. to Caroline-Mary, second dau. of Francis Richardson, esq. of Langford House, Fivehead, in the same co.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, George Robert Stephenson, Civil Engineer, to Jane, only child of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Whickham, Northumberland.—At High Wycombe, the Rev. T. H. Gillam, B.A. of Pembroke coll. Oxford, to Maria, second dau. of John Neale, esq. of Castle-hill, near the former place.

At Shaddingfield, James Maze Kilner, of Hong Kong, second son of the late George Kilner, esq. of Ipswich, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of T. C. Scott, esq. of Shaddingfield Hall, Suffolk.—At Wandsworth, William Woolfryes, esq. of Yatton, Somersetsh. to Sophia-Jane, youngest dau. of Mr. Deane F. Walker, of West Hill, Wandsworth.—At Walmer, Kent, George Alfred Green, esq. of Alexandria, Egypt, to Mary-Ellen-Frusannah, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Young, R.M.—At Upper Clapton, John George Graeff, esq. of Berners-st. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Taylor, esq. of Grafton-st. Fitzroy-sq.—At Crocombe, Somersetsh. John Fenwick Wilkinson, esq. of Histaton Court, Herefordsh. to Emily-Louisa, second dau. of Edmund East, esq. of Hoo Hall, Rivenhall, Essex.—At Derby, Charles Sherard Burnaby, esq. youngest son of Col. Burnaby, of Evington House, Leicestersh. to Mary, second dau. of Francis Jessopp, esq. of Derby.—At Scarborough, Henry-Charles-Thornton, third son of the late Col. Hildyard, of Winstead Hall, near Hull, and Flinton Hall, Notts, to Julia, youngest dau. of Samuel Wharton, esq. of Scarborough.—At Balsham, Camb. the Rev. Edward Gurdon, youngest son of S. S. Gurdon, esq. of Letton, Norfolk, to M. W. Fredericks, third dau. of the late W. Frere, esq. Serjeant-at-Law and Master of Downing coll.

21. The Rev. C. J. G. Jones, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Incumbent of Waterloo, to Jane-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Shaw, esq. of Staincross, Yorksh.—At Phillack, Cornwall, Frederic Edmonds, esq. M.D. of the city of Guanajuato, Mexico, to Elizabeth-Mary, third dau. of the Rev. John Curnow Millett, of Penpoll.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Charles, only son of Mr. Charles Roope, of Sloane-st. Chelsea, to Harriett-Barnesley, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Worthington Fea, LL.D. D.C.L.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Arthur Pugh, of Beauvoir Grove, Hackney, to Maria-Ann, only dau. of Edward George Ballard, esq. of Gower-st.—At Twickenham, George Gordon Mackintosh, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late William Mackintosh, esq. of Balnespick, Inverness-sh. to Jane, only surviving dau. of Thomas George Gardiner, esq. late of the East India Comp.'s Civil Ser. and granddau. of Sir John Peter Grant, of Rothiemarchees, Inverness-sh.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT ALLEN.

Sept. 21. At Gibraltar, aged 64, the Right Hon. Joshua William Allen, sixth Viscount Allen, co. Kildare, and Baron Allen of Stillorgan, co. Dublin (1717).

He was the only son of Joshua the fifth Viscount, by Frances-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gaynor Barry, esq. of Dounstown, co. Meath; and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Feb. 1, 1816.

He had previously served in the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Talavera.

Considerable dissatisfaction arose at Gibraltar on the Governor, Sir Robert Wilson, having refused permission for Lord Allen's remains to be interred within the walls of the garrison. The body was consequently deposited in the common burying-ground, all the senior officers acting as pall-bearers, and the funeral being attended not only by the officers of the garrison, but by many of the principal merchants and residents. The Bishop performed the burial service, and the remains were consigned to the tomb, amid the expressions of regret and sympathy of all who witnessed the ceremony.

The family of Allen, which has thus become extinct, was first raised to consequence in the person of John Allen, who was factor for the Dutch merchants in Ireland during the lieutenantancy of Lord Strafford. His son, Sir Joshua Allen, was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1673, and his grandson John was the first Viscount, so created in 1717.

LORD FAIRFAX.

April 21, 1846. At his seat, Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Virginia, in America, in the 84th year of his age, the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland.

Since the demise of his father, the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, (to whom the barony was confirmed by the House of Lords in 1800,) his lordship has chosen to conclude a long and honourable life superintending his paternal estates on the banks of the Potomac, and exercising a genuine old English hospitality, combined with the simplicity of the land in which he dwelt. Inheriting to a great degree the republican tastes of his ancestry, he uniformly declined, from Americans, any deference to his rank, preferring to be regarded as simply a gentleman of the county which bears his family name. He united to great dignity,

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and reserve of manner, a studied conformity to the customs of the country; and, though not without regard for the memory of his forefathers, professed for mere heraldry a great distaste. His last years were passed in retirement from the world, in patriarchal intercourse with his children and near friends alone: but his death, however mature, is widely lamented, as separating Virginia, by another broken link, from her "old colonial dominion."

His lordship was thrice married, and had issue by his third wife, who survives him, four sons and three daughters. His eldest son and heir died in early life, but is represented by his son Charles Snowdon Fairfax, esq. of Woodbourne, in Maryland, who succeeds to the title as 10th Baron Fairfax, and is yet a minor, and at college.

MARSHAL COMTE DE BOURMONT.

Nov. 9. At Bourmont in Anjou, aged 73, the Marshal Louis Victor Auguste de Ghaisne, Comte de Bourmont, formerly Minister of War.

This celebrated soldier was born on the 2d of September, 1773. In 1791 he was Second Lieutenant of Infantry. During that period of the Revolution he emigrated, and joined his arms with those of the Bourbon Princes on the frontiers against the French Republicans. He afterwards served the royal cause in La Vendée, Bretagne, and Maine; and was employed in military commands for the royalists on various points, in all of which he displayed an energy and talent which recommended him to Monsieur, afterwards Louis XVIII. During the Consulate of Napoleon he was arrested, after the explosion of the infernal machine, on a charge of being concerned in that plot, and he was subsequently transferred from the Temple to the citadel of Dijon. He was afterwards imprisoned at Besançon, whence he escaped, and sought refuge with his family at Lisbon. When that capital was taken by Junot, M. de Bourmont re-entered France. He afterwards appeared to devote himself so frankly and zealously to the interests of Napoleon's government, that he was appointed "Colonel Adjutant Commandant" of the army of Naples, from whence he was promoted to the staff of the Italian Viceroy Prince Eugene. It was under his auspices that he served conspicuously in the disastrous campaign of Moscow. He was appointed a General of Brigade in 1813, after the battle of Neuf-

M

gilliers. His defence of Nogent in 1814 gained him the Emperor's especial favour. Napoleon coming on the field at the moment when Bourmont, wounded and covered with blood, had routed the last divisions of the assailant Austrians, said, as he embraced him, "Quoi? c'est encore toi, Bourmont, que me serve ainsi?" and created him a Lieutenant-General on the spot. On Napoleon's return from Elba he commanded a division of the corps of Ney; and it was on the recommendation of the latter that Napoleon gave him his command of a brigade of the grand army at the commencement of the celebrated campaign of 1815. It will be recollected that it was Bourmont who quitted his flag on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, and deserted to the English army. Of course that extraordinary *coup de main*—famous or infamous as it is designated by different parties—won for him the signal favour of the restored Bourbons. He was appointed to the command of one of the divisions of the Royal Guards. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, he was appointed to the command of the infantry of reserve; and, after some successes in that short campaign, he was named Governor of Cadiz and Andalusia. The title of Peer of France was conferred on him the 9th Oct. 1823, with a dispensation to institute the majorat attached by law to that title. After the return to France of the Duke of Angoulême, the command in chief of the Army of Occupation in Spain was conferred on General Bourmont, who kept it till 1824. In Aug. 1829 he was appointed Minister of War, which office he held when the expedition against Algiers was resolved upon. He presided over all the preliminary arrangements, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. After the capture of the town of Algiers he was rewarded with the *baton* of a French Marshal.

When the revolution of the Three Days of July took place, he was proscribed by the triumphant party, and, quitting France, offered his services to the cause of Foreign Absolutism in different countries, especially in Portugal. The government of Louis-Philippe having recently permitted him to re-enter France, he lived in retired and somewhat obscure tranquillity at the family chateau, where he died.

RIGHT HON. SIR BROOK TAYLOR.

Oct. 15. In Eaton-place, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., formerly British Minister at the Court of Berlin.

He was the third son of the Rev. Ed-

ward Taylor, of Bifrons, near Canterbury, by Margaret, sister of Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. and was consequently brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor. Many years ago he was appointed one of the Clerks of the Signet. After having served in a diplomatic capacity at the courts of Hesse Cassel, Wirtemberg, and Munich, he proceeded to that of Berlin, in 1828, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. On this occasion he was sworn a privy councillor. He had received, in 1822, the Guelphic Order from George IV.

Sir Brook possessed some property at Elstree in Hertfordshire. He never was married. By his demise an annual pension of 1336*l.* reverts to the public purse, which he had enjoyed for nearly twenty years.

HENRY STEPHEN FOX, Esq.

Oct. . . At Washington, in the United States, in his 55th year, Henry Stephen Fox, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to that government.

He was born in 1791, and was the only son of General the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, (third son of Henry first Lord Holland,) by Marianne, daughter of William Clayton, esq. He was thus the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the late amiable and enlightened Lord Holland. In his younger days Mr. Fox was well known in the *beau monde* of London, as one of a coterie of elegant, gay, and witty gentlemen of high birth, among whom were Lord Byron, Lord Kinnaird, and others more or less celebrated in their time, whose deeds and sayings are recorded by Moore in his *Life of Byron*. After the peace of 1815, he visited the continent, and by remaining too long in Rome he contracted the malaria fever, which brought him to the verge of the grave, and produced an effect most deleterious upon his constitution. He then entered on his diplomatic career, in which his advance was rapid, in consequence of his talents, as well as through the influence of his noble and political connections. He was the first Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, from which he was transferred in the same capacity to Rio de Janeiro, and thence to the United States in 1836. The talent displayed in his correspondence on many delicate and difficult questions of international law, his uniform courtesy, and the amenity of his manners in society, are all attested by those who have been placed in a situation to observe him.

He died unmarried, and leaves no surviving heir to the dignity of Baron Holland.

SIR HENRY FETHERSTONHAUGH, BART.

Oct. 24. At his seat, Up Park, Sussex, aged 92, Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, the second Bart. of Fetherstonhaugh, co. Northumberland (1747).

He was born in the year 1754, being the only son of Sir Matthew the first Baronet, who received the honour in 1747, by the only daughter of Christopher Lethicullier, esq. of Belmont, Middlesex. On the death of his father he succeeded to the dignity of Baronet, which he had consequently enjoyed for the extraordinary period of seventy-two years. He married in 1825, being then far advanced in life, Miss Mary Ann Bullock, of Orton, Essex, but does not leave any issue. The title has consequently become extinct. The deceased possessed estates in the counties of Sussex (of which he was a Deputy-Lieutenant), Essex, and Northumberland.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

Oct. 28. In Eaton-square, aged 77, Sir George Wombwell, the second Bart. of Wombwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (1778).

Sir George was born on the 14th of March, 1769, being the son of the first Baronet, an extensive merchant and East India proprietor, and for a considerable period Chairman of the East India Company, by Susannah, only daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knight, of London. He had the misfortune to lose his father when not more than eleven years of age, and in consequence the estates were held in trust for upwards of ten years. His education was completed at Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1790. In public life Sir George was chiefly distinguished as the owner of a large racing stud.

The deceased was twice married, viz.—first, on the 19th of July, 1791, to Lady Anne Belasyse, daughter of Henry second Earl of Fauconberg, by Charlotte, sister to Peniston Lamb, first Viscount Melbourne, and by that lady he had issue George Wombwell, so well known in fashionable circles, born in 1792; Henry-William, born in 1795, died in 1835; and Frederick-Richard, born 1797, died in 1807; and secondly, he was united to Eliza, daughter of T. E. Little, esq. of Hampstead, by whom, who survives, he had, amongst other children, a son and daughter, both dead; and a son, Charles, born in 1813.

The titles and estates are inherited by George, the eldest son above mentioned, who married, in 1824, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Orby Hunter, esq. of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire; and an elder sister of that lady is the wife of Charles Wombwell, esq. step-brother to the present Baronet.

SIR G. MACPHERSON GRANT, BART.

Nov. 24. At Ballindalloch Castle, co. Elgin, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., formerly M.P. for the county of Sutherland.

He was born Feb. 25, 1781, and was the son of Captain John Macpherson, by a daughter of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Winton Gilbert, co. Durham.

In 1806 he inherited, as heir of provision to his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, the estate of Ballindalloch, and assumed the surname of Grant. In 1809 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Sutherland, which he continued to represent for seventeen years. He was created a Baronet in 1838. Sir George married Aug. 26, 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carnegie, esq. of Craig, Forfarshire, and has left issue three sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Macpherson Grant, who was born in 1804, and married in 1836, Marion-Helen, eldest daughter of Mungo Nutter Campbell, esq. of Ballimore, Argyleshire, and has a numerous family. He was sometime secretary of legation at Lisbon.

JOHN BARNEBY, Esq., M.P.

Nov. 30. At his town residence, in Portman-square, after a long illness, in his 47th year, John Barneby, esq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, M.P. for East Worcestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant and Major of the Militia for Herefordshire, and during several years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county.

Mr. Barneby, the eldest son of John Barneby, esq. of Brockhampton, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Bulkeley, esq. of Bulkeley, co. Chester, was born on the 20th Nov. 1779. He received his education at the Hereford Collegiate School and Eton, whence he proceeded to Christ church, Oxford, and graduated as B.A. 1822, and M.A. 1831.

Although his father had died in 1817, Mr. Barneby did not on attaining his majority seek any public employment, confining his attention to the magisterial duties of his own immediate neighbourhood. In 1832, the Reform Act having given a third representative to Hereford.

shire, Mr. Barneby became a candidate for his native county, but retired in favour of Mr. E. T. Foley, who was elected and sat as one of its members until 1841. At the general election of 1835 Mr. Barneby was invited by the Conservative party at Droitwich to oppose the Foley interest, which had been predominant in the borough, without a contest for nearly a century. The struggle was severe and close, the numbers on the poll being :—

Mr. Barneby	128
Mr. J. H. H. Foley	125

The merits of this contest were subsequently reconsidered by a committee of the house, by whom Mr. Barneby was declared to have been duly elected. His opponent, a staunch Whig, was brother of Mr. E. T. Foley, who with equal zeal supported the Conservative policy.

In April 1835 Mr. Barneby was unanimously chosen by his brother magistrates of Herefordshire as Chairman of the County Sessions, the duties of which office he discharged with peculiar zeal and ability for a period of ten years. In 1836, on the introduction of the new poor law into that county, he accepted the chairmanship of the Bromyard Union, and applied himself diligently to carry out the objects of the statute in this important branch of domestic legislation.

In 1837, Mr. Barneby having announced his attention of retiring from Droitwich in favour of Mr. (now Sir) J. Packington, (the largest landed proprietor in the borough, and who had thrice unsuccessfully contested the county of Worcester,) the Conservative party of the eastern division, anxious to secure his well known abilities as a public man in Parliament, solicited him to become one of their candidates in conjunction with Mr. St. Paul.

Although Mr. Barneby was not even an elector of the county, he complied with a request so flattering to his ambition and his previous political exertions, and he was again pitted against his former opponent Mr. Hodgetts Foley, who with Mr. Holland of Dumbleton, one of the former members, were the ministerial candidates on the occasion.

Excitement of no ordinary description prevailed through the mining districts at this election, and the conduct of the mob at Bromsgrove was so alarming, that it was necessary to call in a body of military to protect the committee and supporters of Messrs. Paul and Barneby from violence. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of the poll was to return Mr. Barneby and his colleague to Parliament by a very decisive majority.

The numbers declared by the sheriffs being :—

St. Paul	2595
Barneby	2528
Holland	2175
Foley	2168

Mr. B. was a constant attendant at the House, and his name will be found in every important division during this Parliament. From a constitutional defect in his delivery, he was disqualified from taking a prominent part in the debates, but his abilities in committees up stairs were duly appreciated, and his services as a member on these occasions were always gladly and with confidence secured.

On the dissolution in 1841 Mr. Barneby was re-elected, without a contest, for East Worcestershire; and whilst the varied interests of that important constituency—agricultural—manufacturing and mineral, found in him an efficient and indefatigable representative, these political demands on his time were never permitted to divert a most rigid attention to his judicial duties in Herefordshire. In his capacity as Chairman of those Sessions, his efforts were uniformly and fearlessly devoted to control the expenditure of the county rates—to regulate the discipline and management of prisons—to reform abuses in the proceedings of Petty Sessions and other departments; and to enforce obedience from all subordinate officers to the prescribed duties of their respective stations. He revised the antiquated rules of his court, and left as a legacy to his successors, a code of regulations compiled with care, ability, and consideration.

The accomplishment of these public measures, though a source of disinterested satisfaction to himself, became to his friends, who foresaw the fatal result of such incessant bodily and mental toil, and ineffectually urged relaxation and retirement, a source of continued anxiety and alarm. In 1844 his hitherto rude health began to manifest symptoms of disadvantageous change, but no remonstrances could induce him in February 1845 to refuse the personal request of Sir James Graham, that he would preside over the committee appointed to inquire into the administration and operation of the Gilbert Unions; a position for which he possessed every qualification except physical ability.

The preparation of the report devolved upon the chairman, compelling him to peruse, consider, analyse, and arrange the voluminous evidence produced before the committee, a task to which hours required for rest, exercise, and society were

devoted without a murmur, though not without frequent interruptions from bodily sufferings; nor were these attacks rendered less harassing by the Guerilla warfare adopted on the consideration of the report.

Mr. Barneby never rallied from the fatiguing effects of this undertaking, being compelled, at the close of the Session, to retire from all his active occupations—and to seek from repose in a foreign but more genial climate, the restoration of that health which a too zealous attachment to public duties had so seriously impaired. He quitted England in the autumn of 1845, and returned after a twelvemonth's absence, to breathe his last in his native country; in full possession of his mental faculties, and consoled in the belief that during a brief public career he had rendered substantial services to his fellow-men, and that the period of his sojourn amongst them had not been passed idly or in vain.

He was a man whose value could be best appreciated by those who had the advantage of his counsel, and were the witnesses of his unwearied application in matters that scarcely appear before the public, except in the way of results, when their beneficial effect is acknowledged with but too small an estimate of the devotion of time and labour which it has cost to bring them into efficient operation.

He married July 24, 1832, Susan, eldest daughter of Henry Elwes, esq. of Colesbourne, co. Gloucester, who, with two sons, survives her husband. The elder son, John-Habington, born 1840, inherits the paternal estates in Herefordshire, which were acquired in the reign of Elizabeth, on the marriage of Richard Barneby, esq. of Bockleton, to a co-heiress of the Habingtons of Brockhampton.

P. M. STEWART, ESQ. M.P.

Oct. 30. At Ardgowan, co. Renfrew, aged 48, Patrick Maxwell Stewart, esq. M.P. for Renfrewshire, and a Vice-Lieutenant of the same; brother to the Duchess of Somerset, and uncle to Sir Michael R. S. M. Stewart, Bart.

Mr. Stewart was a younger son of Sir Michael Newton Stewart, the fifth Baronet, by his cousin, Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Sprinkell. He entered political life at an early period, and sat for Lancaster from 1831 to 1837.

In 1841 he became a candidate for Renfrewshire, on free-trade principles, and was returned, after a sharp contest with his Agricultural opponent, by a small majority. In politics he was a decided Reformer and an ardent free-trader, and in the

House of Commons he took a prominent part in the discussion of every public question that was brought forward; and perhaps no other representative from Scotland possessed the same influence in it as the member for Renfrewshire. He was active and most judicious as a man of business; attentive to his duty, and his affability and good humour, accompanied with an incessant flow of unlaboured wit, secured deference at all times for his remarks, and kept all around him, including his opponents, in the best of humour. In addition to filling the distinguished post of representative for his native county, Mr. Stewart, at the time of his death, was chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Vice President of the London Scottish Society, an institution which ranks the highest names in the land amongst its directors; and was also, either now or recently, Chairman of the West India Steam Navigation Company, a manager of the London and Westminster Bank, a director of the Caledonian Railway, the British-American Land Company, of the Palladium Life Assurance Company, and other institutions. He was a decided Liberal in his religious, as well as in his political views. He was one of the ablest and most unflinching supporters of the Free Church movement, both in the House of Commons and in private life. So far, and so disinterestedly, did he carry his opinions on this subject, that he gave much offence to many of his best friends during the non-intrusion controversy, and by several of them was considered to have perilled his return to Parliament in the cause. Notwithstanding, the news of Mr. Stewart's decease has been received by a universal expression of sorrow. Rich and poor, men of all ranks in life and of every shade of political opinion, mingle in one general feeling of regret at seeing a gentleman possessed of such great and varied qualifications cut off suddenly, in the midst of his usefulness and in the very prime of his life.

Mr. Stewart was unmarried. By his will, made in 1840, he has left to his brother, Captain H. Stewart, R.N., all his possessions and estates at Charlotteville, Tobago, with the crop, plant, engines, buildings, and appurtenances, for his own use absolutely. All his heritable property and other estates in Scotland he directs his executors to dispose of as they think best, the proceeds to form part of the residue of his general estate. His personal property in England was estimated at 30,000*l.* He bequeaths 8,000*l.* and half the residue to be held in trust by his executors for the children of

his deceased brother, John Shaw Stewart, to be equally divided among them; the other moiety of the residue he leaves to his brother, Captain H. Stewart, who, together with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Osborne, and Mr. G. S. Cundell, of Finsbury-square, are his executors, to each of whom is left a legacy of 500*l.* free of legacy duty.

W. T. PRAED, ESQ., M.P.

July 8. At his house in St. James's Place, aged 65, William Tyringham Praed, esq. of Trevethow, Cornwall, M.P. for St. Ives, and a banker in London.

He was the second son of William Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, by Elizabeth-Tyringham, daughter of Barneby Backwell, esq. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Ives in 1833. At the general election in 1841, there was a severe contest for the representation, Mr. Praed succeeding only by a majority of four votes. He was a Conservative in politics, and when elected in 1841 announced himself a Protectionist.

Mr. William Praed was unmarried. He has devised the whole of his freehold property to his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Richard Hoare, and at her decease upon certain special trusts. He has bequeathed all the furniture, plate, and other effects, at his mansion at Trevethow, to his nephew C. T. Praed, jun. second son of his elder brother, Charles Backwell Praed, esq. His shares in the Grand Junction and Grand Union Canal Companies he has bequeathed in portions, and has left several pecuniary legacies. He directs 1,000*l.* to be applied to charitable purposes, in sums of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 100*l.*, to be divided amongst such institutions or societies in England as the executors shall think proper; gives to the Rector of Lelant, Cornwall, 100*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor of that parish; leaves 100*l.* to the Cornwall County Infirmary, and 100*l.* to the Bucks County Infirmary, at Aylesbury. The residue of his personal estate to be divided equally between his nephews and niece—Ellen, William, and Edward—the children of his sister Sarah-Arabella, wife of the Rev. Henry Wrey Whinfield. His personal property, liable to duty, was estimated at 45,000*l.* He appointed as his executors, his partners, Vere Fane, esq. B. J. M. Praed, esq. and P. Johnston, esq. His will was made on the 6th of March last.

COLONEL ANSLEY.

Sept. 19. At Naples, Colonel Benjamin Ansley, K.C. late of the Scots fusilier guards.

After having completed his education at the university of Oxford, Colonel Ansley obtained his first commission in the fusilier guards, to which he was gazetted in March 1798. He remained not long idle, for in August in the following year we find him employed with his battalion in the expedition to the Helder. Although, owing to the spathy of the Dutch, the expedition, as to its general objects, was a failure, yet no honour was lost; the English troops behaved well, and the corps to which Col. Ansley belonged was particularly noticed as "having fought with distinguished firmness, and made great havoc on the columns of the enemy." Col. Ansley went upon this expedition an Ensign; he returned in three months, without purchase, a Lieutenant and Captain—so rapid was military promotion in those days. In Aug. 1800, he went with his regiment to Ireland, from whence he embarked, under the command of the gallant Abercromby, for Egypt, where, in the last of the three arduous actions there fought, Capt. Ansley, while gallantly heading the light troops in front of his battalion, was struck down by a grape-shot, which passed through his body. He was conveyed on-board one of the ships of war, where he gradually recovered from the immediate effects of this severe and dangerous wound.

On the breaking out of the second war with Bonaparte, in 1803, Capt. Ansley again embarked on service, being employed with his regiment in the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1809 he proceeded to Portugal, and formed one of that army which, by a most rapid movement, passed from Coimbra to Oporto in four days without preparation or adequate means; and in the face of a brave and prepared enemy crossed a deep, wide, and rapid river as if by magic, and drove an army of French veterans, equal in itself in number, commanded by one of their ablest officers, out of the country, disorganized, dispirited, and with the loss of all their baggage and artillery. Col. Ansley continued with the advance until the enemy had passed Salamondé, where, from want of provisions, the pursuit was obliged to be given up.

The wound which had healed in Egypt now, however, began to tell on his constitution, and it was found that the fatigues of active war could no longer be borne with impunity. Leave was obtained to return to England; and having reached the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, March 28, 1811, after some delay, he found himself compelled to quit the regiment and companions whom he loved, and give up all the active duties of his profession.

He was placed on the half-pay of the Royal Corsican Rangers, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in 1821.

Colonel Ansley possessed great general knowledge and information in every branch of science and of art; but, above all, he was blessed with a most kind and amiable disposition, and a temper which, in sickness and in pain, bore him unquitted through all the ills of this life, nor ruffled him on the approach of death.

REV. JOHN CLOWES, M.A.

Sept. 28. At his seat, Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, aged 69, the Rev. John Clowes, M.A. formerly a Fellow of the collegiate church in that town.

Mr. Clowes was the descendant of a very old Lancashire family, originally seated at Chadwick, in the parish of Rochdale, but who have been established at Broughton since about the middle of the last century. He was the second son of Samuel Clowes, esq. of Broughton and of Chorlton Hall, Lancashire, high sheriff of that county in 1777, by Martha, daughter and coheir of John Tipping, esq. of Ardwick; and grandson of Samuel Clowes, esq. and Rachel his wife, daughter of — Legh, of Westhoughton, Lancashire. His elder brother, Samuel Clowes, esq. having succeeded to his father's estate, resided at Broughton Hall, and was sheriff of Lancashire in 1809. The subject of the present memoir became a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1796, and having graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1805, he entered the church, and in Feb. 1809, was elected a Fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester. In April 1833 however he resigned his fellowship, having succeeded, on the death of his elder brother, to the family estates, which include nearly the whole of the township of Broughton-with-Kersal. This valuable property was acquired through the marriage of Samuel Clowes, esq. the direct ancestor of the deceased gentleman, with Mary, daughter and coheir of Edward Chetham, esq. great-nephew of Sir Humphrey Chetham, the munificent founder of the Hospital bearing his name in Manchester, of which the late Mr. Clowes was one of the trustees. On resigning his fellowship Mr. Clowes ceased to hold any benefice, and occupied himself during the last ten or twelve years of his life chiefly with botanical pursuits, which he cultivated with great ardour and perseverance. He possessed one of the finest private collections of orchidaceous plants in the kingdom, procuring the rarest kinds at very considerable expense.

The estates now devolve on the third brother, Colonel William Legh Clowes, of Spondon near Derby, who married Antonia Henrietta, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden, of Aston Hall, co. Derby, by whom he has a numerous family.

Mr. Clowes was a man of exemplary piety and great liberality of disposition, of which the following may be given as an instance. In 1840 the Zoological Society of Manchester was indebted to him in no less a sum than 1700*l.*, when, finding that their funds were unequal to the discharge of that obligation and the successful prosecution of the objects of the society, he sent the directors a release from the debt, on no other condition but that the gardens should not be opened to the public on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Clowes's sisters were Mary, married in 1805 to Major-General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.; Frances, married to the Rev. J. Bradshaw, Rector of Wilmslow, co. Chester; and Martha, married to Samuel Chetham Hilton, esq.

The Rev. John Clowes, of whom a memoir appears in our Magazine for 1831, vol. *cr.* ii. 87, was cousin to the deceased gentleman.

RICHARD SIMMONS, M.D., F.R.S.

Sept. 18. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 65, Richard Simmons, esq. M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, F.R.S., and F.S.A. of Cumberland-pl. Regent's-park.

He was the only son of Dr. Samuel Foart Simmons, Physician Extraordinary to King George III., and Physician to the Westminster and St. Luke's Hospitals; and was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1805, M.B. 1806, M.D. 1809. In 1803 it was deemed expedient to have recourse to the elder Dr. Simmons to alleviate the mournful malady of his Sovereign. He had the care of the royal patient nearly six months, assisted in this arduous task by the constant presence and professional attendance of his son, the subject of this notice, to whom his Majesty gave a gold watch, in 1814. Dr. Simmons the father died in the arms of his son, April 23, 1813; and a memoir of him will be found in our Magazine for June 1813, p. 527.

Dr. Richard Simmons enjoyed a pension of 500*l.* from the Crown; and is supposed to have died worth 80,000*l.*, the principal part of which goes to his widow. He has bequeathed to the National Gallery fourteen pictures, which he valued at nearly 4000 guineas. Most of them, however, are of a low rate of merit, and have not been received with much

enthusiasm by the connoisseurs. The following is a catalogue of the names of artists, and the subjects painted:—1. Godfrey Schalken—Lesbia weighing Jewels against her Sparrow. 2. Sassoferrato—the Madonna. 3. Joseph Vernet—a Seaport. 4. Hondikoeter—Domestic Poultry. 5. Gerard Van Harp—Conventual Charity. 6. Backhuysen—a Brisk Gale. 7. Deitrichi—Itinerant Musicians. 8. Greuze—Head of a Girl. 9. Nicholas Maes—the Idle Servant. 10. Breenberg—Landscape, with figures. 11. Both—a Landscape, the Judgment of Paris, figures by Poelemberg (the landscape in Both's best style, the figures in Poelemberg's ordinary manner). 12. Canaletto—the Piazza of St. Mark, Venice (bolder, but less finished than usual). 13. Jan Van Huytenberg—a Battle-piece. 14. Theodore de Keyser—a Merchant and his Clerk.

To the university of Oxford Dr. Simons has bequeathed a collection of minerals, in addition to numerous and very valuable specimens which he presented through the present Dean of Westminster in 1832. To Doctors Southey and Sutherland he has left several articles of *virtu*, and the selection of books from his library, to the amount of 200*l.* each. The will also contains many specific and pecuniary bequests to other friends, and liberal legacies to his servants. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to H. J. Matson, Commander R. N. The executors are Joshua Walker, John Hardwick, D.C.L., and Malcolm Orme, esqrs. The will was made in June last, and two codicils on the 6th of July. The personal property in England has been estimated at 60,000*l.* He leaves to trustees his securities in the French Funds and estate at Sandwich, to be converted into British government securities.

ISAAC RAINES, Esq., M.D.

Nov. 22. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whilst on a visit to his son the Rev. C. A. Raines, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Isaac Raines, esq. M.D. of Burton Pidsea, in Holderness.

He was born on the 10th Aug. 1778, and was the only surviving son of Robert Raines, of Fiting and Plinton, esq. by his wife, Elizabeth, sole daughter of Isaac Webster, of Dowthorpe Hall, esq. and heiress of her only brother, Isaac Webster, esq. of the same place. (See Poulson's History of Holderness.)

Dr. Raines possessed a remarkably scientific and highly cultivated mind, and enjoyed for a long period a distinguished local celebrity in his profession, to which his great energies were undividedly ap-

plied. He married in January 1802, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A., of Whitby, by his wife, Mary-Easterby, (See Gent. Mag. Nov. 1805, vol. lxxv. p. 981,) sister of Francis Cresswell, of Cresswell, co. Northumberland, esq. by whom he has left issue, six sons and five daughters.

His remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mary's chapel, within the church of Burton Pidsea, on the 27th Nov., having been followed to the grave by a large concourse of old and valued friends.

RICHARD PINCKARD, Esq. M.D.

March 10, 1846. In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 43, Richard Pinckard, esq. M.D.

He graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, as M.B. and M.D., and, after having studied his profession in the best medical schools in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, he was, on the 28th of March, 1831, elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

When the cholera raged in 1831, he held the office of physician to the temporary hospital in St. Giles's Bloomsbury, a duty so painful, that whilst he was going through one room only, it was not uncommon to find the first patient he had visited in it dead before he had completed the round.

In 1835 he was elected Physician to the Bloomsbury Dispensary.

He discharged the duties of these appointments in an efficient and compassionate manner, but a painful complaint compelled him in 1845 to relinquish the latter. For many years he was a Director of the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society.

Upright principles and sound judgment, with kindness, marked his general conduct. As a physician he showed skilful carefulness and anxiety for the welfare of his patients, with a most happy freedom from assumption or affectation of manner. He endured with exemplary patience some years of extreme suffering, and, early in his career, his friends have to lament him, beloved by themselves and respected by all who knew him.

GEORGE LIPSCOMB, M.D.

Nov. 9. In his 74th year, George Lipscomb, M.D. author of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham."

Dr. Lipscomb was born at Quainton, in that county, on the 4th Jan. 1773. He was not able to trace his ancestry to any remote period, though one of the name, Richard Lyppescombe, was the last abbot of Newarke in Surrey. His grandfather,

Thomas, the son of Richard Lipscomb of Portsmouth, resided at Winchester, where he was surgeon to the Hampshire County Gaol and Bridewell, and Coroner for Hants. He died in 1791, in his 92nd year. James, the eldest son of Thomas, and father of the subject of this memoir, after having served as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, resided at Quainton from 1764 until his death in 1794, having married Mary, daughter of Jonathan George, yeoman, of Grendon Underwood, co. Bucks, who survived until 1829. The Rev. William Lipscomb, M.A. Rector of Welbury, co. York, and Master of Barnard Castle Hospital, half-brother to James, was father of the late Bishop of Jamaica.

Dr. George Lipscomb received his elementary instruction at Quainton school, whence he was removed to Aylesbury in 1783, and was afterwards recalled home, preparatory to his prosecution of what appeared to be his hereditary vocation.

Having acquired the rudiments of his profession under the paternal roof, and prosecuted his studies in London under Sir James Earle, in 1791 he entered into business; and in 1792 became house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also a member of the Lyceum Medicum Londiuense. In 1794 he became Lieutenant of the North Hants Militia, and in 1798 Captain Commandant of the Warwickshire Volunteer Infantry, to whom he wrote an "Address to the Volunteers on their duty to their King and Country." In the latter year he was also appointed Deputy Recorder of the borough of Warwick.

In 1799 he composed, besides other works, "An Essay on the Nature and Treatment of Putrid Fevers," which was followed by "Observations on the high price of provisions and the monopoly of Farms." He now travelled through various counties in England, and the result of his observations appeared in an 8vo. volume, styled "The Tourist's Journey into Cornwall, through the counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset and Devon." Also, "A Journey into Wales, through the shires of Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Bucks, and Herts." He also subsequently wrote "Fussell's Topography of Kent, 1818," with "The Sandgate, Hythe, and Folkstone Guide," "The Clerical Guide, first edit. 1821," and "A Description of Matlock, Bath, with accounts of Chatsworth and Kedleston, and their mineral springs, &c." In 1800 he gave the world a work on Asthma, and in 1803, another called, "Inoculation for the Small Pox vindicated;" followed by a "Manual of Inoculation;" in 1806, a "Dissertation on

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the non-infallibility of the Cow Pox, with an examination of the principal arguments of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Woodville, Lettison, Adams, and Thornton." Also another pamphlet, entitled "Cow Pox, and the inconsistencies, absurdities, and falsehoods of some of its defenders exposed." On the 6th June, 1806, he obtained from Mareschal college, Aberdeen, his diploma of M.D. In 1807 he published "Cautions and Reflections on Canine Madness;" which was further augmented into a "History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia." "A Grammar of Medicine, with plan of the Grammar of Chemistry," written for and by the desire of Sir R. Phillips.—Besides these works, to employ his fancy and to recreate his mind from the stringency of professional toil, he composed romances, entitled "The Grey Friar, or the Black Spirit of the Wye, 1810;" "Modern Times, or anecdotes of the English family;" "The Capricious Mother," &c.

During the year 1811 he became co-editor of the National Adviser, a newspaper projected and partly conducted by Henry Redhead York, esq. Numerous articles by his hand have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, chiefly under the signature of VIATOR; and various essays on subjects connected with political economy, statistics, and general literature, were communicated to the Literary Panorama, and other periodical publications. He suggested the plan and outlines of the Society for the Encouragement of Agricultural Industry, submitted to the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, for which the Doctor obtained a premium and a medal. He further published, "Observations on Contagion, as it relates to the plague and other epidemical diseases, and refers to the Regulations of Quarantine," in 1819. Also a treatise on the nature, symptoms, treatment, and cure of Cholera Morbus, with preliminary remarks on Contagion and the Regulations of Quarantine; being the substance of a series of lectures delivered in 1832 at the London Mechanics' Institution, and the North London Literary and Scientific Institution, and his correspondence, &c. with Lord Melbourne on the subject.

On Feb. 27, 1824, the Rev. Edward Cooke, M.A. and LL.B., Rector of Haversham, Bucks, died, and left Dr. Lipscomb his executor, who expected to acquire very considerable property from Mr. Cooke; but the will was disputed, and the Court of Chancery decided in favour of the heir-at-law. A memoir of Mr. Cooke appeared in our Magazine for May, 1824. He left behind him very ample collections towards the history of Buckinghamshire; which came into the possession

of Dr. Lipscomb as his executor. Dr. Lipscomb had also been collecting materials for a history of his native county, and we think we have heard that it was agreed that the survivor should have the whole. Mr. Cooke's collections were extremely valuable, combining copies of all the unpublished MSS. of Willis, Cole, Rogers, Dodsworth, &c. with extracts from the Tower Rolls, and other public records; and Mr. Cooke, had his life been spared, was eminently qualified to have produced an able history, from the strength and simplicity of his style, and the clearness and nervous precision of his diction. Thus Dr. Lipscomb entered on his important task with peculiar advantages, and having digested his plan and arranged his materials, he published his prospectus, which was responded to by a very numerous and respectable list of subscribers. The first part was published in 1831.

In the preface Dr. Lipscomb states that he had "devoted many years to the prosecution of his work; had explored with assiduity the national records, the libraries of the metropolis, the universities of the united kingdom, and other depositories of MSS., charters, genealogical, biographical, and heraldic collections accessible to his diligent and respectful applications; that he had also been permitted to investigate the archives and muniments of many ancient and noble families, and had thus greatly increased the stores of Steele, Delafield, Cole, Langley, and the still more valuable and important materials supplied by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Cooke, which he avows to have formed the basis of that superstructure which it had been his endeavour to raise;" and which, we may add, will hand down his name to posterity with credit as a county historian.

After the publication of the first part, the work was long suspended from the pecuniary embarrassments of its author; but the zeal of Dr. Lipscomb, aided by the exertions of a spirited publisher, at length overcame the difficulty; and when the last portion (Part VIII.) was completed and in the press, but not published, it pleased Providence to withdraw him from all his cares by a paralytic attack, which preceded by a few days his dissolution.

What Johnson applied to his Dictionary may be predicated of Dr. Lipscomb's work on Bucks, "When it shall be found much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much also is performed; and it may gratify curiosity to be informed, that, although it was composed with some assistance of the learned and some slender patronage of the great, it was not conducted in the soft obscurities of retire-

ment, or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amid poverty, inconvenience, and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow," and that its last parts were completed in the gloom of penury and solitude. But despondence never prevailed so far as to depress the author to negligence, and, until he closed his eyes in death, he was solicitous for the success of his ultimate aim, his exulting and abounding hope to ennoble and enrich our topographical literature.

In a letter written in 1837, the Doctor thus expresses himself: "Throughout the whole course of my life I have never written any book of a libellous, scandalous, or immoral nature, or which attacked the religion or government of the country, or violated the feelings of any of my fellow-subjects. I have indeed given some proofs of the opposite disposition, by having written two volumes of 'Sermons;' besides many single Discourses, all of which have been preached in churches of the metropolis and in the country, and many of them by very distinguished clergymen. I have also composed hymns and anthems for the charity children on various occasions. I have received a silver medal from the Agricultural Society of Great Britain for the best Essay on the Means of Employing the Poor, which has since been made the basis of the establishment of a popular institution in Holland," &c.

Dr. Lipscomb was interred with becoming respect in the burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, near the remains of his wife, who died issueless in 1834. By this event Dr. Lipscomb not only lost an affectionate partner, but her whole fortune, the Doctor's chief dependence, passed to her own family.

She was the widow of Richard Hopkins, gent. of Stratford-upon-Avon, third daughter of Thomas Wells of that place, and sister to Major Edmund Wells of the E. I. Company's service; and was married to Dr. Lipscomb in 1803. They had no children.

DANIEL STUART, ESQ.

Aug. 25. In Upper Harley-street, aged 80, Daniel Stuart, esq. of Wykeham Park, Oxfordshire.

More than fifty years ago Mr. Stuart was Secretary of the Society of Friends of the People, associated for the promotion of the Reform of Parliament. It consisted of some peers, many members of the House of Commons, and about 130 other gentlemen. Mr. Grey, who long afterwards carried the measure, when prime minister, was its chief. It adjourned in the spring of 1795, upon an understanding that it should not meet

again. During this period Mr. Stuart was the author of a pamphlet entitled, "Peace and Reform, against War and Corruption; in answer to a Pamphlet by Mr. A. Young, entitled, 'The Example of France a Warning to Britain.' 1794." 8vo.

In 1795 Mr. Stuart became proprietor of the *Morning Post*; and he afterwards was joint proprietor and editor of the *Courier*. From some copious and interesting details of his professional experience which were communicated by himself to our Magazine in 1838,* we now select the following leading particulars.

He was the younger brother of Mr. Peter Stuart, who started the first daily evening paper, the *Star*, in 1788, in consequence of the increased facilities of communication then lately commenced by the adoption of Palmer's mail-coach system. The same gentleman in 1795 purchased for 80*l.* the copyright of the *Oracle* newspaper, then selling 800 daily. It had no house or materials; and Mr. Daniel Stuart soon after joined with his brother in purchasing the *Morning Post*, with house and materials, the circulation being only 350 per diem, for 600*l.* This was in the autumn of the latter year. By the spring of 1797 Mr. Stuart had raised the number sold of the *Morning Post* to 1000 a day. The *Morning Herald* and the *Times* had been the leading papers; they were then much neglected, and the *Morning Post*, by vigilance and activity, now threw them both into the background. It took a strong part against Buonaparte during the Peace of Amiens,—a popular course, and which materially contributed to its success. Mr. Stewart also effected an increase, to the extent of 600 or 700, by the purchase and conjunction of two morning papers called *The Gazetteer* and *The Telegraph*. By these means, and by his general tact and exertions in procuring early intelligence, Mr. Stuart, at the time of his parting with the *Morning Post*, in August 1803, had raised its circulation to 4500, while no other morning journal sold so many as 3000.

Mr. Stuart afterwards became joint proprietor with Mr. Street, of the *Courier*. In this paper he also gave a qualified support to the government, when Mr. Pitt had returned to power, and after Mr. Pitt's death. From that time, indeed, the *Courier* was considered a ministerial paper, and by degrees even an organ of

government. From the year 1811 Mr. Stuart began to leave it chiefly to the management of Mr. Street, and at the end of 1816 entirely. "During three years, at the time of the overthrow of Buonaparte, the *Courier*, by Street's able management, sold steadily upwards of 8000 per day; during one fortnight it sold upwards of 10,000 daily."

Mr. Stuart retired into private life with an ample fortune.

T. M. ALSAGER, Esq.

Nov. 17. At his town house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 67th year, Thomas Massa Alsager, esq. of Surbiton, Surrey, one of the Official Assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Alsager had been for twenty-eight years attached to the establishment of the *Times* newspaper, in which he wrote the "City articles" on monetary and commercial affairs. Having saved a considerable fortune, he had recently tendered his resignation, and it was accepted; and it is supposed that cessation from active employment had tended to overthrow the equilibrium of his mind. On the 4th Nov. (which, it should also be remarked, was the first anniversary of his wife's funeral,) he attempted suicide by making a deep incision on his throat. Under skilful surgical treatment he was partially relieved, but ultimately died from inflammation of the wounds. A coroner's jury, after a short consultation, found that "the deceased died from exhaustion, the effect of certain wounds inflicted by himself, but that no evidence had been produced as to his state of mind at the time he so inflicted the said wounds."

It has been remarked in the *Atlas*, that "the musical art deplores the loss of one of its most influential patrons in the death of this lamented gentleman. Mr. Alsager has in his time given a great impulse to music—to the instrumental art especially. The finest works have been from time to time heard in their full orchestral proportions at his house, and have thence made their way in public. Beethoven's grand mass in D, with the full score, was first heard at Mr. Alsager's, rehearsed and got up with religious care; and on subsequent occasions Cherubini's requiem in C minor; Bach's motets for a double choir, &c. &c."

"With a great desire to promote and extend the knowledge of *all* that was really admirable and beautiful in music, Mr. Alsager's strongest predilection was for quartet playing; and we are indebted to him for the wonderful advancement of that style of music which the Beethoven Quartet Society developed. The organ-

* They were called forth by Mr. H. N. Coleridge's memoir of his uncle the Poet, several of whose letters were included. See our vol. IX. pp. 485-492, 577-590; vol. X. pp. 23-27, 124-128.

ization of that society reflects the highest credit on his enthusiasm, taste, liberality, and industry. Under his influence the posthumous quartets of Beethoven were produced in a more finished style in the course of two seasons than could have been hoped for in the course of fifty years of the natural progress of music.

"Foreign artists of talent will regret in Mr. Alsager an enlightened patron. His connexion with the most powerful of the daily journals enabled him to introduce many persons of merit to good fortune; and if he was in his capacity of journalist sometimes chary of a good word, the reserve was favourable to the more distinguished claimant. It will be long ere his influence on music is replaced."

Mr. Alsager was an active member of the Clothworkers' Company, to which, during his mastership in 1837, he rendered no common services, as will be perceived from the following Resolution.

"CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON.

"At a Court of Assistants on the 16th August, 1837,

"It was Resolved,

That, highly impressed with the valuable and important services rendered to this Company by the zeal and ability evinced by Thomas Massa Alsager, esq. whilst filling the Master's chair during a year of unprecedented difficulty, arising out of the death of the clerk, and the complicated and irregular state in which the accounts and transactions of the Company had been kept; seeing that he has now so arranged the various trusts, so simplified the method of keeping the different accounts, and so brought about the fulfilment of the benevolent intentions of the respective benefactors, as to extend to a very considerable degree the bequests for the benefit of the poor members; the Court are desirous to testify the regard they feel towards that gentleman, as well as the obligation which they think will be shared by their successors, and therefore solicit that he will favour them by sitting to an artist, that his portrait may be painted for the purpose of being placed in one of their rooms.

"In pursuance of the above Resolution, the unmentioned Committee were deputed to carry the same into effect, and, having completed their labours, reported accordingly to the Court; and subsequently unanimously agreed the portrait should be placed in the Hall, previous to the assemblage of the Livery, on the 9th day of November, 1838.

CHARLES FRANCIS, Chairman.

JOHN TOWILL RUTT.

HUNTLY BACON.

JOHN WOOD.

MICHL. THOMAS ATKINS."

Mr. Alsager's portrait was painted by H. P. Briggs, esq. R.A.; it is a whole-length picture, and is considered an excellent likeness.

The present Master and Wardens of the Company of Clothworkers, and several of the Court of Assistants, accompanied by their Clerk, attended Mr. Alsager's funeral at Kensal Green. He has left a family of eight daughters.

MRS. ELIZABETH FRY.

Having been favoured by a member of the Society of Friends (John P. Binham) with the following copy of "A Testimony from the monthly meeting of Ratcliff and Barking, concerning Elizabeth Fry, who died on the 13th of the 10th month, 1845, aged 65 years," we think that, though we gave some biographical notices of that very benevolent and energetic philanthropist in our Magazine for December 1845, p. 644, our readers will not be displeased to peruse the tribute paid by "her own people" to merits which the whole world has acknowledged.

Our beloved Friend was extensively known in this and other countries, by her Christian exertions for the benefit of the poor, the afflicted, and the outcast; but it is more especially laid upon us to record her services as a minister of the Gospel, and her bright example in private life.

She was the third daughter of John and Catherine Gurney, of Earlham, near Norwich, and was born on the 21st of the 5th month, 1780; she was one of a numerous young family, who were deprived by death of the care of a pious and affectionate mother when she was only twelve years old. Her naturally tender and sensitive heart long mourned her loss; and she says in one of her memorandums, many years after, "My mother endeavoured to train us up in the fear of the Lord, and I now remember the solemn feelings I had while sitting in silence with her after reading the holy scriptures."

After her mother's decease she was exposed to many dangers; the world began to spread its fascinations before her, her attractive qualities both of person and mind, which rapidly unfolded themselves as she grew up, rendered her the object of much flattering attention; she was exceedingly fond of music, and scientifically versed in singing, and even to indulge in dancing. The period of her youth, too, was one of great political excitement, especially in Norwich and its neighbourhood, and many persons with whom she associated were at once eminent for talent, and grievously destitute of a sound Christian belief. Under these afflicting

circumstances, she became sceptical in her opinions, and acknowledges in her private journal (an interesting diary kept from her youth up) that she continued in this state of mind from her fourteenth to her seventeenth year. Under the date of 1796, when just 16 years old, she observes, "I am at present like a ship put to sea without a pilot; I feel my heart and mind so overburdened, I want some one to lean upon." Some time afterwards, "I see everything darkly—I can comprehend nothing—all seems to me to be folly—I doubt upon everything."

Yet through these clouds of darkness it is evident from her journal that she saw the excellence of a life of virtue, and sometimes earnestly strove to attain to it; her heart even then flowed with benevolence towards the distressed. She thus closes a comment made some years afterwards upon this time: "In mercy I believe I was visited, and the beauty of good shewn me, and the dreadful consequence of sin; I was striven with, and knew not by whom." And again in a note on some memorandums, 1798, she says: "Thus far I continued without religious belief; the desolation of my spirit none could tell but those who have had similar experience; I sought with all my might, in my own strength, to be what I ought to be,—but how fruitless my efforts until I yielded in faith to the power of redeeming Love."

But the time was now approaching for her deliverance: under the date of the 2d month, 1798, after having listened to the ministry at meeting of a Friend from America—the late William Savery—and conversed with him elsewhere, she writes as follows: "To-day much has passed of a most interesting nature. I have had a faint light spread over me, owing to having been much with, and heard much excellence from one, who appears to me to be a true Christian. To-day I have felt that there is a God." In a note written 30 years after, she observes: "I believe the remarkable hold Wm. Savery had taken of my mind was in the ordering of infinite Wisdom. The Lord is pleased to carry on his work by various means, and he saw meet, in this instance, to make use of W. S. as the instrument to draw my poor unsettled wandering heart to Himself."

Soon after this time, and while her mind was not yet decided, she visited London, and, inconsistent as it was, in a member of our Society, or a Christian character, she was, as she observes, left at liberty to attend places of public amusement.

On her notice of this time in her early journal, she thus comments in 1828,

"Here ended this important visit to London, where I learned much and had much to digest. I saw and entered various scenes of gaiety, attended many places of amusement, saw many interesting characters in the world, some of considerable eminence; I had the high advantage of attending some most interesting meetings of William Savery's, and at times of enjoying his company in private, with that of other Friends. It was like the casting die of my life—certainly the exposure was a great risk. One of the important results however was, the conviction that these things are wrong, from seeing them and experiencing their effects. I wholly gave up attending all public places of amusement; I perceived the vanity and folly of what are called the pleasures of the world, that they do not satisfy but tend to enervate and injure the heart and mind. I was much confirmed in my judgment of the infinite importance of religion as the only real stay, help, and comfort in this life, and the only means of our having a hope of partaking of a better." In the same year, 1798, she writes, "I have now two things weighing heavily on my mind, namely, dancing and singing; so simple, so sweet, they seem, but so surely as I indulge in either does a dark cloud come over my mind." After she had confessed to one of her sisters, whose views were different from her own, that she fully believed it was required of her to give up both these amusements, she remarks, "The total change that has taken place in me since I spoke to my sister is astonishing; I am come from misery to joy."

In the course of the next two years her Christian character gradually became more and more developed, the vanities of the world were forsaken, one after another; and, notwithstanding the frequent suggestions of a still doubting and reasoning mind, that such things are matters of indifference, she found herself constrained to adopt the appearance of a consistent Friend, and to use the plain language both to Friends and others; she spent much time in reading the holy scriptures, and formed, and herself superintended, a large school for poor children, on her father's premises. "I never feel so happy," she writes in her journal, "as after I have been serving anybody in any way—a little alleviating the sorrows of my fellow-creatures."

She became duly sensible of a living feeling in divine worship, and felt a true relish for Gospel ministry. She thus notices an incident in a visit which she made at the house of a Friend at Coalbrook-dale: "Towards the close of our

pleasant visit, my heart began to feel itself silenced before God, and, without looking at others, I felt myself under the shadow of His wing; the rest of the company appeared soon to fall into the same state; after we had been sitting for some time in awful silence, a female ministering friend spoke beautifully. She touched my heart, and I felt melted, and bowed before my Creator: another followed, addressing herself partly to me,—I only fear she said too much, of what I am to be—a light to the blind, speech to the dumb, and feet to the lame! Can it be? it seems as if she thought I was to be a minister of Christ,—can I ever be one? If I am obedient, I believe I shall." This prophetic view was indeed strikingly fulfilled; but although from her first conviction she entertained an apprehension—to her a fearful one—that she should be called to the ministry, it was not till after many years of Christian experience and preparatory baptism that her mouth was opened in this service.

In 1800 our dear Friend was married to Joseph Fry, of London, and settled in the heart of that metropolis. Here new scenes of interest and duty awaited her; she became the mother of a young family, over whom she exercised the tenderest maternal care, yet her domestic relations did not prevent her attendance on our religious meetings, or her labouring with constant zeal for the benefit of the distressed, and personally examining, and, with the help and encouragement of her husband, effectually relieving very numerous cases. Their house too was always open to Friends, with many of whom she formed intimate and lasting friendship.

On the death of her father-in-law, she removed with her husband and family to East Ham, the paternal residence, where she greatly enjoyed the retirement of the country and her beloved domestic circle, but, when a more extended charity preferred its claims, she was promptly found again on the scene of action.

A short time before she appeared in the ministry we find the following entry in her journal: "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God, for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few: this expresses what I have felt and know from experience. It is when nature is still that we feel the divine strength; I do not desire that my imagination should dwell too much on spiritual things, for the real work of religion is in the heart; what I seek after is a heart fully, singly, and simply dedicated to its Creator, and to be always ready to wait as a servant ought for orders, and

not in my own ability to come forwards. O! for a deep, inward, constant waiting on the Lord."

In 1809 she was suddenly summoned to Earlham, in consequence of the approaching death of her father; the following notice of what took place after it, is given in her journal: "On my entering the room soon after it was over, my soul was bowed within me, not only in love for the deceased, but also for the living, and in humble thankfulness; so that I could not help uttering my thanksgiving and praise. The power given to me was wonderful to myself, and the Cross none; it was such a time as I never before passed through, all love—all joy—all peace!" This, it appears, was her first offering in the ministry: in describing the funeral, she speaks of a second sacrifice of the same character. "I remained still by the graveside, until a movement was made for our retiring, when finding that it might not be omitted, I fell on my knees with words which had long impressed me, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints! be pleased to receive our thanksgiving.' Then, not feeling the power continue, I arose, and a quiet, calm, and invigorated state was my portion afterwards."

Early in the following year she says, "I know that my desire is to serve Him in this awful undertaking, whom my soul, I may truly say, loves and delights to please." And again a few weeks afterwards, "I think I may truly say, that with the increase of experience I find increased cause for faith in that small inward voice which is no cunningly devised fable, but truth, which ought to be followed even if it lead to suffering and death." Another entry in her journal closes thus: "Oh Lord! I pray thee carry on thy own work in me to thy own praise, keep me for thy mercy's sake—let me never go astray from thy Commandments! Permit nothing to separate me from thy love in Christ Jesus, but yet more increase my knowledge of thee, the only true God, and enable me in word and deed to prove myself the humble, lowly, devoted and loving follower of my dear Lord and master."

Her ministry was sound in doctrine, practical and touching, freely conveying the glad tidings of salvation, comforting the mourners, affectingly warning the careless and indifferent, and richly flowing forth in tender love, which sought to gather all into the fold of the Redeemer. Her vocal powers were fervent and deeply impressive. It was humbling to her and in the Cross to her own inclination that

she ventured on public service, especially when addressing those not of our society; but amidst all her conflicts, which were many, there was a fountain of living water which supplied all her need. "I can scarcely forbear expressing," she remarks in her journal, "how marvellous is the power which appears to help and overshadow me in the ministry; it is like a living fresh spring, rising up and overflowing its banks, so as to remove all obstacles."

She travelled on numerous occasions as a minister. She visited most of the meetings of Friends in England and Wales, and was repeatedly engaged in extensive journeys in Scotland and Ireland; she also twice visited the Channel Islands. In many places she was laboriously occupied in visiting the families of Friends, and in holding public meetings, also inspecting prisons, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other kindred institutions. Her philanthropic exertions were no hindrance to the exercise of her gospel ministry, but were remarkably blended with it, and often opened her way for it to her humbling admiration.

We would particularly observe, that while she felt living unity with the true disciples of Christ, under whatever name, she lived and died in faithful attachment to those Christian testimonies and spiritual views, of the truth of which she had been so thoroughly convinced in early life. It was as a consistent Friend that she trod the paths of usefulness, which, had she not been, such would have been in various ways circumscribed. She moved along in the obedience of faith, and, in dependence on divine influence, was enabled to find her way to the heart and understanding of the child at school, the sufferer on the sick bed, the hardened criminal, and even the poor maniac. We believe it was under this influence that she first entered Newgate, and so remarkably succeeded in bringing a lawless multitude of her own sex into order, and afterwards in prosecuting, on an extended scale, her excellent plans for the reformation of female criminals. In all her varied services she wore the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, accompanied by Christian courage and sound discretion; and it was a remarkable feature in her character, that in the prison or the palace her demeanour was the same, and before the most exalted among men she boldly pleaded the cause of the oppressed.

During the years 1832 and 1839 she twice passed a considerable time in Paris, with certificate, where she found an open door for usefulness in divers ways, and, in large companies drawn together by

objects of general benevolence, was frequently led into religious service. Similar engagements afterwards awaited her at Lyons, Toulouse, Nismes, and other towns in France and Switzerland. She had some public meetings, and at Congenies and the neighbourhood she visited the families of Friends.

In 1840 she visited Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and some parts of Germany, with William Allen. In this journey they had many large religious opportunities of the character of those she before had in France; they had many public meetings in different parts, visited Friends at Pymont and Minden, and sat with them in their families, and were much occupied in visiting prisons and schools, and in other objects of philanthropy, as well as in distributing books illustrative of our principles; and she had to acknowledge on her return that the Lord had remarkably made a way in the minds of the high and the low, among whom their lot had been cast, for their labours of love.

In 1842, with her brother, Joseph Gurney, she again visited Holland and Germany, also Denmark, where, as well as in Hanover and Prussia, they again received much kindness from persons in high stations, and their engagements were similar to those in the former journey. They afterwards passed into Silesia, feeling it their duty to lay before the King of Prussia several subjects of practical importance to the welfare of his people. She was at this time in feeble health, yet was surprisingly strengthened for every call of benevolence and duty.

In 1843 she once more visited Paris. In this, her last journey, with certificate, she manifested a remarkable degree of brightness in her religious service, acknowledging when she gave it up, on her return home, that she had been enabled in great measure to accomplish that to which she believed herself to be called, and that in the retrospect of her numerous and weighty engagements, her portion was peace.

While we thus record the public religious labours of our departed Friend, the remembrance is precious to us of the sweet influence of her spirit in our own meeting, always promoting love, peace, and union, and feelingly sympathising in the joys and sorrows of those of all conditions around her. Her low estimate of herself in the midst of her prominent engagements, and her resignation and hopeful trust under reverse of circumstances and trials of many kinds which her susceptible mind had to undergo, were alike exemplary and instructive.

Soon after her return from Paris, and

during the whole of the following autumn, it became evident that her always delicate constitution was giving way, and a distressing affection of the nerves, and other maladies, brought her into great weakness and lingering suffering, so, that towards the close of that year it was apprehended that her end was approaching. From this state she was in some degree restored in the following summer, after a residence of many weeks at Bath, so as to be able, though with difficulty, not unfrequently to attend our meetings at Plaistow, where she was often engaged in living ministry to the comfort and refreshment of her friends.

Affliction, however, continued to be remarkably her allotment, not only from infirmity and bodily pains, but from the deaths of some near relatives, and especially of a son. She, who had been called to so much active service in the cause of Christ, was now enabled to glorify Him by patient submission to her heavenly Father's will. "No one knows," she said, "what I suffer; but it is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good." At another time, "I never have known despondency, whatever may have been my depths of suffering; the confidence has never left me that all was and will be well, if not in time—in eternity." These sentiments were frequently repeated; on one occasion she added, "Love never fails me, not only towards my own, but towards all men."

Early in the spring of last year she was enabled to make a visit to her family and friends in Norfolk, and even in the 5th month to attend two sittings of the yearly meeting. She was there engaged to enforce the necessity of abiding in Christ, the true vine, in order to the bringing forth fruit to His praise; warmly encouraged those to faithfulness who were desirous to love, serve, and obey Him; and expressed her apprehension that she should never again be permitted to meet her friends in that place—ending with a solemn prayer."

Last summer, accompanied by her husband and daughter, she passed many weeks in a state of great weakness, yet of quiet enjoyment, in the company of some members of her family, giving much of her mind and time to the distribution of useful tracts, and especially of bibles and testaments, chiefly among the crews of foreign vessels which frequented the harbour. "May we to the end," she said, in a letter to her brother, "sow beside all waters, looking to the great Husbandman to prosper the seed sown."

On several successive first days of the week in the little meeting at Draper's, which, notwithstanding considerable diffi-

culty from increasing infirmity, she made a point of attending, she earnestly dwelt on the necessity of preparation for the heavenly state; and at the last, in particular, she appeared much impressed with the apprehension that some one present was near the final solemn change,— "Are we all now ready," she said, "if the Master should this day call us? Is the work completely finished? have we anything left to do?" solemnly reiterating the question, "Are we ready?" The same week, in her last letter to her brother, she wrote, "To him who seeth in secret I commit my body, soul, and spirit. He only knows the depth of my love and the earnestness of my prayers for you all. I have a humble trust that He will be my help even to the end, and when the end comes, through the fullness of the love of Christ, and the abundance of his merits, I shall join those who, after having passed through great tribulation, are for ever at rest in Jesus, for they have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

On the 11th of the 10th month she was seized with pressure on the brain, under which she gradually sank into a state of insensibility. Rousing up at one time to a feeling of great illness, "It is a strife," she said, to a faithful attendant, "but I am safe;" and again an hour or two afterwards, "Oh, my dear Lord, help and keep thy servant!" After this she spoke no more, but remained apparently unconscious till the morning of the 13th, when she breathed her last. Her remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Barking, on the 20th of the 10th month, 1845. The funeral was very largely attended by Friends and others.

MR. GEORGE DARLEY.

Nov. 23. At an age when many are—as he was—in the plenitude of their imagination and intellectual vigour, Mr. George Darley.

Mr. Darley was a native of Ireland. He came to London when young; connected himself with the *London Magazine*; and gave his life up, thenceforth, to literature, science and art—but without entering sufficiently into the struggle to gain the prominence to which his genius, and his exact and various acquirements, entitled him. A poet, in the highest sense of the word, which, as Milton has warned us, includes "the honourablest things"—it was his principle, no less than his pleasure, to make his desires conform to his modest fortunes, and thus secure to himself the undisturbed exercise of his powers. In this exercise, perhaps, he was too fastidious. But a sad-

der reason rendered his life uneventful and retired—and, it may be, gave their colour to his literary efforts. An impediment in his speech was felt by him to be so severe a disqualification, that he escaped from society as perseveringly as many others, with fewer qualifications either to shine or to please there, would have courted it. His life was divided, for the last fifteen years, between foreign travel, the intimacy of a very few dear and chosen friends, and his dreams and labours of literature.

Without attempting to reclaim or enumerate fugitive contributions to periodicals, or small editorial tasks, we believe the following will be nearly a complete list of Mr. Darley's published writings:—"The Errors of Extasie," a poem; "The Labours of Idleness," a miscellany of prose and verse,—which, though in its day little successful, has furnished many a page to the borrowers,—and been, we are told, ascribed to others than its author; "Silvia, or the May Queen," a quaint fairy legend,—containing some exquisite descriptive and lyrical poetry; "The Nepenthe," of which two cantos only were privately published,—a visionary mystical poem, only too rich in thought and allusion; and the two dramatic chronicles, "Thomas à Becket," and "Ethelstan." The other works by Mr. Darley that we can name, are his Introduction to Mr. Moxon's edition of "Beaumont and Fletcher"—hastily undertaken to supply the place of Mr. Southey; and two or three small popular treatises on mathematics and astronomy.

That the attention which Mr. Darley's poems commanded has been unequal to their merits, every true lover of poetry to whom they are familiar will feel: for a true lover, as we understand the word, will allow for an almost bewildering exuberance of fancies, the offspring of self-indulgent loneliness—for occasional singularities of humour and language, as natural to one who had "commenced" so intimately with ancient literature,—and for a knowledge of passion and insight into character, greater than such experience of life as leads the imaginative creator to prefer what is probable for his subjects and symmetrical in their elaboration. These peculiarities granted,—there remain excursiveness of invention, vigour of expression, and delicious sweetness of versification—rare in any day,—in right of which, the name of George Darley ought to stand high among the poets of his time. As a critic, it would be difficult to rate him too highly. Though his manner might be too uncompromising, and his language made perhaps too

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poignant by characteristic allusions, distinctions, and similes to suit those who shrink from the more severe aspect of truth—though his periods were at times "freaked" with eccentricities of phrase which in most other persons would have been conceit—his fine and liberal organization, which made him sensitive to Poetry, Painting, and Music, and to their connexion—his exact and industriously gathered knowledge—above all, his resolution to uphold the loftiest standard and recommend the noblest aims—gave to his essays a vitality and an authority which will be long felt. Intolerant of pretension, disdainful of mercenary ambition, and indignant at sluggishness or conceit,—he will be often referred to, by the sincere and generous spirits of literature and art, as one whose love of truth was equalled by his perfect preparation for every task that he undertook; and whose praise was worth having—not because it was rarely given, but because it was never withheld save upon good grounds.—(From the *Athenæum*, to which Mr. Darley was a frequent contributor.)

MRS. A. C. HALL.

Dec. 1. In Charles-street, Clarendon square, Somers-town, aged 70, Mrs. Agnes C. Hall, widow of Robert Hall, M.D. Surgeon to the Forces, who died in March 1824, from the effects of an accident which he met with in his outward-bound passage to join the ill-fated expedition for the exploration of the Niger. (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciv. i. 283.)

Dr. Hall was descended from the ancient Border family of the Halls of Haughhead, Roxburghshire, on the southern confines of the Scottish Border; and the exploits of many of his ancestors often occur in the traditional records of those stern times,

When mail'd moss-troopers rode the hill,
And bugles blew for Belted Will.

Mrs. Hall was also a native of Roxburghshire. In early childhood, it had been her fate to associate in her mother's home with all that galaxy of talent which shed such a lustre over the Scottish metropolis nearly half a century ago; and which no doubt inspired her with that bias in favour of literature, which she ever afterwards evinced. Few have perhaps toiled harder in that field. Among a host of various productions we may enumerate the following:—*Rural Recreations*, in 2 vols.; many scientific articles on different subjects; for Gregory's *Cyclopædia* she wrote the article *Quadrupeds*, &c.; for Nicholson's *Cyclopædia*, *Insects*, *Natural History*, &c.; also a

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Manual of Botany, in 1 volume. To the Old Monthly, while under the editorship of the late Dr. Aikin, she generally contributed the Varieties of Literature, Biographies, and various other articles. She wrote the Notes to Helm's Buenos Ayres; Obstnacy, a tale for youth; and a sketch of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, for the Annual Obituary.

She was also a voluminous translator; in proof of which, we need only cite Dupon's Travels through South America; Bory St. Vincent's African Islands; Mangouret's Hanover; Millin and Pougueville's Travels; Dr. Blagdon's Voyages and Travels; Memoirs of the Life of Victor Alfieri, in 2 vols.; Michand's Travels to the Alleghany Mountains; The French School of Engraving, for Rees' Cyclopaedia; also Translations of many of the works of Madame Genlis, such as the Duchess La Valliere, &c. with many of the works of Fontaine; a Life of Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer, with preface and notes, the MS. of which was lost. Latterly she also contributed a few Scottish articles to Fraser's Magazine; among which we remember, Lockhead's Daughter, and the Autobiography of a Scottish Borderer, &c., reprinted in Scotland.

Among many original novels and romances, all inculcating the purest morals, and the most patriotic and virtuous principles, we may mention one founded on the Massacre of Glencoe; and First and Last years of Wedded Life, which exhibited an intimate acquaintance with political economy,—the state of Ireland—her evils, and their safest remedies. The scene was laid during King George IV's visit to Ireland.

For Mr. Knight's "Printing Machine" Mrs. Hall wrote a few articles, among others, Bushby on the Culture of the Vine; Dr. Forbes's Medical Topography; Low's Agriculture; Anderson's Highlands of Scotland, &c.

Many interesting reminiscences of her native land, in a small periodical entitled the Planet (now extinct), were also by her hand. To the Westminster Review she also occasionally contributed some critical notices, a year or two ago.

Mrs. Hall was a woman of varied talent, and possessed of so much native and inherent energy, that few circumstances, however disastrous, could wholly subdue or annihilate her power of mind.

Independently of the above and other works, she has left a few MSS. behind her, and in particular a Sketch of the Life of Lord Kaimes, the eminent Scottish Jurist. At the time of her lamented death, she was engaged upon an article on the Different Ranks of Society.

MR. JOHN ROWBOTHAM.

Nov. 16. At Queen's Row, Walworth, in his 54th year, after a protracted illness, Mr. John Rowbotham, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical and other learned Societies.

The literary labours of Mr. Rowbotham, chiefly directed to the production of mathematical, astronomical, grammatical, and other educational works of the higher order, are well known and have been very favourably appreciated by the public. Few however are aware of the mental anxieties, and great bodily sufferings, under which his labours were prosecuted; and all, especially the many distinguished amongst his former pupils, will regret to learn that not a solitary one of his works, most of which have been translated under the highest encomiums into various foreign languages, and may be considered standard ones, remains as a provision for his widow and numerous family, although an anxious desire to attain that end was ever the strongest stimulant to the indefatigable exertions of the lamented deceased; of whom, in conclusion, justly can it be said, that his manly, but kind and unassuming, confiding disposition, made him the friend of all, and enemy of none.

MR. YOUNGE.

Nov. 17. In Warren-st. Pentonville, aged about 55, Mr. Younge, comedian.

Mr. Younge embraced the stage at a very early age, acting at Newcastle and other theatres in the north, and having created a considerable impression, he was engaged in the York circuit, where he remained many seasons. Here he met the daughter of Mrs. Harlowe (who, now in her 81st year, is still in the enjoyment of good health), by whom Mr. Younge had several children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Younge died some years since. About two years ago Mr. Younge married a second wife. Mr. Younge's success in York attracted the attention of Elliston, who was scouring the provinces for actors and actresses. Mrs. H. Hughes, Messrs. Rayner, Brown, Sherwin, Archer, and many others, made their first bow at Drury-lane, where Mr. Younge appeared in the season 1822-3 as *Iago* to the *Othello* of Kean; he was eminently successful, but his great namesake Charles Young was that season engaged, and the new actor sunk down to parts of minor importance. His last engagement was at the City of London Theatre, under the direction of Mr. R. Honner. His voice became affected, and as he was getting almost inaudible he retired from the stage. Not without pro-

longed application did he get upon the Drury-lane Fund, the annuity from which he has not lived many months to enjoy.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 26. At Wadi Beni Jabor, in Muscat, the Rev. *Thomas Brockman*, Rector of St. Clement's, Sandwich, and Perpetual Curate of Brenzett in the parish of Betshanger, Kent, and Chaplain to the Marquess Camden. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Julius Brockman, Rector of Cheriton, and Vicar of Newington, Kent, by Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Locke, of Newcastle, co. Limerick. He was presented to St. Clement's, Sandwich, in 1831, by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and to Brenzett in the same year by his cousin, the Rev. William Brockman. Mr. Brockman was travelling in Southern Arabia under the patronage of the Royal Geographical Society. His diaries and papers are likely to prove of considerable interest, and the drawings consist of some forty or fifty sketches of the country, of buildings, and of costumes. There are also a few botanical and geological specimens. Mr. Brockman had, however, been unable, from the jealousy and inhospitality of the people, to penetrate far into the country.

Aug. 6. At Belize, Honduras, aged 32, the Rev. *Samuel Lewthwaite*, M.A. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalene college, Cambridge, on Mr. Smith's foundation. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840.

Sept. 24. At Deesa, Bombay, the Rev. *Thomas Jenner Hogg*, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839.

Oct. 13. At his residence in Dorset-square, the Rev. *George Saxby Penfold*, D.D. Rector of Trinity church, Marylebone, and of Kingswinford, Staffordshire. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1814; and was presented to the rectory of Trinity, Marylebone, in 1822 by the Crown, and to that of Kingswinford in 1832 by the Earl of Dudley. Dr. Penfold has left a legacy of 1000*l.* to the Marylebone Almshouses.

Oct. 15. At Purbrook heath, Hants, aged 30, the Rev. *William Charles Snooke*, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1840.

Oct. 17. At Whitley, Yorkshire, aged 62, the Rev. *John Husband*, B.A. Vicar of that parish and Allerton Manlewerer. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1810; was presented to Whitley in 1817 by the trustees of the Tancered charities; and to Allerton Manlewerer in 1828 by Lord Stourton.

Oct. 18. The Rev. *J.—D.—Sprigge*, B.C.L. Rector of Brockley, Suffolk, to which he was instituted in 1824 on his own petition.

Oct. 21. At Doynton, near Bath, the Rev. *John Lacey*, Rector of that place, and of Reed, Suffolk. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1809; was presented to Reed in 1813 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to Doynton in 1823 by the same patron.

Aged 49, the Rev. *John Shackley*, Vicar of Osbaldkirk, near York, and Master of Archbishop Holgate's School in that city.

Aged 50, the Rev. *George Woodhouse*, Vicar of Leominster, Herefordshire, to which he was presented in 1824 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Oct. 24. At Brooke, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. *William Castell*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Thuxton. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798; he was instituted to Thuxton, which was in his own patronage, in 1797, and presented to Brooke in the same year by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Matthew Feilde*, Vicar of Shinfield with Swallowfield, Berkshire, to which he was presented in 1823 by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Oct. 26. At Plymouth, aged 69, the Rev. *John Buller*, Rector of Bridestowe, Devonshire, and late Vicar of St. Just in Penwith, Cornwall. He was the son of Edward Buller, esq. (second son of James Buller, esq. of Morval and Downes, M.P. for Cornwall,) by Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Hoskyn, esq. of Port Looe. He was a member of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1802; was presented to the vicarage of Peran in Zabulo in 1818 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; to that of St. Just in 1825 by Lord Chancellor Eldon; and was collated to Bridestowe in 1845 by the present Bishop of Exeter.

Oct. 29. Aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Bullock*, Rector of Castle Eaton, and Vicar of Chisleden, Wilts. He was the son of Henry Bullock, esq. of Shepperton, Middlesex, by Arabella, daughter of Thomas Brown Calley, esq. of Burderop, Wilts. He was presented to the former living in 1829, by — Goddard, esq. and to the latter in 1830 by T. Calley, esq. His death was occasioned by being thrown from a gig. He has left a widow and seven children.

Aged 51, the Rev. *Thomas Tattershall*, D.D. Incumbent of St. Augustine's, Everton, near Liverpool. Dr. Tattershall's father was a Wesleyan minister, who died at Bampton, in Huntingdonshire, and was interred in the Huntingdon chapel in that place. He was formerly Fellow of

Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819. While at Cambridge he frequently assisted Mr. Simeon and Professor Scholefield in their ministry. Upwards of 2,500*l.* has been subscribed, by a few admirers of his virtues and attainments, as an additional provision for his family; the salary which he received having been quite insufficient to enable him to accumulate anything of importance, even if his eminently charitable disposition had not induced him to contribute to the full extent of his means to relieve the distresses of others.

In the Vassal-road, Brixton, the Rev. *Henry Gostlin White*, M.A. for forty-two years Curate of Allhallows Barking, Towerstreet, and formerly Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795.

Oct. 30. At Plymouth, aged 73, the Rev. *John Hawker*, son of the late Rev. Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, and Minister of Eldad Chapel.

Lately. The Rev. *R. P. Bennett*, Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Shandon, near Cork.

The Rev. *O. Carey*, Rector of the union of Ardclare, co. Roscommon, and Vicar of Creeve, Shankhill, and Kilmacumsey.

The Rev. *J. Christie*, Perpetual Curate of Faughanvale, in the patronage of the Dean of Derry.

The Rev. *Philip Howden*, Perpetual Curate of Villierstown, co. Waterford.

The Rev. *John Lawton*, Rector of Castlerickard, in the diocese of Meath.

Near Llanberis, in North Wales, the Rev. *H. W. Starr*, Curate of a church in Northampton. He was lost when wandering upon Snowdon, and his body has not yet been found.

Nov. 1. At Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, aged 29, the Rev. *Beaumont Dixie*, Rector of Market Bosworth; only brother of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, and was presented to Market Bosworth by his brother in 1841.

Nov. 4. Aged 38, the Rev. *James Charles Tyrrell*, M.A. of the Highlands, East Bergholt, Suffolk. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831.

Nov. 5. At Hennock, Devonshire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Turner*, Vicar of that place. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, and was presented to Hennock in 1828 by the Corporation of Exeter.

At Gate Helmsley, near York, aged 65, the Rev. *John Wilkinson*, Incumbent of that chapelry, and Vicar of the second mediety of Bubwith. He was presented to the former in 1810 by the

Prebendary of Budwith, in the cathedral church of York, and to the latter in 1815 by the Dean and Chapter of York.

Nov. 9. At Sudbury, Suffolk, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Thorpe William Foweke*, Vicar of Sudbury All Saints, to which he was presented in 1813 by the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon.

Nov. 10. At Saleby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Francis Wilson*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the trustees of Alford grammar-school, 1808. Though approaching 100 years, he was a man of very active habits, and retained his faculties to the last.

Nov. 11. At his mother's residence, Champion Hill, Camberwell, the Rev. *William Gay*, M.A. Rector of Bidborough, Kent. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was presented to his living in 1830 by the trustees of his own family.

At Attleborough, Norfolk, aged 87, the Rev. *Joseph Lane*, Rector of Scoulton and of Little Belstead, Suffolk. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, as 12th Junior Optime, M.A. 1789. He was presented to Belstead in 1789 by A. Steward, esq. and to Scoulton in 1797 by J. Weyland, esq.

At Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Jeremiah Scholefield*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate of the county. He was formerly a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1790, B.D. 1799: and was presented to his living by that society in 1802.

Nov. 12. At Dublin, the Rev. *Henry Adair*, third son of the late Henry Adair, esq. of Mountjoy-square in that city.

At Leamington, the Rev. *Henry Corrie*, M.D. Rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Curate of that parish, and was presented to the living by Lord Sondes in 1832. His brother-in-law J. W. Sherer, esq. having died on the same day, their bodies were deposited together under the communion-table in Kettering parish-church; attended by the Rev. Professor Corrie, H. Sherer, esq. Major Sherer, the Rev. G. Sherer, H. Neville, esq. the Rev. S. Bachler, A. A. Young, esq. and ten others of the neighbouring clergy.

At Beeston Regis, aged 50, the Rev. *John Buckle Cremer*, B.A.

In London, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Crutwell*, Rector of Spexhall, Suffolk. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1803; was formerly Perpetual Curate of Holmfirth in the parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, and was presented to Spexhall in 1822 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. Mr. Crutwell was the author of pamphlets

entitled "The Crisis," "English Finance," "Reform without Revolution," and other essays on the currency.

Nov. 17. At Henley-in-Arden, aged 79, the Rev. *Poyntz Stewart Ward*, Perpetual Curate of Bearley, Warwickshire, in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. He was the senior magistrate of the county of Warwick, and held for upwards of thirty-six years the Perpetual Curacy of Henley-in-Arden, which he resigned in 1842. His body was deposited in the family vault in Beaudesert church, attended by many of the neighbouring clergy.

Nov. 18. At Stornoway, co. Ross, the Rev. *John Lees*, M.A. He was for about 20 years the superintendent and secretary of the Caledonian Asylum, London, and Gaelic preacher of the only Gaelic congregation in that city. He was an excellent classical scholar, and had a thorough knowledge of the Gaelic language. He published a few years ago a collection of Gaelic poems, chiefly on devotional subjects, including translations from the works of well-known English poets, which were greatly admired for their spirit, elegance, and purity. He retired from London to his native parish of Stornoway, on the presentation of Mr. Matheson, M.P. about three years ago. He has left a widow and four children, the youngest an infant.

At Galbally rectory, co. Limerick, aged 53, the Rev. *John Whitty*, Prebendary of Killinellick, and Rector of Ballingarry, the diocese of Emly.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 34, the Rev. *Charles Frederick Baldwin*, M.A. youngest son of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex-square, Hyde Park, and late Curate of Hampton, Middlesex. He was a member of St. John's college, Oxford. His body was interred in the catacombs of Hampton church, on Saturday, Nov. 26. Every demonstration which the parish authorities could properly make, was offered as a testimony of the respect and regard with which the conduct of the deceased had impressed them; showing that his ministry, though short, had not been wanting either in zeal or efficiency, and proving that a diligent and conscientious discharge of duty is ever appreciated and acknowledged by those who are the objects of it.

Nov. 22. At Porthcothan cottage, in St. Merryn, Cornwall, aged 67, the Rev. *Hoblyn Peter*, son of the late Jonathan Peter, esq. of Porthcothan, by Mary, daughter of Edward Hoblyn, esq. of Bodmin.

Nov. 23. Aged 50, the Rev. *B. E. Nicholls*, M.A. Curate of St. John's, Walthamstow.

Nov. 24. At Loddswell, Devonshire, aged 30, the Rev. *Charles William Ireland Jones*, Vicar of that parish, Chaplain to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and a Commoner of Oriel college, Oxford; only son of the late Colonel William Ireland Jones, of the Veranda, Swansea. He was presented to Loddswell in 1837.

Nov. 25. At Dunboe, co. Derry, the Rev. *Thomas Bewley Monsell*, M.A. Archdeacon of Derry, and Precentor of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin. He was the third son of Colonel William Thomas Monsell, of Tervoe, co. Limerick; and married Miss Jane Rea, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter.

Nov. 26. Aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Cape*, M.A. Master of the Grammar School, Doncaster, and Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, on the Perse foundation.

At Tewkesbury, aged 87, the Rev. *William Prosser*, Vicar of Chaceley, and Perpetual Curate of Bushley, Worc. and Perpetual Curate of Walton Cardiff, Glouc. He was presented to Walton Cardiff in 1814 by All Souls college, Oxford; to Chaceley in 1818 by the Rev. Charles Crewe, the Vicar of Longdon; to Bushley in the same year by J. Dowdeswell, esq.

Nov. 26. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, Rector of Nether Broughton, Leicestershire, to which he was instituted in 1831, and late of Little Ockley, Essex, and for many years an active magistrate for that county.

Nov. 27. At Pontefract, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Fisher*, Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted in 1823.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 3. Aged 82, Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Trapaud, Madras Eng.

At Connaught-terrace, aged 72, Mrs. Kelsey.

Nov. 7. In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 32, Susan, only dau. of the late John Dimock, esq. of Brixton.

Nov. 8. Aged 39, William Trott, esq. of Pimlico, and Crown-court, Threadneedle-st.

In Lower Berkeley-st. Mary-Georgiana, relict of Robert Nassau Sutton, and dau. of the late John Manners Sutton, esq. of Kelham Hall, Notts. She was married in 1833, and left a widow in 1842.

In Hanover-st. aged 61, Arthur Walter Cope, esq. of Drumilly, Armagh.

Nov. 9. At Bayswater-terr. aged 84, Joseph Charlier, esq. formerly of Hanover-st. Hanover-sq.

Aged 35, Charles, second son of H. Fradelle, of Cirencester-pl, Fitzroy-sq.

Nov. 10. At Kentish Town, aged 80, Lydia, relict of Mr. Richard Rhodes, the eminent engraver.

Nov. 11. In Wimpole-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 76, George Morant, esq. of Farnborough Place, Hants. He married in 1813 Mary, sister of Evelyn John Shirley, esq. M.P. for Warwickshire; she died in 1828.

Charlotte Jane Ripley, of West-end, Hampstead, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ripley, formerly Vicar of Wootton Bassett, and of West Lavington, Wilts.

Nov. 12. In Gloucester-rd. Old Brompton, aged 62, Mrs. Choppin, of Brighton, relict of Francis Hume Choppin, esq.

Aged 53, Anne Harwood, wife of Capt. Henry Belson, R.N.

Nov. 13. In St. James's-st. Lady Hamilton, relict of Col. Sir Ralph Hamilton, of Olwestob, N.B.

Aged 21, Constantia, dau. of Nathaniel Dando, esq. of Denmark-hill and Cheap-side.

Margaret-Mary, younger surviving dau. of the late Joseph Bullen, esq. of Kingsland, and of the Bank of England.

At Denmark-hill, aged 40, Thomas Cowper Brown, esq. of the firm of Brundrett and Co. Inner Temple.

Miss Eliza C. Taylor, of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. formerly of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

Nov. 14. In James-st. Adelphi, Capt. James Fairfax, of the Hon. East India Company's late Maritime Service.

In Granby-st. Mornington-cresc. aged 62, George Parker Williams, esq. late of Compton-st. East, Regent-sq. the last surviving son of the late Robert Williams, esq. Councillor-at-law, of Lamb's Conduit-st. and South Carolina.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 81, Mrs. Eleanor Fox.

Nov. 16. At Upper Kensington Gore, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Phillott, late 35th Regt.

Aged 97, Elizabeth Jones, of New-st. Spring-gardens, and of North Shoebury House, Essex, relict of Capt. John Jones, R. Art.

At Paddington-green, Wm. Lush, esq.

Nov. 17. Aged 80, Daniel Sturdy, esq. of Clapham.

In Baker-st. Lucy, wife of Samuel Lover, esq. the lyrical poet.

In London, John Ettles, esq. merchant, late of Havannah.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 77, Jacob Jacobs, esq. solicitor.

In Gower-st. Mary, wife of John Burke, esq.

Nov. 18. At Islington, aged 50, John Evans, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. John Evans, of Islington.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 69, Diana Anne, relict of William Marshall, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 74, Josiah Roberts, esq.

Nov. 19. In Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, aged 73, George Bassett, esq. of the Southampton Office, Fitzroy-sq.

Nov. 20. Aged 71, Arthur Oates Hebdin, esq. of Blackheath.

At York-terr. Regent's-park, Georgiana, dau. of the late Robert Gower, esq.

Aged 67, James Chipchase, esq. solicitor, Gray's-inn-road, third son of Alderman Thomas Chipchase, sen. of the city of Durham.

In Swinton-st. Gray's Inn Road, having just entered upon her 47th year, Miss Helen Winder.

Miss Winder was engaged for four years and a half in the superintendence of a Servants' Home, which she ably and faithfully directed, but resigned the post, partly in consequence of failing health. After a short interval passed at the seaside to recruit her strength, she opened in October 1842 a temporary residence for governesses while seeking situations. Between two and three hundred ladies have since that time found a home, while out of employment, under her roof. She entered into all their cases with the kindest interest, and delighted to give them help and advice, as well as protection. She was indeed most happy in her work, and, though tried with many difficulties, her cheerful faith, her trust in God, her love to man, carried her above them all. She earnestly desired that the residence which she had been led in a remarkable manner to form, might still be carried on; and, in the hope of its meeting the eye of some able and benevolent Christian lady, who would be willing to give herself to this work, this little notice of Miss Winder's last labour of love is given.

Nov. 21. Aged 16, Charles-Yates, second son of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P.

At the Cemetery Parsonage, Kensall-green, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Joseph Twigger.

Nov. 22. At Northwick-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 53, James Hoxier, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Aged 74, William Younghusband, esq. Comm. in the Hon. East India Company's late Maritime Service.

At Dalston, Lieut. Thomas Heales, R.N. He was midshipman of the Rota in the Walcheren expedition and defence of Cadiz, and served in the boats of that ship at the capture of the French privateer off Belleisle; also at the capture of an armed American brig; taking of St. Mary's, Georgia; in the conflict with the General Armstrong American privateer at Fayal;

and in the Infernal bomb at the siege of Algiers.

In Queen-st. Cheapside, aged 38, Geo. Dickin, jun. esq.

In Ely-place, aged 59, Ann-Elizabeth, wife of George Lovell, esq. Her Majesty's Inspector of Small Arms, and dau. of the late Capt. Frs. Drummond, of Sloane-st.

Nov. 23. In Upper Buckingham-st. aged 70, Capt. P. Fottrell, Royal Marines.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Professor Sewell, at the Royal Veterinary College, aged 84, Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, formerly of Bishopwearmouth.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. aged 85, Jedediah Kerie, esq.

Nov. 24. At the residence of her son, South-st. Finsbury, Anne, relict of Charles Halson, esq. of Charter House-sq. and Newington.

At Upper Clapton, aged 67, John Nicholson, esq. distiller.

Nov. 25. In Great Marylebone-st. aged 81, Mary, relict of Mr. Jacomb.

In Prince's-row, Leicester-sq. aged 80, Mrs. Violet Corderoy, widow. She was burnt to death.

Nov. 27. At Islington, aged 47, Cassandra, wife of James Muzio, esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, Seymour-st. the Canon Riego, brother of the celebrated and ill-fated General Riego. Having lived for many years in this country, he was known to a considerable circle, by whom he was much respected and beloved. His literary attainments were varied and extensive, and he possessed in an eminent degree the fine qualities of the Spanish character. His death was caused by disease of the heart.

Nov. 28. At Grove-house, Kensington-gore, aged 21, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the last of the children of the first Earl Grey, sister of the late and aunt of the present Earl. She was married, in 1788, to the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, Beds. by whom she had five children. The eldest, a son, died young; W. H. Whitbread, of Southill, esq. for many years member for Bedford; Elizabeth, who died in 1845, married to Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, now Earl Waldegrave; Samuel C. Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, who represented the county of Middlesex in two parliaments; and Emma-Laura, who married the present Speaker of the House of Commons. After Mr. Whitbread's death, Lady Elizabeth lived in retirement at Kensington, where she exercised an active and unostentatious benevolence.

Nov. 29. In Montagu-sq. aged 76, Alexander Ogilvy, esq. formerly Member of the Bengal Medical Board, and son of the late Sir J. Ogilvy, Bt. of Innerquharly,

Nov. 30. In Lower Deptford-road, aged 47, Andrew Heron, third son of the late Capt. George Heron, Hon. East India Company's Service, Kirkcaldy.

In Grosvenor-sq. aged 76, the Right Hon. Eleanor dowager Marchioness of Westminster. She was the only surviving dau. and heiress of Thomas first Earl of Wilton; and on the 28th of April, 1794, was married to Robert Earl of Grosvenor, created Marquess of Westminster in 1831. By that nobleman, who died on the 17th Feb. 1845, she had issue four children, viz.: Richard, second Marquess of Westminster; Thomas, Earl of Wilton, who succeeded to that dignity by special remainder on the death of his maternal grandfather; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; and Lady Amelia Grosvenor, who died in 1814, twelve years subsequent to her birth. The Marchioness, agreeably to the will of the late Marquess, was in the receipt of an annuity of 6,500*l.*, exclusive of settlements made on her marriage.

Dec. 1. At Albion terr. Wandsworth-road, aged 61, Andrew Morton, esq. formerly of Lower Thames-st.

Aged 69, Henry Francis, esq. of Maizehill, Greenwich, and of Monument-yard, solicitor.

Aged 12, William Francis, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Newbery, Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, City.

Dec. 2. In Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. aged 13, Lorenzo-Charles, son of Rosa Folkestone Williams, by her first husband, William Francis Player, esq. formerly of Court-hill House, Sliadon, Sussex.

At South Lambeth, aged 75, Mrs. Sophia Craufurd.

At Hornton Villas, Kensington, Robert M'Intosh, esq. late of Edinburgh.

Dec. 3. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 90, Bridget, relict of the Rev. Robertes Carr, formerly minister of Twickenham.

At Compton-terr. Islington, aged 75, John Simmons, esq.

In Bunhill-row, Finsbury, aged 84, Thomas Dalton, esq.

In Upper Vernon-st. Lloyd-sq. Elizabeth-Caroline, wife of Laurence Stupart Brown, esq.

Dec. 4. Mrs. Hood, widow of Thomas Hood, the celebrated humorist and poet. Catherine, wife of Mr. Cole, Controller of her Majesty's Customs, London Docks.

In Fitzroy-st. aged 80, Lady Caroline Drummond. She was the only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, by Lady Caroline Stanhope, eldest daughter of William 2d Earl of Harrington; and was married to Peter Lewis Francis Malcolm Drummond, styled Count Melfort.

Dec. 5. In Camberwell Grove, aged 81, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Triquet, esq.

At Osnaburgh-terr. Regent's Park, aged 86, Ann, widow of Thomas Lane, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Notting-hill, Bayswater, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Colleton Dickinson, Col. Com. of the 2d Batt. of the Roy. Art.

In Walcot-place West, aged 44, John Scanlan, esq.

In Mount-gardens, Westminster-road, aged 77, Frederick William Fische Nosse. He was formerly a Colonel in the service of the late Emperor Alexander. He had also been a Major in the Prussian army, and was constituted Major de Place, in Brussels, to receive the troops from the battle of Waterloo, in which he had also taken a part.

Dec. 6. In Arundel-st. aged 84, Thomas Stilwell, esq.

At Brompton, Arthur Francis Stone, esq. son of the late Rev. Francis Stone, M.A., F.S.A.

Dec. 7. At the residence of the Rev. S. Benson, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, aged 77, Ann, relict of Obadiah Wicks Rogers, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Highgate, aged 68, Susan, wife of John Phelps, esq.

Dec. 8. Aged 71, Warner Ottley, esq. of York-terr. Regent's-park, and Stanwell, formerly a resident at St. Vincent's, a member of Her Majesty's Council there, and one of the officers of a corps raised in defence of that island against the Caribs and French, in the year 1795.

At the residence of her sister Mrs. Gillman, Clapham-rise, Miss Masters.

Dec. 9. In Devonport-st. Hyde Park, George MacLeod, esq. son of the late Roderick MacLeod, D.D. Rector of St. Anne's, Soho.

Aged 67, Britannia, relict of John Coles, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Dec. 10. In Upper Fitzroy-st. aged 70, Capt. John Locke, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and late of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service.

Dec. 11. In Norland-pl. Notting Hill, John Henry Lewis, esq. aged 62, late of the 33d regt.

Beds.—Nov. 14. Aged 78, John Higgins, esq. of Turvey Abbey, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county, of which he served sheriff in 1801. He married in 1804 Theresa, dau. of Benjamin-Longuet, esq. and had issue, Charles-Longuet, Henry-Hugh, and Theresa.

Nov. 21. At Henlow Grange, aged 78, George Nigel Edwards, esq. a deputy

lieutenant of the county. He was the eldest son of Richard Raynsford, esq. by Frances, daughter of George Edwards, esq. of Henlow Grange; and took the name of Edwards on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, George Edwards, esq. in 1809. He served the office of sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1827. Mr. Edwards married, Aug. 11, 1803, Katharine, second daughter of Robert Peers, esq. of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire, but by that lady, who died March 15, 1840, he had no issue.

Berks.—Nov. 24. At Clewer, near Windsor, aged 66, Mr. John Bird, many years a public lecturer on astronomy.

Nov. 25. At New Windsor, aged 68, Mr. Alderman Banister, butcher and purveyor to her Majesty at Windsor. He had served the office of mayor three times.

Bucks.—Nov. 17. At the house of her brother, Capt. Lascelles, near Amersham, Mary, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Lascelles Lascelles, of Hunton, Yorkshire.

Nov. 18. Aged 2, Eleanor, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles George Percival, Rector of Calverton.

Nov. 24. At Seabrook, in the parish of Cheriton, aged 94, Mr. John Youens. He was generally reported to be a natural son of the eccentric Lord Rokeby; the house in which he died he had held on lease from his lordship at a nominal rent for the last fifty-one years; he was married five times; the fifth wife died in December last; they were all interred in Cheriton churchyard, and on Sunday last his remains were laid beside them.

Cambridge.—Oct. 29. Aged 19, Henry de Paiva, esq. sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge. He had only obtained his sizarship three weeks.

Nov. 15. At Cambridge, aged 11, William-Robert, third son of the late Rev. J. C. Helm, M.A.

At Wisbeach, of typhus fever, Mr. Rowell; also, a few days from each other, aged 10 and 12, his two daughters, and, aged 3, his son, being the whole family except his widow.

Mr. Thomas Baker, a respected inhabitant of Cambridge. His body was deposited in his native village of Comberton, Dec. 15, followed to the grave by 40 of his relatives. He has left £100 to the National School at Comberton, £50 to Addenbrooke's hospital, and £50 to the Victoria Asylum.

Dec. 10. Aged 22, Henry John, youngest son of the late Robert Ivatt, esq. of Cotenham.

Cheshire.—Nov. 15. At Chester, aged 79, Lucy, relict of Solomon Boileau, esq. formerly of Dublin, and late of Chester.

CORNWALL.—Nov. 24. At Falmouth, aged 64, Sarah, wife of Thomas Austen, esq. late of Rose-hill, Herefordshire.

Lately. At St. Keverne, Mrs. Evans, wife of the Rev. D. Evans, late of East Lydford.

Dec. 7. At Wadebridge, aged 76, Wm. Pearce, esq. formerly of Lanteglos, near Fowey.

Dec. 8. At Helston, aged 89, Mrs. Anthony Banfield.

Dec. 9. At Helston, aged 81, Henry Borlase, esq.

DEVON.—Nov. 12. At Kingsbridge, aged 66, Nathaniel Poulden, esq. surg. R.N.

Nov. 13. At Modbury, aged 41, Nicholas Bastard Avent, esq.

Nov. 15. At Exmouth, aged 87, Sir Digory Forrest, Knt. one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county. He was the son of Austen Forrest, esq. store-keeper to the Victualling Office at Plymouth. He was appointed secretary to Adm. Macbride at the commencement of the war, and held the same office under three Commanders-in-Chief, as also to Sir William Young and Sir Robert Calder, at Plymouth, until the close of the war. He was in the Ardent at the battle of Copenhagen, at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the capture of Demerara, St. Lucia, and Trinidad. Sir Digory was knighted by the Prince Regent, at Carlton-house, in 18—. He married the eldest dau. of Capt. Geo. Talbot, R.N.

Nov. 18. At Torquay, aged 23, Charles-Fisher, second son of Edward Moxhay, esq. Stamford-hill.

Nov. 20. At Collins House, Beerferis, aged 61, John Morgan, esq. a retired Capt. of the Royal Marines, and fourth son of the late Jonas Morgan, esq. of Woodovis, near Tavistock, a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Capt. Morgan was actively engaged in the corps to which he belonged on the African and other foreign stations during a period of forty years and upwards.

Nov. 21. Miss Cuming, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Cuming, Vicar of Totnes, and sister of the Rev. J. Cuming, late Curate of Chudleigh.

At Bradiford, near Barnstaple, aged 69, James Shuttleworth, esq.

Nov. 25. At Exeter, aged 78, Susanna, relict of Lieut.-Col. John Dillon, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Lately. At Salcombe, near Kingsbridge, aged 100, Mrs. Moore.

Dec. 4. At Exeter, aged 63, Elizabeth-Leach, wife of John Julian, esq.

Dec. 7. At Sidmouth, Mary-Anna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Vere Alston, of Odell Rectory, Beds.

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Dec. 8. At Heavitree vicarage, aged 27, Charles Davers Osborn, esq. second son of Sir John Osborn, Bart. of Chicksand Priory, Beds.

Dec. 10. At Exeter, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Moore, of Lovaton.

DORSET.—Nov. 23. At Dorchester, James Harvey Hawkins, esq.

Nov. 27. At Poole, aged 65, Miss Caroline Wade, dau. of the late Richard Wade, esq. of Silkstead, near Winchester, and half-sister of the late Robert Slade, esq. merchant, of Poole.

ESSEX.—Nov. 11. At Colchester, aged 82, Susannah, widow of Samuel Daniell, esq. and mother of Mr. Edward Daniell, of Muswell-hill.

Nov. 15. At Great Coggeshall, aged 93, Ann, relict of R. M. White, esq.

Nov. 21. At Little Burstead, aged 83, Peter Skipper, esq. for many years one of the Magistrates of the county.

GLOUCESTER.—Nov. 14. At Hallen Lodge, Henbury, Martha-Jaye, relict of William Williamson, esq. late of Percy House, Bath.

Nov. 15. At the vicarage, Pucklechurch, aged 18, after thirty-six hours' intense suffering, Charles John Coney, esq. 73rd Regt. second son of the Rev. T. B. Coney. His death was occasioned by a bite on the lip, received about two months since from a favourite dog.

Nov. 17. At Clifton, Amelia, fifth dau. of the late Rev. F. de Soyres, of Bristol.

At Cheltenham, aged 86, Sarah, relict of William Dwaris, esq. of Jamaica.

Nov. 19. At Cheltenham, Rebecca, wife of James Shaddack, esq. late of Hornsey, Middlesex.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mrs. Anne Anne Proby, dau. of the Rev. B. Proby, D.D. formerly Dean of Lichfield.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, Capt. Joseph Lane Manby, late Paymaster of Her Majesty's 88th.

Nov. 23. At Cheltenham, Catherine, relict of R. Chamberlain, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Clifton Hotwells, aged 68, Mr. David Llewellyn, upwards of 34 years lessee and occupier of Rownham Ferry.

At Gloucester, aged 33, Joseph Heath, esq. solicitor, late of Settle, Yorkshire.

Nov. 26. At Coxhorne, Charlton King's, aged 65, Conway Whithorne Lovesy, esq.

At Clifton, aged 90, Mrs. M. Dillon.

Nov. 30. At Bristol, aged 79, Susanna, wife of Thomas Daniel, esq.

Lately. At Bristol, aged 86, Miss Symonds. She was born in the house in which she died, and never resided in any other.

Dec. 3. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Evans.

Dec. 4. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 50, William, eldest son of the late Sam. Jones Morgan, esq. of Llanover.

At Clifton, aged 82, Ann, widow of the Rev. H. D. Gabell, D.D. Head Master of Winchester.

At Clifton, Charles Payne, esq.

Dec. 5. Mary Ann Barnett, wife of William Muuro, esq. of Druids' Stoke.

Dec. 6. At Ozleworth Park, aged 63, Wm. Miller, esq.

Dec. 7. At Uley, aged 68, John Barnes Gregory, esq. late Capt. 56th Regt.

At Bristol, aged 78, Henry Wills Shew, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov. 13.* At Ventnor, Jane, wife of the Very Rev. Henry Barry Knox, Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and niece of Viscount de Vesci. She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey, by Sydney dau. of Edward Johnstone, esq. and was married in 1841.

Nov. 14. At Fawley, Mary, relict of David Jamieson, esq. of London.

Nov. 18. Aged 88, Mary, relict of Col. James Morgan, of Southampton, and eldest dau. of Dr. Joseph Warton, head master of Winchester college.

Nov. 21. At Rushes house, Petersfield, Anne, wife of James Light, esq.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 30, Mary-Jane, wife of George H. Hoffe, esq.

Lately. At Bembridge, I. W., aged 96, Mr. J. Caws, pilot, leaving 5 children, 39 grand-children, 68 great-grand, and 1 great-great-grand-child, aged 4 years.

At Portsmouth, Mary-Ann, wife of W. J. Hellyer, esq. and dau. of J. W. C. Walker, esq. of Havant.

At Winchester, aged 86, Robt. Bird, esq.

Dec. 5. At Ryde, I. W., Ellen, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Paske, late of the Madras army.

At Southsea, Col. Richard Swale, of the Royal Marines. He had been appointed second commandant at Woolwich, but had not been able to join in consequence of his leg being fractured by the upsetting of the Chichester coach some months back. Col. Swale was 40 years in active service,—in Holland, in the expedition to Quiberon Bay, at the surrendering of Genoa, in Egypt, for which he received a medal, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and at Buenos Ayres.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 29.* At the rectory, Westop, near Ross, aged 89, Maria, relict of Richard Brant, esq. of West Hill, Surrey.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 69, Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late C. Wil-son, esq. Lugg-bridge.

At Hereford, aged 89, Mrs. Ann Adams.

At Dorston, Ann, wife of J. Jones, esq.

HERTS.—*Nov. 7.* At Harpenden, Gratiana-Pulcheria, wife of Saml. Daniel, esq.

Nov. 11. At Garston House, aged 79, John Falcon, esq. formerly Consul General at Algiers, afterwards Paymaster General at the Cape of Good Hope, and for many years an active magistrate of the co. of Hertford and liberty of St. Alban's.

Nov. 14. At Sarratt Hall, Mary-Ann, relict of Ralph Day, esq.

Nov. 30. William, youngest son of the late David Cameron, esq. of Northaw Place.

KENT.—*Nov. 10.* At Grove-hill House, Upstreet, Frances, relict of Thomas Denne, esq.

Nov. 12. At Bexley, aged 89, Jane, relict of Christopher Chapman, esq. of Sutton-at-Hone.

At Cliffe, near Rochester, aged 61, Walter Prentis, esq.

Nov. 17. At Tonbridge Wells, Ann, relict of George Walker, esq. of Chalk Lodge, Cheshunt Common, Herts.

Nov. 18. At Ramsgate, aged 22, Catharine, wife of the Rev. T. C. Whitehead, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity church.

Nov. 20. At Saltwood, Christian, wife of Capt. Collin Macdonald, R.N.

Nov. 25. At Pembury, aged 77, Geo. Whitaker, esq.

At Sydenham, aged 26, Harriot, wife of Richard Wilson, esq.

Nov. 26. At Ramsgate, aged 76, Jas. Stanes, esq. formerly a shipowner of London.

Nov. 30. At Ramsgate, aged 86, John Proctor Anderdon, esq. of Farley Hall, Berksh.

Dec. 2. At Maidstone, aged 81, Mrs. Reeve, relict of the Rev. James Reeve, Perpetual Curate of Maidstone.

Dec. 7. At Throwley House, near Faversham, Alice-Harvey, second dau. of W. Augustus Munn, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Nov. 14.* At Seedley, near Manchester, aged 85, Benj. Gray, esq.

Nov. 17. At Hopwood Hall, Middleton, near Manchester, aged 87, James Starky, esq. of Fellfoot, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.

Nov. 24. At Liverpool, aged 25, Henry youngest son of the late William Peill, esq. and brother of the Rev. J. N. Peill, Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 21.* At Ulceby Grange, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of W. D. Field, esq.

Dec. 10. Sir James Samuel Lake, of Friskney, Bart. He succeeded his father, Sir J. S. W. Lake, Nov. 4, 1832; and married on the 1st May following, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Adm. Sir Richard King, Bart., by whom he had issue a son and heir, born in 1834.

MIDDLESEX.—Nov. 2. At Enfield, aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of David Oliver King, esq. and on the 10 inst. at Enfield, aged 28, David Oliver King, esq.

Nov. 9. At Lambton, Mrs. Howe, relict of Robert Howe, esq. and on the same day, Ann Shanks, eldest dau. of Robert Shanks, of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields, niece of the above.

Nov. 12. At Teddington, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Browne, of Rochester, Kent.

Nov. 19. At Feltham, John Everett Benthall, eldest son of the Rev. John Benthall, late of Little Dean's-yard, Westminster.

MONMOUTH.—Dec. 2. At the rectory, Shire Newton, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Davis, many years Vicar of Peterchurch, Herefordsh.

NORFOLK.—Nov. 8. At Southtown, near Yarmouth, aged 70, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Browne, Rector of Acle.

Nov. 11. At Thorpe Hamlet, aged 24, Emily, dau. of Sir William Foster, Bart.

Nov. 11. At Little Plumstead rectory, aged 57, Thomas Penrice, esq. of Kilvrough House, Swansea.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Lately*. At Milton, John Dent, esq. of that place, and of the Leasowes, Great Malvern.

Dec. 2. At Whilton rectory, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. William Lucas Rose.

NOTTS.—Nov. 6. At Cotgrave-pl. aged 65, Robert Burgess, esq.

Nov. 14. At Coley-lands, aged 78, the Hon. Sackville Henry Lumley, uncle to the present Earl of Scarborough. He married, in 1806, Mary-Henrietta, dau. of Henry Tabourdin, esq. but had no issue.

Nov. 15. At Mansfield, aged 91, Wm. Brodhurst, esq.

OXFORD.—Sept. 21. Aged 71, at Oxford, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Pardo Brett, Vicar of Bicester.

Nov. 3. Aged 34, Thomas Richard Fisher, esq. surgeon, of Oxford. His recent unanimous election as surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a like unanimous appointment as consulting surgeon to the Warneford Asylum, shewed the sense which the Governors of those institutions entertained of his great abilities, as also of his devotion to his engagements. His zealous and incessant application of mind to the care of the sick and suffering in an ever-widening circle of practice, was too much for his constitution, and his premature decease affords another instance of the fatal effects of over-exertion. A jury returned a verdict "That death was occasioned by deceased having taken prussic acid, and that he was in a state of insanity at the time."

Nov. 14. Aged 23, Robert Henry Wynyard, esq. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Nov. 17. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 10, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Scobell, D.D. rector of Brattleby, Linc. and Turville, Bucks.

Nov. 22. Aged 16, William James, eldest son of the Rev. W. E. Stevens, of Salford rectory.

Dec. 2. In Oxford, aged 65, George Davenport, esq. of that city.

At Cowley, John Louder May, son of the late James May, esq. of Reading.

SOMERSET.—Nov. 6. At Bath, aged 15, Louisa-Clementina, eldest dau. of Richard Hall, esq. of Cirencester.

Nov. 21. At the residence of his brother, North Petherton, near Bridgewater, Henry King, esq. of Longfleet, near Poole.

Nov. 22. At Wells, aged 68, Joanna-Slade, relict of the Rev. Robert Foster, late Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and Rector of Sutton Bonnington, Notts.

Nov. 25. At Weston-super-Mare, in her 90th year, Mrs. Goodford, of Clifton, widow of John Old Goodford, esq. of Yeovil. She was Maria, second dau. of Edward Phelps, esq. of Montacute House, was married in 1776, and left a widow in 1787, having had issue one son, the late John Goodford, esq. of Chilton Canteloe, and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lieut.-Col. James Paul Bridge, of Buckenham, Sussex.

Nov. 26. At Saltlands, Bridgewater, aged 21, Richard, only son of Robert Ford, esq.

Nov. 30. At Bath, aged 71, Louisa, widow of Samuel Townshend Wright, esq. of Lurigga House, Cork.

Lately. At Bath, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Willoughby Wood, esq. of Thoresby, Lincolnsh.

Dec. 2. At Walcot, Bath, aged 80, John Allen, esq.

Dec. 4. At Shepton Mallet, George Frederick Burroughs, esq. late Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Glastonbury, aged 75, Ann, relict of John Holman, esq.

STAFFORD.—Nov. 14. At Ravenhill, Rugeley, aged 78, Mary, second dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq. of Tamworth.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 31. At Ferries, Bures, aged 86, Chas. Townsend, esq. who had resided at that place 60 years, and died on the 60th anniversary of his wedding-day.

Nov. 23. Albert, youngest son of the late John Mills, esq. of Brandeston Hall.

At Melford, aged 21, Henrietta, fifth dau. of the late Edward Chenery, esq.

Nov. 11. At Reigate, Catharine, relict of Thomas Cox Savory, esq.

Nov. 14. At Putney, aged 71, Rebecca, widow of Wentworth Malim, esq.

Nov. 19. At Richmond, aged 25, Margaret Helen, eldest dau. of Robert Ramsey, esq.

Nov. 21. At Croydon, aged 84, Dr. Roberts.

Nov. 22. At Barnes, aged 56, William Henry Cross, esq. solicitor, of Surrey-st. Strand.

Nov. 23. Aged 50, Anne, wife of Francis Bennett Goldney, esq. of the Manor House, Brixton.

At Horslydown, aged 37, Lieut. William Douglas, late of the 12th Foot. He committed suicide by cutting his throat. The jury returned a verdict of insanity.

Nov. 26. Drowned off Barnes, Mr. G. Sharp, the youngest son of Mr. G. Sharp, formerly of Gloucester, and brother to Mr. C. Sharp, who was drowned about four years since near the same part of the river. Both were pupils of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney.

Dec. 3. At Haxted Lingfield, aged 58, Ann, wife of W. C. Lochner, esq. youngest dau. of the late John Copeland, esq.

Dec. 7. At Wandsworth, aged 76, G. H. Hahn, esq.

Dec. 10. At Godalming, aged 88, Mrs. Sumner, the mother of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester.

Aged 65, Miss Catherine Bleaden, of Coulsdon-court.

Sussex.—*Nov. 8.* At Halesworth, aged 75, Miss Leonora Thompson.

Nov. 11. At Brighton, aged 81, Philadelphia, eldest dau. of the late James Palmer, esq. of Christ's Hospital.

Nov. 15. At Brighton, aged 72, Thomas Champion, esq. late of Stokewood House, Dorset, and of Hanover-terr. Kensington Park.

Nov. 21. At Brighton, aged 82, Mrs. M. Coverdale, of Chester-terr. Regent's Park.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, William Robert Phillimore, esq. of Newberries, Herts, and South-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Dec. 1. At Brighton, aged 6, Paul-Anthony, youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, of Cottesbrooke.

Aged 70, Mr. Francis, a solicitor in Monument yard, London. He had been carrying at Hastings, and died in a railway carriage on his arrival at Brighton.

Dec. 2. At Brighton, Lady Emma Pennant, sister of the Earl of Cardigan. She was the fourth dau. of Robert the sixth Earl by Penelope-Anne, second dau. of G. J. Cooke, esq. of Harefield Park: became in 1827 the second wife of David Pennant, jun. esq. of Downing and Bychton, co. Flint, and was left his widow in 1835, with an only daughter and heiress Louisa.

At Brighton, Richard Carpenter Smith, esq. late of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Dec. 6. At Crescent lodge, Brighton, aged 66, Christiana, the wife of Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Langley park, Kent.

Dec. 10. At Storrington, Eliza, wife of Thomas Philip Dennet, esq. M.D.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 12.* At Leamington, J. W. Sherer, esq. who, during a long life, was actively engaged in promoting the objects of Societies formed for a circulation of the Holy Scriptures in distant lands.

Nov. 14. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Iltid Thomas, of Leamington.

Nov. 15. At Leamington, Marianne Smith, of Hastings, dau. of the late Capt. Charles Smith, Royal Art.

Nov. 18. At Rugby, aged 16, Charles Donald, second son of the Hon. Charles Napier.

At Edgbaston, Mary, relict of Robert Keating, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, and for several years Editor of the Times newspaper.

Nov. 19. At Leamington, George Fairholme, esq. of Gordon, Berwicksh.

Nov. 21. At Leamington, aged 86, Frances, relict of Francis Gregory, esq. of Stivichall.

Nov. 25. At Rugby, Jane, wife of Dr. Smythe, late of Madras.

Dec. 1. At Hockley, near Birmingham, aged 86, William Lowe, esq.

Dec. 6. At Nuneaton, aged 53, James Williams Buchanan, esq. solicitor.

WILTS.—*Nov. 19.* At Marlborough, aged 58, Cecil Proctor Wortham, esq. solicitor, late of Buntingford.

Dec. 1. Aged 87, William Hughes, esq. of Devizes, banker, and many years magistrate of this county.

Dec. 3. At Cholderton House, the residence of her son, A. F. Paxton, esq. aged 81, Anne, widow of Sir William Paxton, Knt. F.S.A. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthensh., who died in 1824 (see Gent. Mag. XCIV. i. 475), and daughter of Thomas Dawney, esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks.

Dec. 7. At Milton, aged 10, Allen, second son of George Barnes, esq. and grandson of the late John Allen, esq. of Piddletown, Dorset.

At Winterborne, Thomas Dyke, esq. many years an eminent clothier in Salisbury. He served the office of Mayor, and was one of the few remaining members of the old corporation.

Dec. 8. At Warminster, aged 72, Sarah, relict of John Bleack, esq.

Dec. 10. At Salisbury, Elizabeth-Georgiana, wife of George B. Townsend, esq. dau. of the late Daniel Eyre, esq. of the Close.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At the Priory,

Great Malvern, aged 79, Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq.

YORK.—*Nov. 8.* At Thorparch, aged 76, Theresa Apollonia, relict of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq. of Everingham park. She was the dau. of Edmund Wakeman, esq. of Beckford, co. Worc. and was left a widow in 1819, having had issue five sons and two daughters.

Nov. 10. At Filey Bay, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. William Tiffin, late Rector of Beeford.

Nov. 18. At the Harehills, aged 61, Griffith Wright, esq. a magistrate of Leeds.

Nov. 21. At Heslington, Henry Hearon, esq. of the firm of Hearon, Bright, and Co. Bishopsgate-st. Within.

Nov. 26. At Molecroft, near Beverley, aged 60, Robert Dixon, esq.

Nov. 27. Aged 61, Jane, wife of the Rev. Richard Hartley, Rector of Staveley.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, John Hudson, esq. Hull, aged 84, Miss Arabella Zouch, niece of the late Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Sandal Magna, Prebendary of Durham.

Nov. 29. At Willerby, aged 98, Mr. John Hodson, many years gardener to the late Daniel Sykes, esq.

Dec. 5. At Killingbeck Hall, aged 80, Margaret, relict of Thomas Bischoff, esq.

WALES.—*Nov. 8.* Aged 75, William Williamson, esq. of Greenfield, Flintsh.

Nov. 9. Aged 55, Robert MacRobb, esq. of Nolans Lodge, Llanstephan, Carmarthen.

Nov. 14. At Tenby, Miss Lucy Tudor. She contributed munificently towards the enlargement and improvement of the parish church.

Nov. 21. At Llyngrono, near Aberystwith, Mrs. Jane Samuel, mother of the Rev. J. Samuel, Rector of Heythrop, Oxfordsh.

Lately. At Tonn, near Llandovery, Sarah, relict of Mr. D. Rees, and mother of the late Rev. Rice Rees, Professor of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter.

At Glannant, Crickhowell, William Hibbs Bevan, esq. Mr. Bevan was High Sheriff for Breconshire in 1841.

Dec. 5. Clopton Lewis Wingfield, esq. of Rhysnant Hall, Montgomeryshire, and late Major in the 66th Reg. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, M.A. Vicar of Rhuabon, by Margaret, only dau. and heiress of Clopton Phrys, esq. of Landrinio Hall. He married in 1833, Jane-Eliza, eldest dau. of Col. Mitchell, commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, and had a son, Walter-Clopton, born the same year.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov. 12.* At Edinburgh, aged 33, Major Charles Henry Edmonstone, Capt. 81st Regt. third son of the

late Sir Charles Edmonstone, of Duntreath, Bart.

Nov. 16. At Edinburgh, aged 86, Marion, widow of Archibald Goldie, esq. Shaws of Tinwald.

Nov. 18. At Cathcart House, near Glasgow, aged 47, the Lady Augusta Sophia Cathcart, sister to Earl Cathcart. She was born Nov. 25, 1799, daughter of the first Earl Cathcart.

Nov. 28. At Edinburgh, Joseph Wilson, esq. formerly of London.

Nov. 30. At Helensburgh, Dumbartonsh. John Russell, esq. Advocate, author of "A Tour in Germany, &c."

Dec. 4. At Edinburgh, Barbara, fourth dau. of the late James Stodart, esq. Commissioner of Excise, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 11.* At Kilkenny, Mary-Anne, wife of Joseph Hackett, esq. the Mayor.

Nov. 16. At Oyster Hall, near Tralee, Christopher Julian, esq. of Crotto House, eldest son of the late James Julian, esq.

At Dublin, Esther, relict of Francis Prendergast, esq. Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Nov. 27. At Dublin, Edward Fitzgerald, esq. son of the late Capt. Fitzgerald, 87th Regt.

Nov. 28. At Inchera, near Cork, Ellen, widow of James Cochrane, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Belgrove, Dublin, Albert-Henry-Millot, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Hamerton, C.B.

Lately. In Dublin, at an advanced age, Bridget, relict of Rich. Malone, esq. nephew to the Right Hon. Anthony Malone, and cousin-german to the late Lord Sunderlin.

In consequence of being thrown from his horse, Mr. Francis Cecil Hamilton, of Maynooth, one of the resident engineers of the Irish Midland Great Western Railway.

Dec. 7. At Dublin, aged 86, Lieut.-Gen. James Shortall. He was Captain on retired full pay, from the late Royal Irish Artillery Corps, and for many years held the appointment of keeper of the powder magazine in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. He served on the Continent under the Duke of York, in 1794, and the following year. He entered the Royal Irish Artillery Feb. 12, 1793; became Lieutenant in August of that year; Captain 1794; Major 1803; Lieut.-Col. 1810; Colonel 1819; Major-General 1830; and Lieut.-General 1841.

EAST INDIES.—*Sept. 15.* At Deyrah Doon, Lieut. George Carnaby Robertson, 80th Regt.

Lately. At Bombay, Anne-Maria, wife of Major George Wilson, Hon. Company's Service, one of the nephews of the late and present Lord Berners. She was one

of the daughters of Charles Dashwood, esq. of Beccles.

Oct. 2. At Dacca, aged 20, Frampton Augustus Gaskoin, esq. Ensign 5th Bengal Inf. eldest son of John S. Gaskoin, esq. of Clarges-st. Piccadilly.

At Barrackpore, George M'Cready, esq. Assistant Surgeon 31st Regt. and son of Mrs. M'Cready, lessee of the Bristol, Bath, and Cardiff theatres.

Oct. 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of James Mackintosh, esq. of Lamancha.

Oct. 13. At Soobathoo, from a severe wound received in action at Ferozeshah, Capt. Charles Clark, Bengal Fusiliers, son of the late Mr. George Clark, of Dorchester.

Oct. 17. On her passage to England, Louisa, wife of Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay Army.

Oct. 18. At Berhampore, Capt. Chas. Lewis Spitta, Bengal Eng.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 27.* At Falmouth, Jamaica, aged 59, John Chambers, esq. Surgeon of the First Class, Hospital Staff.

Sept. 30. At St. George's, Grenada, aged 86, Thomas Browne, esq.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 5.* At Aix-la-Chapelle, Mrs. Maria S. P. Montgomery, widow of Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Blessingbourne Cottage, Fivemile Town, Ireland.

Sept. 7. At Darmstadt, the celebrated writer for the organ, Dr. Christ. Heinrich Rinck. He was a pupil of Kittle; the latter composer being a pupil of the immortal Sebastian Bach. These three are the greatest organ writers on record.

At his house in the Quartier d'Espagne, near Toulon, Francis Daniell, Deputy Commissary-Gen. to Her Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 12. At St. Louis, Missouri, United States, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 32, William James Welsh, esq. only son of Major-Gen. Welsh, commanding Northern Division Madras Presidency.

Sept. 13. At Meurice's Hotel, Paris, Mary-Millner Jerdon, late of Bonjedward, Roxburghshire.

Sept. 16. On board the Queen at Cadiz, aged 60, Major George Elliott Balchild, R.M. (1827). He was buried on the 16th Sept. ashore, with full military honours. He was Second Lieutenant serving in the Edgar, Discovery, and Meteor, in various actions against flotillas and batteries between Dunkirk and Boulogne, 1805-6, and in the latter was severely wounded at the passage of the Dardanelles, in 1807. He continued serving in the Meteor until 1810, and was present in action with gunboats in the Bay of Naples; at the defence

of Rosas, where he was wounded; and in several boat actions in the Adriatic. Commanded a rocket equipment at the attack on Craney Island; the taking of Hampton; and occupation of Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, 1813-15; and served in a rocket and mortar battery at Plattsburgh. Major Balchild was attached to the Chatham division.

Sept. 20. At Gibraltar, Kate, wife of the Rev. G. Kingsford.

Thomas Southwood, esq. of Malta.

Sept. 21. At Baden Baden, Mary-Elizabeth, widow of Lt.-Col. William Dickson.

Sept. 24. At Prince Edward's Island, aged 59, John Grubb, esq. late of Horsenden House, Bucks.

At Boa Vista, Cape Verde Islands, Henry William Macaulay, esq. her Majesty's Commissioner in the Court established at that island under the treaty with Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade.

Sept. 25. At Tavannes, in Switzerland, from injuries received in the fire by which the hotel in that village was burnt down, Frederic Lane, esq. solicitor, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Oct. 4. At Calais, Frances, widow of Thomas Clark, esq. of Caterham, Surrey.

Oct. 5. At Ostend, James Duthie, esq. late of the Adelphi, solicitor.

Oct. 10. At Soleure, in Switzerland, Francis Whitmarsh, esq. jun. of Gray's-inn, Barrister, eldest son of Francis Whitmarsh, esq. Q.C. He was called to the bar May 9, 1832, and practised as an equity draftsman.

Oct. 21. At Prague, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Palatine.

Oct. 22. At Dresden, aged 24, Herbert-Venn, eldest son of James Stephen, esq.

Oct. 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 14, John-Dryden, second son of the late John Turner Ramsay, esq. of Tusmore Park.

At La Tana, near Florence, aged 55, William Reader, esq. of Baughurst House, Hants.

Lately. At Boulogne, the Hon. Eliza-Mary dowager Countess of Huntingdon, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Noel Harris, K.H. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Bettesworth, esq. of Ryde, I.W. was married 1st to Alexander Thistlewayte, esq.; secondly, in 1820, to Hans-Francis Earl of Huntingdon, whose second wife she was, and who died in 1828; and thirdly in 1838 to Col. Sir T. N. Harris.

While on a continental tour, the lady of the Baron Dubois de Ferrieres, of Hardwick, near Chepstow.

At Corrientes, in South America, M. Bonpland, a celebrated naturalist, and companion of the great Humboldt, with

whom he travelled over a great part of the world. He settled himself for some time at Candelaria, on the southern side of the Parana, where he occupied himself in farming plantations of the Paraguay tea. At the close of 1821 his establishment was destroyed and himself taken prisoner by the Dictator Francia, who kept him a prisoner for ten years, but finally allowed him to settle at Corrientes.

Nov. 4. In Nova Scotia, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Edward K. S. Butler, and youngest dau. of the late Col. Bagot, of Nurney, Kildare.

Nov. 10. At the Dardanelles, aged 60, Charles A. Lander, esq. her Majesty's consul.

Nov. 11. In Paris, aged 72, Mrs. Goodchild, of Lymington, Hants, widow of Thomas Goodchild, esq.

Nov. 17. Aged 21, the Grand Duchess Mary, niece of the Emperor of Russia.

Nov. 18. At Paris, Maria D. relict of John Fawcett, esq. of Bierley Hall, Yorkshire, and of Manchester.

Nov. 20. At Perugia, in the Roman States, Julia, widow of Edward Strachey, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

Nov. 22. At Boulogne, Mrs. Daniel

MacKinnon, relict of Daniel MacKinnon esq. of Binfield, Berks. Mr. MacKinnon who died in Jan. 1829 (leaving two sons, now officers in H.M. 16th Lancers), was the second son of William MacKinnon, esq. of the Island of Antigua and Binfield, Chief of the Clan MacKinnon, who died in 1809, and brother of Major-Gen. MacKinnon, a most gallant and distinguished officer, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th Feb. 1812; to whom a tablet has been erected by the country in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Nov. 26. At Brussels, aged 67, Jane-Akers, relict of the Rev. Samuel Byam, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to George III.

Nov. 27. At Leghorn, the Hon. Robert Dickson, of Woodlawn, Niagara, Canada.

Nov. 29. At Amiens, aged 90, the Lady Emily Drummond de Melfort, dau. of James third Duke de Melfort, in France, and Earl of Melfort, in Scotland.

Dec. 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Maria, relict of Sir C. E. Nightingale, Bart. and only dau. of the late T. L. Dickenson, esq. of West Retford Hall, Notts. She was married in 1805, and left a widow in 1843, having had issue the present Sir Charles Nightingale and other children.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from Nov. 28, to Dec. 19, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	2215	} 4419	Under 15.....	1803	} 4419
Females	2204		15 to 60.....	1532	
			60 and upwards	1076	
			Age not specified	8	
Births for the above period.....					5186

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
59 10	42 11	26 3	43 1	44 8	48 10

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 18*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 9*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 21.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 1582 Calves 54
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 16,230 Pigs 210
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, DEC. 23.

Walls Ends, from 22*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 52*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	46	50	44	29, 27	fair, cloudy	11	30	32	30	29, 61	cloudy, snow
27	36	42	43	, 39	do. do.	12	28	30	26	, 72	do. hail, snow
28	36	40	34	, 43	cloudy	13	24	31	26	, 67	cloudy
29	33	37	30	, 21	do. fair	14	24	30	26	, 56	do. fair, snow
30	30	35	31	, 31	cl. slight sn.	15	24	30	26	, 57	do. sl. snow
D. 1	31	34	30	, 31	cloudy	16	27	35	29	, 72	do. fair, cl.
2	36	37	35	, 40	do. foggy	17	35	37	33	, 62	snow
3	36	37	3	, 61	do. do.	18	27	30	23	30, 16	cloudy
4	36	40	35	, 81	cloudy	19	30	45	45	29, 72	do. rain
5	35	37	40	, 78	do. rain	20	44	47	46	, 76	cloudy
6	34	40	4	, 92	fair, cloudy	21	45	51	40	, 13	rain, fair
7	39	41	4	, 92	do. do.	22	35	42	38	, 12	cloudy, foggy
8	39	44	42	30, 20	cl. fr. rain	23	38	40	37	28, 75	rain, do. snow
9	42	44	42	, 13	cloudy, rain	24	35	36	35	29, 24	do. do. do.
10	42	45	34	29, 81	rain, snow	25	28	31	35	, 77	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26 205	93½	94½	95½	95½	97½	92½		257½	22 pm.	8 11 pm.
27 206	93½	95½	95½	95½	97½	93		257½		8 11 pm.
28 206½	93½	95½	95½	95½	97½			258		11 7 pm.
30 206½	93½	95½	95½	96	97½				22 pm.	7 10 pm.
1 207	94	95½	95½	96	97½	93½		259	17 22 pm.	6 10 pm.
2 207½	94½	95½	95½	96½	97½			260	18 21 pm.	7 10 pm.
3	94½	95½	95½	96½				259		11 7 pm.
4 206½	94½	95½	95½	96	97½	93½			17 pm.	7 10 pm.
5 206½	94½	95½	95½	96½					22 pm.	10 7 pm.
7 206½	94½	95½	95½	96½			104½		17 21 pm.	7 10 pm.
8 207½	94½	95½	95½	96½	97½				21 pm.	10 7 pm.
9 207½	94½	95½	95½	96½	97½	94½	105½		17 pm.	12 9 pm.
10 206½	94½	95½	95½	96½					21 17 pm.	12 9 pm.
11 206½	94½			96½	97½					11 14 pm.
12 207	94½			96½	97½				22 pm.	11 14 pm.
14	94½			96½	97½					11 14 pm.
15 207	94½			96		93½				11 14 pm.
16 207	94½			96	97½	93½				11 14 pm.
17 207	94½			95½		93½			pm.	10 13 pm.
18 206	94½			96	97½					12 10 pm.
19 207	94½			95½	97½					10 12 pm.
21 206	94½			95½						13 9 pm.
22	94½			95½	97½				16 20 pm.	8 11 pm.
23 205½	94½			95½						8 11 pm.
24 206	94½			96	97½					8 11 pm.
26	94½			96½	97½					9 12 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of the GATEWAY OF COTHELSTON HOUSE, Somerset.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—It is now nearly fifteen years since the printing of that curious and increasingly valuable work, the *Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*. It is greatly to be lamented that circumstances should have prevented its completion, but it appears to me that the remedy is within easy reach. One volume, to contain the biographical notices of the deponents on the Grosvenor side, is what remains to be done. I propose, therefore, that each holder of the work (there were, if I mistake not, about sixty copies printed,) should subscribe a sum sufficient for its completion by the only person capable of completing it. I mean the author, Sir Harris Nicolas.—Your obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

In answer to E. F. A. (p. 2) Mr. W. READER states, that Thomas Green, esq. barrister-at-law, was elected, on Jan. 12, 1767, Steward (not Recorder) of the corporation of Coventry, in the room of James Hewitt, esq. who had been made a judge in the preceding year. In 1774 a contested election took place at Coventry, for two persons to represent that city in Parliament. It commenced Oct. 8, and terminated on the 13th; the result was as follows:—

Edward Roe Yeo, esq. of Nor-	
manton	1571
Walter Waring, esq.	1111
Thomas Green, esq.	827

Jan. 1784, Thomas Green, esq. died, and Edmund Dayrell, esq. barrister, was elected Steward in his room.

H. W. G. R. remarks, "In Allan Cunningham's *Life of Gainsborough* it is said that celebrated artist married a young lady named Margaret Burr. 'She was of Scottish extraction, and in her sixteenth year, and to the charms of good sense and good looks she added a clear annuity of two hundred pounds. . . . Nor must I omit to tell that country rumour conferred other attractions. She was said to be the natural daughter of one of our exiled princes; nor was she, when a wife and a mother, desirous of having this circumstance forgotten. On an occasion of

household festivity, when her husband was high in fame, she vindicated some little ostentation in her dress by whispering to her niece, 'Now, Mrs. Lane, I have some right to this, for you know, my love, I am a prince's daughter.' Cunningham adds, 'Prince's daughter, or not, she was wooed and won by Gainsborough, and made him a kind, a prudent, and a submissive wife.' If this relation be true, our correspondent requests some hints as to who the young lady really was? Was she the daughter of one of the Stuarts?

T. inquires for the present resting-place of a MS. journal by a singular Nova Scotia baronet, at the beginning of the last century, Sir Alexander Cumming, of Culter, king of the Cherokee Indians? It was, he believes, in the possession of Isaac Reed.

A. P. wishes to know where the family of *Shute*, who were ennobled, and took the name and arms of *Barrington*, originally came from, and what were their arms previous to their assuming those of the *Barrington* family.—Our correspondent will find some particulars of the *Shutes* in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. pp. 444 *et seq.* The epitaph of the first Viscount *Barrington* describes his father Benjamin as "the youngest son of Francis Shute, of Upton, co. Leic. esq. who was descended from Robert Shute, of Hockington, co. Cambridge, one of the twelve judges in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

C. E. S. inquires who the Sir Charles Morgan was who, with his nephew, were prisoners of war at Lichfield, about the year 1803. Sir Charles was a general in the French service, and his nephew an aide-de-camp. They obtained permission to reside on parole in Wales, on the general's own estate.

We find that in amending in our last the name of the Editor of the *Handbook of Printing*, (Oct. p. 401,) we were still incorrect. The actual editor was Sir *Edmund Head*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 4 vols.

PERHAPS the best and truest likeness of Burke is to be found in that masterly portrait of him by Goldsmith in his *Retaliation*.* Every touch has its meaning, and brings before us some living feature of the original, so that the pencil of Reynolds might have envied the success of the sister art. But, after having acknowledged with delight this happy and spirited production of genius, we may still be permitted to wish that among the friends of this illustrious man, some one had been found to perform that office with which friendship often delights to beguile its grief, and given us an authentic picture, formed from long habits of personal intercourse and familiar observation. There never surely was a mind that would have better repaid the labour bestowed on investigating the extent of its resources, and in describing the variety of its excellence; and among the friends of Burke were not wanting those who were both able and willing to perform this grateful service. But such is the uncertainty of all human projects that what is delayed is in danger of never being executed: uninterrupted leisure is the lot of few; and no one thought of doing what Boswell had done for Johnson, and Spence for Pope,—collecting the necessary materials day by day, watching every opportunity of additional information, impressing on the memory those colours which are glowing with all the hues of life, and thus completing the work at the period when other biographers are commencing theirs. The project of writing the life of Burke was long entertained by his friend Dr. Laurence, who was connected with him intimately, both by private friendship and political alliance. Nor could such a task have been consigned to abler hands, for he well knew the greatness of the subject, and no exertion would have been spared to do it justice; but when he died, it was found he had done little or nothing in furtherance of his design. The execution of this trust, after Dr. Laurence's death, devolved on the other executor, Dr. Walker King, Bishop of Rochester; but his indifferent health and imperfect sight were great impediments to his revision and preparation of the manuscripts. Still, such was his zeal and desire to do justice to the memory of his illustrious friend, that in the advertisement to the second volume he announced his intention of giving a narrative of Burke's life, and part of his familiar correspondence. This design he also did not live to execute, nor did he leave any materials for it beyond a few rough lines, appearing to be the commencement of the narrative. "By his lordship's death," we are informed in the preface, "the public were deprived of all hope of seeing an authorised

* "We then spoke of '*Retaliation*,' and praised the character of *Burke* in it in particular as a masterpiece. Nothing that he had ever said or done but was foretold in it; nor was he painted as the principal figure in the foreground, with the partiality of a friend, or as the great man of the day, but with a background of history, showing both what he was, and what he might have been."—*Northcote's Conversations*, p. 170.
—REV.

life of Burke. The bishop was the last of the associates of that great man, who, from early, close, and continued habits of intimacy with all the members of the Burke family, and the stores of an accurate memory, could have ventured to supply the deficiencies of documentary remains, and have given to the world a true and faithful picture of the private life of his venerated friend.* At one period of his life Sir James Mackintosh was not only willing but anxious to have been engaged in the same design, especially if he could have had Dr. Laurence's memoranda to assist him; but his proposal was either never received, or met with no encouragement. As some equivalent, however, for such repeated disappointments we have in the present volumes, for which we are most grateful to those who published them, a series of Burke's correspondence, extending through the whole course of his political life, forming a valuable commentary on his published writings, and affording much additional information on his personal history; so that it would no doubt have formed an important portion of the materials of his biography. It is not, however, our intention to enter into any general survey of so extended a subject, which would require such a careful perusal of his writings, and such an intimate knowledge also of the political and parliamentary history of his time, as is out of our power at present to command. We have only extracted a few parts, that to us are objects of separate curiosity, and that lay a little beside the general current of his public life. The oratorical works of Cicero, on which his eminence was founded, are now only casually perused; but his philosophy and his literature are among the most valuable treasures of antiquity. We may occasionally refer to the *Philippics*, or *Orations against Verres*, but the treatise on *Illustrious Orators*, and the discourses at his villa at Tusculum, are never out of our hands. Such was the activity of Burke's mind, the rapidity of his perception, the fertility of his imagination, and the copiousness of his memory, that there was probably scarcely any subject of interest with which he was not acquainted; and the principles of many branches of knowledge and art were familiar to him, and well understood, when time alone was wanting to master the details. And it might be said, perhaps, with equal justice of him, as was said of the great Lord Somers, "that in the midst of the most arduous duties he found leisure to keep pace with the progress of literature and science, and his society was courted by the most finished wits, as the most delightful companion of their leisure, and the most competent judge of their works."*

The two most striking divisions of the present Correspondence are those which relate to Gerard (*Single-speech*) Hamilton and Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York. Mr. Hamilton was Burke's first patron in the outset of his public life, but what was the nature of the ties and obligations between them does not appear; but in 1763 Burke acquired, through his friendship, a pension on the Irish establishment of 300*l.* a-year, his connection with Mr. Hamilton beginning in 1759. Hamilton was at that time Secretary to Lord Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Burke became "his friend and companion in his studies," as he himself describes the nature of his connection. For this pension it would

* As regards the degree of Burke's *scholarship*, we have seen a private letter of Mr. Fox's, in which he mentions his knowledge of the Greek poets, and his *familiar* acquaintance with the best writers, both in prose and verse, in the literature of Rome; and that the works of Cicero in particular were both studied and imitated by him.—REV.

seem that Hamilton expected to possess the entire services of Burke, the dedication of his entire time and labour to him; but Burke was at this time engaged in an "Essay towards an Abridgment of English History," of which the commencement has been printed. Also he was a regular writer in Dodsley's Annual Register; and, to guard against such unreasonable demands for the future, when he accepted the pension, he expressly stipulated for the use of his own time for literary pursuits.

"Whatever advantages (he writes) I have acquired, and even that advantage which I must reckon as the greatest and most pleasing of them, have been owing to some small degree of literary reputation. It will be hard to persuade me that any further services which your kindness may propose for me, or any in which my friends may wish to co-operate with you, will not be greatly facilitated by doing something to cultivate and keep alive the same reputation. I am fully sensible that this reputation may be at least as much hazarded as forwarded by new publications; but because a certain oblivion is the consequence, to writers of my inferior class, of an entire neglect of publication, I consider it such a risk as

sometimes must be run. For this purpose some short time, at convenient intervals, and especially at the dead time of the year, will be requisite to study and consult proper books. As you very well know, these times cannot be easily defined; nor, indeed, is it necessary they should. The matter may be very easily settled by a good understanding between ourselves, and by a discreet liberty, which I think you would not wish to restrain, or I to abuse. * * * * Let this be how it will, I can never forget the obligations—the very many and great obligations—which I have already had to you, and which, in any situation, will always give you a right to call on me for anything within my compass," &c.

To this reasonable address Hamilton answered that he had a "very lively sense of Burke's *unkindness*, and a humble one of his own command of temper," and that he was unwilling in an interview to hazard a friendship which he looked on as valuable, and concluded would be lasting. Burke replied, that "if there was any part of his conduct in life upon which he could look back with satisfaction, it was his behaviour with regard to him."

"What you blame is only this; that I will not consent to bind myself to you, for no less a term than my whole life, in a sort of domestic situation, for a consideration to be taken out of your private fortune; that is, to circumscribe my hopes, to give up even the possibility of liberty,

and absolutely to annihilate myself for ever. I beseech you, is the demand or the refusal the act of *unkindness*? If ever such a test of friendship was proposed, in any instance, to any man living, I admit that my conduct has been unkind, and, if you please, ungrateful," &c.

After this, though Burke had said he would again call at his door, and entreated and begged to be admitted, Hamilton refused. Burke in consequence gave up his pension, which was assigned to Mr. Colthurst, and returned all Mr. Hamilton's books and papers. Then a cloud of calumnies and misstatements began to circulate in society. Burke said he was to be made a *piece of household goods*, and a *slave*; that Hamilton never knew what friendship was; that he deserved to be considered in another manner than as one of Mr. Hamilton's *cattle*; that "six of the best years of his life he took me from every pursuit of literary reputation or of improvement of my fortune. In that time he made *his own fortune* (a very great one), and he has also taken to himself the very little one which I had made." And afterwards,—“He endeavoured to stain my character and injure my future fortunes by every calumny his malice could suggest.” Burke's retrospect of this description of friendship grew daily darker, and his language assumed a sterner and stronger tone. He wrote to Monck Mason,—“I shall never look upon those who, after hearing the whole story, do not

think me perfectly right, and do not consider *Hamilton as an infamous scoundrel*, to be in the smallest degree my friends." Again,—

"Was ever a man before me expected to enter into formal, direct, undisguised slavery? Did ever man before him confess an attempt to decoy a man into such an illegal contract, not to say anything of the impudence of regularly pleading it? If such an attempt be wicked and unlawful (and I am sure no one ever doubted it), I have only to confess his charge, and to admit myself his dupe, to make him pass, on his own showing, for the most consummate villain that ever lived. The only difference between us is, not whether he is not a rogue, for he not only admits, but pleads the facts that demonstrate him to be so, but only whether I was such a

fool as to sell myself absolutely for a consideration which, so far from being adequate, if any such could be adequate, is not even so much as certain. Not to value myself as a gentleman, a freeman, a man of education, and one pretending to literature, is there any situation in life so low, or even so criminal, that can subject a man to the possibility of such an engagement? Would you dare attempt to bind your footman to such terms? Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations to bind himself for his life, and renounce all possibility either of elevation or quiet?"

So this very singular subject closed. We hear no more of Mr. Hamilton, and in July of that year Mr. Burke became private secretary to the Marquess of Rockingham, soon formed the most honourable and distinguished political friendships, and laid the foundations of his future fame and fortune on his application to business, his parliamentary talents, his extensive knowledge of the constitution of his country, and of the interests of the different states of Europe. If Hamilton was not aware of those transcendent powers which Burke was about to display, it does no credit to his sagacity; if knowing, he attempted to appropriate them secretly to his own purposes and advantage, it speaks ill of his honour and generosity.*

We must now exchange this sketch of rather an inauspicious commencement of public life for some mention of another occurrence of a nature not less disagreeable. No doubt the personal struggles of political life, even under the most favourable circumstances, are such as require much firmness and exertion to meet and overcome them; but the disadvantages of situation are doubly great to those who enter in this arduous career of ambition with no other advantage than their own ability; who have neither rank, nor fortune, nor connections to support them; who must neither be seduced by flattery nor intimidated by censure; who must measure every step with circumspect attention, and meet every circumstance with unflinching courage. We had previously heard, but only in a casual and conversational way, of the acquaintance between Burke and Dr. Markham; but we were not at all prepared to expect that they were on such terms as would permit so unreserved a manifestation of feeling on the part of one, or would command in return such a full exposition of the whole tenor of his conduct, and such a particular defence of the more objectionable parts of it, from the other.

* We must not leave Mr. Hamilton's character altogether under the dark cloud of Burke's censure, without also showing it in a fairer and brighter light. In Mrs. Thrale's Letters is one from Johnson, in 1763:—"A friend, whose name I will tell you, sent to my physician, to inquire whether this long train of illness had brought me into difficulties for want of money, with an invitation to send to him for what occasion required. I shall write this night to thank him, having no need to be served." Again,—"Since you cannot guess, I will tell you that the generous man is *Gerard Hamilton*. I returned him a very thankful and respectful letter." In this letter Johnson says—"Sickness is, by the generosity of my physician, of little expense to —. But, if any unexpected exigence should press me, you shall see, dear sir, how fully I can be obliged to so much liberality," &c.—*Rev.*

The most singular portion of the whole correspondence is a letter which Burke addressed, as it would appear, to Dr. Markham, Bishop of Chester, but which appears neither to have been delivered nor completed. This was a reply to one of the Bishop's, which unfortunately has not been found. The singularity arises from the extraordinary freedom of the Bishop's remarks, overpassing far all the ordinary limits even of friendly advice or reproof, and also from the manner in which Burke enters into a full vindication of himself, as if he was performing a duty that had a right to be required of him. We can only guess at the nature of the Bishop's letter, from a few sentences occasionally quoted in the reply; as "Your lordship charges me with not bearing to receive instruction from my friends, and not being able to distinguish admonition from reproach. This you tell me is 'the language of the world,' and that 'such arrogance in a man of my condition is intolerable.' I say nothing of the term 'ridiculous folly,' and that suppressed epithet which is so very easily supplied, and can be supplied by none but a very offensive term." The Bishop it appears also rested upon Burke having been "hurt at his advice, to bring down the aim of his ambition to a lower level, and not to look at an office" to which he had aspired. Burke mentions the Bishop throughout as "his close and confidential friend;" he says his letters have "torn his heart to pieces; that he feels them on the naked nerve;" and that there never was published such a letter as the Bishop's to him, except one which was written as a letter of consolation from Sir Francis Bacon to Lord Chief Justice Coke, upon the latter's falling under the displeasure of the court. One subject of dispute it appears had been the conduct of Lord Mansfield, in permitting the defenders of his character to abuse Burke in a "manner beyond all example;" and in the discussion of this matter Dr. Markham * had accused Burke of "jejune, puerile, inconclusive, disjointed reasoning." Markham had declared Burke's public testimony to Lord Mansfield's character as "very contemptible in the possession, or so very ridiculous in the loss;" but this testimony was only mentioned in a private conversation with the Bishop. "How could this justify that torrent of reproach with which, on cold deliberation, you have chosen to overwhelm my manners, disposition, principles, connexions, friendships, and relations; the whole tenor of the public and private conversation of my life? Was this necessary, my lord?" Thus far, the Bishop's *first* letter; but the second it appears contains grave charges, and are to be more deliberately and fully answered; and at the beginning we meet with the follow-

* It is not perhaps known to all our readers that Dr. Markham was the author of one of the earliest lyrical poems in our language *without rhyme*. There are very few. Milton's Translation of Horace (5th Ode) is one; another is to be found in "The Union:"

This goodly frame, which Virtue so approves,
And testifies the pure æthereal spirit,
As mild Benevolence, &c.

There is one also by Dr. Markham in Dodsley's Collection, and the Ode to Evening, by Collins. See some observations on this subject in an Essay on the Harmony of Language, p. 191, by W. Mitford, esq. There are also several Latin poems by Markham in the *Carmina Quadrigesimalia*, written with unusual neatness and elegance. Had we more present leisure, we would point them out to our readers, as all the poems are given anonymously. In the Chatham Correspondence, i. 432, is a letter from Dr. Markham to the Duchess of Queensberry, highly praising Burke, and recommending him to the consulship of Madrid.—Rev.

ing passage. "I would not, for any consideration, that my son should happen to meet such *horrid offences as are charged against me, and on his nearest relatives, by my seventeen years' friend* (—by the very person who answered for him at the font—), without letting him know that I was able to say something in our defence. I would not have him come into life, oppressed by my imputed faults from my reputed friends; that the innocent child may know, as I trust the world will know and acknowledge, that he has not crept into it from an '*hole of ADDENS*,'* to which your lordship (I leave you to feel with what humanity and justice) has thought *proper to compare his father's house*." The Bishop it appears had advanced his charges with all the formality of a judicial accusation; he had divided them into three heads: 1. His conduct with his political connexions. 2. Private and political matters. 3. Various crimes collected from conversation with friends and relatives: and to all these Burke prepares to reply. The Bishop's accusation under the first head is tolerably strong, "that Burke's party, in which he took the lead, ran the extreme line of wickedness, first using their sovereign basely, then slandering his character." He was accused also of "ill-treating some of the highest men in the kingdom." As the accusation related to Burke as a party man, and extended to those with whom he was connected, he enters into a defence of the Rockingham Administration and the Cabinet. "Accident," he says, "first threw me into the party; when I was again at liberty, knowledge and reflection induced me to re-enter it. Your lordship will find it difficult to show where a man, who wished to act systematically in public business, could have arranged himself more reputably," &c.

Under the second head, Dr. Markham had accused him of maltreating the greatest men in the kingdom; as not "distinguishing himself from those who are valued only *for bear-garden talents*;" and that he has given the world an "impression of him, as a man capable of things dangerous and desperate." Burke says in answer, "In what he has *written*, he is safe enough. What a man writes, defends or accuses itself; what he *speaks*, is but too much at the mercy of narrators, and he has fallen amongst the very worst of that *odious band*." If Dr. Markham alludes to some *occasional sallies* out of serious business on popular debates, he says, "if he has the ill-fortune to meet Dr. Markham's displeasure, he has the consolation not to be equally ill-thought of by every body;" and then comes the happy introduction of Lord Chesterfield's name.

"You know, I am sure, a person of rank, long removed from public business in which he had much distinguished himself, and who was equally distinguished for the elegance of his manners and the well-bred felicity of his wit, has a great deal more than once repeated, without any very harsh censure, some of the trifles which less grave occasions have drawn

from me in the house. He has even condescended to say most obliging things to myself upon the subject. That person, I assure your lordship, is not so poor in the resources of real politeness, as to be driven to supply his deficiencies out of the fund of ill-placed flattery. He is no way connected with me, in party or otherwise. He is too considerable to be one of my

* Touching Burke's relations, the following anecdote is quite new to us:—"While West the painter was employed in finishing these works, he was introduced to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke. Johnson he admired much, and found civil and kind. Burke also was indulgent; but our artist conceived there was an air of mystery about his demeanour. West at once recognised him as *the brother of the chief of the 'celtic monks at Parma*."—Cunningham's Life of West, p. 29.—REV.

admirers; and all I shall say is, he did not find in any of my little pleasantries the relish of that celebrated academy from which your lordship is pleased to derive them."

He then defends himself against the accusation of his treatment of Mr. Grenville, Lord Barrington, and others, and "of his execrations of Mr. Yorke during his last illness." He then asks the Bishop whether he believes that, in coming into the House of Commons, "he entered like a wolf into a fold of lambs," and with a ferocious and savage fury, "snapped now at one, now at another," and alluded to the Bishop's saying, "he was overborne by the number of charges against Mr. Burke's conduct;" and that, such was Burke's arrogance, "that he might put it out of the power of any possible administration to serve him." Burke then alludes to the Bishop's justification of those libellers who fixed on him as the author of *Junius*, from a resemblance which his lordship supposed his house bore to "an hole of adders." Burke says at first that it does not follow from the *discourses* of himself and his friends that he was the author of *Junius*; for his family had not a monopoly of such discourses. He then enters into a defence of his relative, William Burke, and passes a high eulogy on his character, and speaks of him as his steady friend and generous benefactor; and afterwards of his brother, Richard Burke, and clears the whole family from the charge of *Jacobitism*. The letter appears to be unfinished, though the draft is corrected in Mr. Burke's handwriting. The Bishop's attack appears to have been as unexpected as it was violent, and this vindication of his conduct, character, and manners, extending through not less than sixty pages, is one of the most interesting relics of Burke's composition; and, considering the very extraordinary occasion that called it out, his vindication is written with astonishing temperance of language and command of feeling; nor is anything defended by him till it is explained. We may presume that it was satisfactory to the Bishop, because it appears that they were on the same friendly terms after this as previously to it. Friendship has a more robust constitution than Love, and can survive the infliction of many hard blows; but Love expires the moment incivility begins.

We now meet with some correspondence on the subject of "*Junius's Letters*," in their connection with the name of Burke, which it is interesting to notice.

In October 1771 Charles Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney) wrote to Burke, after a conversation which had passed between them, relating to the rumour then circulating that *he was the author of Junius's Letters*, which was supposed to have arisen, or rather to have been propagated, by Mr. Fitzherbert. He assured Mr. Townshend "that he had only said that the ministry now looked on you as the author, but that he had contradicted the report to persons who had affirmed you were now fixed on as the writer of these papers," and he protested "that he had never said anything that could be construed to charge you with having the least hand, either directly or indirectly, in writing or publishing the Letters of *Junius*, and that he agreed with me entirely that there were no reasonable foundations for the suspicions of the ministry." He added, "that he had heard that you had always disowned these letters to your friends in private conversation," &c. Burke answered,—

"I am indeed extremely ready to believe that he has had no share in circulating an opinion so very injurious to me, as that I am capable of treating the character

of my friends, and even my own character, with levity, in order to be able to attack that of others with the less suspicion. When I have anything to object to persons in power they know very well that I use no sort of managements towards them except those which every honest man owes to his own dignity. * * * * You observe very rightly that no fair man can believe me to be the author of *Junius*. Such a supposition might tend, indeed, to raise the estimation of my powers of writing above their just value. Not one of my friends does upon that flattering principle give me for the writer, and when my enemies endeavour to fix *Junius* upon me it is not for the sake of giving me the credit of an able performance. *My friends*

I have satisfied;—my enemies shall never have any direct satisfaction from me. The ministry, I am told, are convinced of my having written *Junius*, on the authority of a miserable bookseller's preface, which I have read since I saw you, in which there are not three lines of common truth or sense, and which defames me, if possible, with more falsehood and malignity than the libellers whom they pay for that worthy purpose. * * * * To you, or to any of my friends, I have been as ready as I ought to be in disclaiming, in the most precise terms, writings that are *as superior, perhaps, to my talents*, as they are most certainly different in many essential points from my regards and my principles."

In the next month (November) Burke writes to Dr. Markham, then Bishop of Chester, in consequence of a conversation he had had with him on a *disagreeable* subject.

"If your lordship should choose to speak to *Lord Mansfield*, I wish you would inform him that, though I perfectly despise the attempt of the court writers to fix upon me *performances to which I am a stranger*, as a colour for the infamous abuse they throw upon me so systematically, yet that I do find myself extremely hurt in perceiving that his lordship has not thought proper to discountenance the blending a vindication of his character with the most scurrilous attacks upon mine; and that he has permitted the first regular defence that I have ever seen made for him to be addressed to me, without the least proof, presumption, or ground for the slightest suspicion *that I had any share whatever in that controversy*. I am not such a child as to suffer myself to be persuaded that the *writers** of these papers are not in the pay of the Treasury; I cannot conceive it possible that Lord Mansfield can be ignorant of the existence of such papers. I cannot believe that he does not know they are

written in a style injurious to me. The public does certainly think that, being written by *persons* apparently zealous for his honour, they are not disagreeable to him. There is no man who can doubt that the slightest intimation from his lordship that such a mode of defence was displeasing to him would long since have put a stop to the impudent licence of the *instruments of administration*. It may be magnanimity in Lord Mansfield to despise attacks made upon himself, but I cannot conceive it essential to that character for his lordship to suffer his vindication to be converted into a vehicle of scandal upon a person who has hitherto been, at least, not his enemy. I beg to be understood that I do not speak as being in the least affected by the *general* hostility of these papers, or their employers, which I hope I have in some degree merited, and which I wish them to continue, as some sort of proof that I have not been inactive in the performance of my duty," &c.

It is very difficult to satisfy persons who have no desire to be satisfied, whom interest would blind against the light of evidence, or whom lower motives would incline to withhold belief in order that they may still be at liberty to disseminate vagrant rumours, to awaken latent suspicions, and to pride themselves on the discovery of some fancied similitude of expression, or some implied congeniality of sentiment. Burke's rising fortunes were viewed by many with envy, and such was their desire to strike, that they were not careful of the direction of the blow. We must, however, proceed with the progress of the narrative. Mr. Townshend was sorry again to trouble Burke on the same disagreeable subject, but, he said, the awkward-

* should not be unnoticed that Burke uses the words *writers* and *persons*, as if *we were the production of a party, not of an individual*.—REV.

ness of Fitzherbert's vindication had rather increased than removed suspicions; that Burke had only offered strong reasons to prove that nobody ought to suspect him of being concerned in those papers; but *that he had never positively declared, in express terms, that he was neither directly nor indirectly engaged in the publication of Junius's Letters.* He had heard that Bishop Markham had expressed his surprise that he had not absolutely denied in positive words the authorship. It seemed to be of importance *that Dr. Markham should be satisfied*, and for this purpose Mr. Townshend wishes Burke positively to disclaim the letters to him or some other person. As Burke's answer to this is the important and final one, and is also short, we shall give it entire.

"DEAR SIR, Nov. 24, 1771.

"I received your letter at the proper time, but delayed my answer to it until I had twice consulted my pillow. Surely my situation is a little vexatious, and not a little singular. I am, it seems, called upon to disown the libels in which I am myself satirized as well as others. If I give no denial, things are fixed upon me which are not, on many accounts, very honourable to me. If I deny, it seems to be giving satisfaction to those to whom I owe none, and intend none. In this perplexity all I can do is to satisfy you, and to leave you to satisfy those whom you

think worthy of being informed. I have, I dare say, to nine-tenths of my acquaintance, denied my being the author of Junius, or having any knowledge of the author, as often as the thing was mentioned, whether in jest or earnest, in style of disapprobation or of compliment. Perhaps I may have omitted to do so to you in any formal manner, as not supposing you to have any suspicion of me. *I now give you my word and honour that I am not the author of Junius, and that I know not the author of that paper, and I do authorise you to say so.*"*

With this direct and solemn disavowal of the political Letters ends the present discussion of the subject; but whether in belief of its veracity, the name of Burke will in future be erased from the list of those who have been brought forward as competitors for the honour of this celebrated and mysterious production, is more than we can say. Those who would adopt a generous and elevated view of the subject, would say, that Burke's general conduct and character as a public man, the principles he advocated, the administration which he joined, and even the society with which he was connected, were not such as, in the absence of evidence, would tend to draw suspicion upon him, excepting such as might be raised from his known abilities, and his connection with political life and party struggle. The names indeed of persons have been brought forward as the authors of these Letters upon the most groundless claims, and the confidence of the assertions has generally been in proportion to the weakness of the evidence; we have also, in other cases, thought that attention has been too exclusively confined to the supposed capability of executing such a work, and to the literary talents of the writers, while the proba-

* "I should have believed Burke to be Junius, because I know no man but Burke who is capable of writing those letters; but Burke spontaneously denied it to me. The case would have been different had I asked him if he was the author. A man so questioned as to an anonymous publication may think he has a right to deny it." Dr. Johnson. "It is an undoubted fact that Burke indirectly acknowledged to Sir Joshua Reynolds that he knew the writer of Junius's Letters, but he wished not any more to be said to him on the subject!" Prior's Life of Burke, p. 115. When Bettesworth accused Swift of being the author of a poem, he answered, "I was acquainted in my youth with great lawyers, who advised me, if any scoundrel or blackhead whom I had lampooned should ask me, 'Are you the author of this paper?' I should tell him I was not the author; and therefore, Mr. Bettesworth, I tell you I am not the author."—REV.

bilities, from character, station in society, and disposition, have been too little regarded, or entirely overlooked.* Great, certainly, as was the display of talent in these Letters, it was accompanied with a coarseness of language, a violence of feeling, and a scurrility of abuse, which no honourable man would be willing to own, and a meanness and vulgarity which no man of hereditary rank or high station could be supposed to possess. We have never believed that the writer was to be discovered among those (though such names have been mentioned) who were actively engaged as leaders in the politics of the day, as holding confidential situations in office, or who were distinguished for their senatorial influence, or family connections. Yet to such has the authorship severally been attributed, by the too partial opinion of friends, by the malice of enemies, by literary ingenuity, or by casual conjecture. Who is not pleased to know how much political animosity is softened by personal intercourse, and how much a man's opinion of his enemy is altered even by accidental acquaintance? In the undisturbed solitude of the closet a writer broods over his injured feelings and imaginary wrongs, indulges the flow of his fancy, or views his favourite opinions with parental fondness, till every thing before him swells into gigantic disproportions with the reality, and he endows with life and reality what are little more than the unsubstantial phantoms of an uncontrolled will and a heated imagination. But when he mixes with the current of active and social life, the wisdom of conventional usages, the gentleness of established manners, and the general habits of polished society tend to restrain and subdue, in all but the coarsest minds, all turbulent expressions of hostility, to maintain a due decorum even amid the storms of political animosity, and at length to beget a more liberal feeling towards those who are opposed to him. What man of rank, or station, or character in society, could have come from the composition of such letters as Junius directed against the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton, and take his seat opposite those noble persons in the House, engaging in debate with them as their equal, and using towards them all the necessary and established courtesies of language and manners, without feeling that he was degraded by a base duplicity of conduct; that he was acknowledging the honour of those in public whom he was calumniating in private; that he was living in a disgraceful disguise, and that discovery would terminate in ruin? But supposing, notwithstanding the improbability, that such was the case, we must recollect how much must be deducted from the expected profit of so hazardous an adventure. Then the inviolability of the secret would be a necessary consequence of the infamy of the action, and the guilt of deceit would bring with it its own punishment. The talent and the labour which were brought to the composition of these remarkable Letters would, employed to better and worthier purposes, have given to the writer a high and enviable station in the literature of his country; whereas, instead of being able to claim the applause and admiration of society as the honour-

* We allude to such persons as the Duke of Portland, Lord Chatham, Horace Walpole, and Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford! all whose names are in the general list. Wilkes always thought Dr. Butler the author; and Dr. Parr that it was the *Reverend* Mr. Lloyd! See Butler's *Reminiscences*, vol. i. p. 73—112. In the last edition of Horace Walpole's Letters is a paper by Sir C. J. Grey, to prove that Horace Walpole was Junius, and the claim is ingeniously supported. We have however to remark, that we possess Horace Walpole's own copy of Junius, and that the notes he has written *against the assertions of Junius* in several places would remove any suspicion of the kind.—REV.

able reward of successful labour, he must seek concealment under an empty name; avoiding congratulations that were bestowed on such creations of genius, flying from approbation as from disgrace; seeing others during his life enjoying the reputation of his cherished labours, and relinquishing the hope that after his death he might be distinguished among the patriots of his country; of those who had explained its constitution with wisdom, and defended it with energy; of those who laid bare the evils of a perverse policy, and exposed the mischiefs of a corrupt administration, and who with courage came forth from a private station, and addressed the complaints of his injured subjects to the majesty of the throne.* To Junius must undoubtedly be given the praise bestowed on those who have successfully practised the rhetorical art, and who are versed in all the skilful artifices of composition. He abounds in happy turns of expression, sentences pointed with skill, ingenious disposition of arguments, and an animation of style and language that keeps attention awake, and enlivens the driest subject. Marks of great labour are visible in the formation of his style. The words are selected with peculiar care, and the sentences moulded and polished into a form appropriate to the subject, and arranged not only with attention to the harmony, but with relation to the impression to be produced. His malignity, however, has seldom been surpassed: it is such as no concession can soften, no flattery beguile. He often plays long with his victim, keeps him in suspense, and then, when wearied with his cruel sport, dispatches him with a blow. Sometimes accusation after accusation is repeated, that their aggregated weight may overpower; and sometimes, after an ostentatious display of clemency, a sudden change of manner and language is assumed, the sentence pauses for a moment—and the last few words are fatal.† Junius abounds, as the writings of Burke abound, in penetrating observations on human nature, and he was also a sagacious observer of men as affected by the usages, and acted on by the complicated relations of society; and when he rises in his wrath and arms himself for his work of defiance, he pours down his severity of censure with a certainty and strength that few would have the courage to withstand. But unmitigated violence is not always successful, and excessive vituperation begets a doubt of its justice. It does not seem as a contest between equal and equal. We cannot believe that the unknown knight who has entered the lists is of gentle birth. There is throughout a sort of swaggering air, like that which the impudence of the bully assumes to intimidate his superior; and he who only attacks his enemy from the security of an ambush, confesses at least either some weakness in his cause or some distrust of his powers. No one can deny that the accu-

* "The sharp and poisoned rancour of Junius had cut to the heart, and touched all that was sacred, with a most unhallowed edge. Its mangling and scornful wounds had exposed to the hatred and ridicule of the public a majesty which deserved the most opposite treatment, and no doubt infused into the bosom of a venerable and most conscientious sovereign anxieties, sorrows, and disgusts, which contributed to so many long years of inexpressible suffering." See *Quarterly Review*, 1830, p. 308. I am not sure that I quite understand Mr. Pennant's meaning, when he speaks of "the fine irony of Sir S. Garth, whose spirit lay dormant till it rose in later days, wrapped in the sheets of the eloquent Junius." See Pennant's *London*, p. 383.—REV.

† "Burke's sentences (says an observing writer) are pointed at the end,—*instinct with pregnant sense to the last syllable*. They are like some serpents, of which I have heard it vulgarly said, their life is the fiercest in the tail." *Foster's Journal*, i. 178.—REV.

sations of Junius are exaggerated beyond all proportion with truth and fact, whether he delights to creep on in bitter sarcasm and envious malignity, or to burst forth in the open defiance of exasperated revenge. Party feeling is allowed to be strong, and great licences are given to its language; but Junius adds to that a savageness of attack that delights in mangling what it cannot destroy, and discusses political conduct with all the bitterness of personal resentment. Junius in the heat of controversial attack, in the security of disguise, and with "the immunities of invisibility," advanced many false charges and rash accusations; but his ability is never more decidedly shown than by the skilfulness with which he covers his retreat, and alarms his adversary with the menace of a future attack, at the very time he is obliged to retire from the contest. He endeavours to intimidate his enemy by the boast of a formidable reserve of fresh forces; and, when the open insolence of anger has done all it could do, the final destruction is accomplished by sarcasm, derision, and contempt. The names of Sir P. Francis and Lord G. Sackville, we think, have for some time stood prominently forward, as having a preponderance of probability in favour of the authorship; as regards the former, all the evidence has been searched and examined repeatedly with an accuracy and diligence proportioned to the importance of the subject and the anxiety and acuteness of the inquirer: and there certainly was a violence of temper, a haughtiness and severity of language as regarded his opponents, that might be brought to support the evidence on which his claim was founded, as being in harmony with the character of the anonymous satirist. For the latter, besides his great and acknowledged abilities, and his spirit and courage shown in public and political life, it must be recollected that an event occurred in his conduct which exposed him to the ignominy of a public trial, and that the tribunal before which he was brought, might have pronounced a sentence upon the charges before them, which would have consigned him to infamy or even to death. Inextinguishable in many minds must have been the feelings rankling against the authors and abettors of this supposed wrong. In others it would have produced a still more fierce exacerbation of temper, extending to more distant members of society, and inflaming the general disposition, till a diseased irritability spread over the surface of the injured and lacerated mind, the melancholy result of a baffled ambition, and the cruel revenge of a ruined pride.*

The following letter is written to Dr. Robertson, on the receipt of his *History of America*; and is the more interesting, as Burke had directed his attention to the same subject, which he gave to the world, though without his name, "*The European Settlements*," a work written with

* "The words of Junius are always eloquent, his sentences sonorous, his attacks vigorous, and rarely misplaced. Still, those only can be called *great* writers who bring to bear on their subject more than a few high faculties of the mind. I require accuracy of perception, variety of mood, of manner, of cadence, imagination, reflective force, tartness, copiousness, depth, perspicuity, a princely negligence of little things, and the proof that, although he had seized much, he had also left much unappropriated. Let me see nothing too trim, nothing quite incondite. Equal solicitude is not to be exerted upon all ideas alike. Some are brought into the fulness of light, some are adumbrated. Then come those graces and allurements for which we have few and homely names, but which, among the ancients, had many, and expressive of delight and divinity,—*illicebæ*, *veneres*. These, like the figures that hold the lamps on staircases, both invite us and show us the way up." *Landon's Imaginary Conversations*, vol. ii. p. 161.—REV.

elegance and in that philosophical spirit which he brought to the consideration of all subjects. For the details, we believe he was somewhat indebted to Campbell's Prefaces in Harris's Voyages :—

"SIR.—I am perfectly sensible of the very flattering distinction I have received, in your thinking me worthy of so noble a present as that of your History of America. I have, however, suffered my gratitude to lie under some suspicion, by delaying my acknowledgment of so great a favour; but my delay was only to render my obligation to you more complete, and my thanks to you, if possible, more merited. The close of the session brought a great deal of very troublesome, though not very important business, upon me at once. I could not go through your work at one breath at that time, though I have done it since. I am now enabled to thank you, not only for the honour you have done me, but for the great satisfaction and the infinite variety and compass of instruction I have received from your incomparable work. Every thing has been done which was so naturally to be expected from the author of the History of Scotland, and the Age of Charles the Fifth. I believe few books have done more than this towards clearing up dark points, correcting errors, and removing prejudices. You have, too, the rare secret of rekindling an interest in subjects that had been so often treated, and in which every thing that could feed a vital flame appeared to have been consumed. I am sure I read many parts of your history with that fresh concern and anxiety which attends those who are not previously informed of the event. You have, besides, thrown quite a new light upon the present

state of the Spanish provinces, and furnished both materials and hints for a rational theory of what may be expected from them in future. The part which I read with the greatest pleasure is the discussion on the manners and characters of the inhabitants of that new world. I have always thought with you, that we possess, at this time, very great advantages towards the knowledge of human nature. We need no longer go to history to have it in all its periods and stages. History, from its comparative youth, is but a poor instructor. When the Egyptians called the Greeks children in antiquities, we may well call them children; and so we may call all those nations which were able to trace the progress of society only within their own limits. But now the great map of mankind is unravelled at once, and there is no state or gradation of barbarism, and no mode of refinement, which we have not, at the same instant, under our view :—The very different civility of Europe and China;—the barbarism of Persia and Abyssinia;—the erratic manners of Tartary and Arabia;—the savage state of North America and of New Zealand.—Indeed, you have made a noble use of the advantages you have had. You have employed philosophy to judge of manners, and from manners you have drawn new resources for philosophy. I only think that in one or two points you have hardly done justice to the savage character," &c.

The following observations relating to "*party connexions*" in public life, in a letter to R. Shackleton, Esq. are well deserving attention, as well for their justness, confirmed by experience, as for the high authority from which they come :—

"Your solicitude about my son is very kind, and flattering to us both. It does not become me to say all I think of him. My partiality may naturally influence my judgment in such a case. But to you I may perhaps be allowed to express myself, as I think and as I feel, on any subject. I thank God, he much more than answers my hopes of him. I do not know how I could wish him to be in any particular whatsoever other than what he is. He has been for some time in the inns of court; and intends himself for that profession which is so leading in this country, and which has this peculiar advantage—that even a failure in it stands almost as a sort of qualification for other things. Whether he will ever desire, or ever have

it in his choice, to engage further in public affairs, is more than I am able to foresee. If he should, I am sure that your kind admonitions will have their full effect upon a constitution of mind very well disposed to receive every lesson of virtue. What you say about his engaging in parties may be right, for any thing I know to the contrary. The nature, composition, objects, and quality of the parties which may exist in his time, or in the form of commonwealth he may live to see, are not easy to be guessed at. It must be wholly left to himself, and must depend upon the future state of things, and the situation in which he is found relatively to them. "*Humanâ quâ parte locatus es in re,*" is the best rule both in morals and in pru-

dence; and the progressive sagacity that keeps company with times and occasions, and decides upon things in their existing position, is that alone which can give true propriety, grace, and effect to a man's conduct. It is very hard to anticipate the occasion, and to live by a rule more general. As to *parties*, there is much discussion about them in political morality; but, whatever their merits may be, they have always existed, and always will; and, as far as my own observation has gone, I have observed but three kinds of men that have kept out of them:—Those who profess nothing but a pursuit of their own interest, and who avow their resolution of attaching themselves to the present possession of power, in whose hands it is, or however it may be used:—The other sort are ambitious men of light or no principles, who, in their turns, make use of all parties; and, therefore, avoid entering into what may be construed an engagement with any. Such was, in a great measure, the late Earl of Chatham, who expected a very blind submission of men to him, without considering himself as having any reciprocal obligation to them. It is true that he very often rewarded such submission in a very splendid manner, but with very little marks of respect or regard to the objects of his favour, and, as he put confidence in no man, he had very few feelings of resentment against those who the most bitterly opposed or most basely betrayed him:—The third sort is hardly worth mentioning, being composed only of four or five country gentlemen of little efficiency in public business. It is but a few days ago, that a very wise and a very good man (the Duke of Portland) said to me, in a conversation on this subject, *that he never knew any man disclaim party, who was not of a party that he was ashamed of.*

The name of Sir P. Francis is now seldom mentioned except in relation to Junius; but his fame during his life was spread over a far wider ground. His talents and knowledge were duly appreciated, and his information on Indian affairs was most important to his party. His writings are now only to be found in fugitive pamphlets and speeches: from which we think a selection ought to be made. The character of the man is in the letter that follows.

“MY DEAR MR. BURKE,—I am sorry you should have had the trouble of sending for the printed paper you lent me yesterday; though I own I cannot much regret even a fault of my own that helps to delay the publication of that paper. I know with certainty that I am the *only friend*, and many there are, who ventures to contradict or oppose you face to face on subjects of this nature. They either

But thus much I allow, that men ought to be circumspect, and cautious of entering into this species of political relation; because it cannot easily be broken without loss of reputation, nor (many times) persevered in without giving up much of that practicability which the variable nature of affairs may require, as well as of that regard to a man's own personal consideration, which (in a due subordination to public good) a man may very fairly aim at. All acting *in corps* tends to reduce the consideration of an individual who is of any distinguished value. As to myself, and the part I have taken in my time, I apprehend there was very little choice. Things soon fell into two very distinct systems. The principle upon which this empire was to be governed made a discrimination of the most marked nature. I cannot think that I have been in the wrong, so far as the public was concerned; and as to my own annihilation by it, with regard to all the objects of man in public life, it is of too small importance to spend many words upon it. In the course I have taken, I have met, and do daily meet, so many vexations, that I may with truth assure you, that my situation is any thing rather than enviable, though it is my happiness to act with those *that are far the best that probably ever were engaged in the public service of this country at any time.* So little satisfaction have I, that I should not hesitate a moment to retire from public business, if I were not in some doubt of the right a man has, that goes a certain length in those things; and if it were not from an observation, that there are often obscure vexations and contests in the most private life, which may as effectually destroy a man's peace as any thing which may happen in public contentions,” &c.

care too little for *you*, or too much for *themselves*, to run the risk of giving you immediate offence, for the sake of any subsequent or remote advantage you might derive from it. But what they withhold from *you*, they communicate very liberally to *me*; because they think or pretend that I have some influence over you, which I have not, but which, on the present occasion, I most devoutly wish I

had. I am not afraid of exasperating you against me, at any given moment; because I know you will cool again, and place it all to the right account. It is the proper province, and ought to be the privilege, of an inferior to criticise and advise. The best possible critic of the *Iliad* would be, *ipso facto*, and by virtue of that very character, incapable of being the author of it. Standing, as I do, in this relation to you, you would renounce your superiority, if you refused to be advised by me. Waving all discussion concerning the substance and general tendency of this printed letter, I must declare my opinion, that what I have seen of it is very loosely put together. In point of writing, at least, the manuscript you showed me first was much less exceptionable. Remember that this is one of the most singular, that it may be the most distinguished, and ought to be one of the most deliberate, acts of your life.* Your writings have hitherto been the delight and instruction of your own country; you now undertake to correct and instruct another nation; and your appeal, in effect, is to all Europe. Allowing you the liberty to do so, in an extreme case, you cannot deny that it ought to be done with special deliberation in the choice of the topics, and with no less care and circumspection in the use you make of them. Have you thoroughly considered whether it be worthy of Mr. Burke,—of a privy counsellor,—of a man so high and considerable in the House of Commons as you are,—and holding the station you have obtained in the opinion of the world, to enter into a war of pamphlets with Dr. Price? If he answered you, as assuredly he will, (and so will many others,) can you refuse to reply to a person whom you have attacked? If you *do*, you are defeated in a battle of your own provoking, and driven to fly from ground of your own choosing. If you *do not*, where is such a contest to lead you, but into a vile and disgraceful, though it were ever so victorious, an altercation? *Di meliora*. But if you will do it, away with all jest, and sneer, and sarcasm; let every thing you say, be grave, direct, and serious. In a case so interesting as the errors of a great nation, and the calamities of great individuals, and feeling them so deeply as you

profess to do, all manner of insinuation is improper, all gibe and nick-name prohibited. *In my opinion, all that you say of the Queen is pure foppery.* If she be a perfect female character, you ought to take your ground upon her *virtues*. If she be the reverse, it is ridiculous in any but a lover to place her personal charms in opposition to her crimes. Either way, I know the argument must proceed upon a supposition; for neither have you said any thing to establish her moral merits, nor have her accusers formally tried and convicted her of guilt. On this subject, however, you cannot but know that the opinion of the world is not lately, but has been many years, decided. But in effect, when you assert her claim to protection and respect on no other topics than those of gallantry, and beauty, and personal accomplishments, *you virtually abandon the proof and assertion of her innocence*, which you know is the point substantially in question. Pray, sir, how long have you felt yourself so desperately disposed to admire the ladies of Germany? I despise and abhor, as much as you can do, all personal insult and outrage, even to guilt itself, if I see it, where it ought to be, dejected and helpless; but it is in vain to expect that I, or any reasonable man, shall regret the sufferings of a *Messalina*, as I should those of a Mrs. Crewe or a Mrs. Burke; I mean all that is beautiful or virtuous among women. Is it nothing but outside? Have they no moral minds? Or are you such a determined champion of beauty as to draw your sword in defence of any jade upon earth, provided she be handsome? Look back, I beseech you, and deliberate a little, before you determine that this is an office that perfectly becomes you. If I stop here, it is not for want of a multitude of objections. The mischief you are going to do yourself is, to my apprehension, palpable. It is visible. It will be audible. I snuff it in the wind. I taste it already. I feel it in every sense; and so will you hereafter: when, I vow to God, (a most elegant phrase,) it will be no sort of consolation for me to reflect that I did every thing in my power to prevent it. I wish that you were at the devil for giving me all this trouble; and so farewell!"—P. FRANCIS.

This singular epistle was first answered by one from the younger Burke, requiring that no more objurgatory letters of this kind should be sent, and defending his father's sentiments in a somewhat pedantic and oracular

* This was probably a proof sheet of the "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which was published in October, in the year 1790.—Rev.

style; but expressing himself a *great admirer of all that Francis had said or written*. Then follows Burke's own defence, from which we make one extract.

"Your remarks upon the first two sheets of my Paris letter relate to the composition and the matter. The composition, you say, is loose, and I am quite sure of it:—I never intended it should be otherwise. For, purporting to be, what in truth it originally was,—a letter to a friend, I had no idea of digesting it in a systematic order. The style is open to correction, and wants it. My natural style of writing is somewhat careless, and I should be happy in receiving your advice towards making it as little vicious as such a style is capable of being made. The general character and colour of a style, which grows out of the writer's peculiar turn of mind and habit of expressing his thoughts, must be attended to in all corrections. It is not the insertion of a piece of stuff, though of a better kind, which is at all times an improvement. Your main objections are, however, of a much deeper nature, and go to the political opinions and moral sentiments of the piece; in which I find, though with no sort of surprise,—having often talked with you on the subject,—that we differ only in every thing. You say, 'the mischief you are going to do to yourself is to my apprehension palpable; I snuff it in the wind, and my taste sickens at it.' This anticipated stench, that turns your stomach at such a distance, must be nauseous indeed. You seem to think I shall incur great (and not wholly undeserved) infamy by this publication. This makes it a matter of some delicacy to me to suppress what I have written; for I must admit in my own feelings, and in that of those who have seen the piece, that my sentiments and opinions deserve the infamy with which they are threatened. If they do not, I know nothing more than that I oppose the prejudices and inclinations of many people. This I was well aware of from the beginning; and it was in order to oppose those inclinations and prejudices that I proposed to publish my letter. I really am perfectly astonished how you could dream, with my paper in your hand, that I found no other cause than the beauty of the Queen of France (now, I suppose, pretty much faded) for disapproving the conduct which has been held towards her, and for expressing my own particular feelings. I am not to order the natural sympathies of my own heart, and of every honest breast, to wait until all the jokes of all the anecdotes of the coffee-houses of Paris, and of the dissenting meeting-houses of Lon-

don, are scoured of all the slander of those who calumniate persons, that, afterwards, they may murder them with impunity. I know nothing of your story of Messalina. Am I obliged to prove juridically the virtues of all those I shall see suffering every kind of wrong and contumely, and risk of life, before I endeavour to interest others in their sufferings,—and before I endeavour to excite horror against midnight assassins at back-stairs, and their more wicked abettors in the pulpit? What? Are not high rank, great splendour of descent, great personal elegance, and outward accomplishments, ingredients of moment in forming the interest which we take in the misfortunes of men? The minds of those who do not feel thus are not even systematically right. 'What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba, that he should weep for her?' Why—because she *was* Hecuba—the Queen of Troy—the wife of Priam—and suffered in the close of life a thousand calamities! I felt too for Hecuba when I read the fine tragedy of Euripides upon her story, and I never inquired into the anecdotes of the court or of the city of Troy, before I gave way to the sentiments which the author wished to inspire. Nor do I remember that he ever said one word of her virtues. It is for those who applaud or palliate assassination, regicide, and base insult to women of illustrious place, to prove the crimes (in sufferings) which they allege to justify their own. But, if they have proved fornication on any such woman,—taking the manners of the world and the manners of France,—I shall never put it in a parallel with assassination.—No: I have no such inverted scale of faults in my heart or my head. You find it perfectly ridiculous, and unfit for me in particular, to take these things as my ingredients of commiseration. Pray why is it absurd in me to think that the chivalrous spirit which dictated a veneration for women of condition and of beauty, without any consideration whatever of enjoying them, was the great source of those manners which have been the pride and ornament of Europe for so many ages? And am I not to lament that I have lived to see those manners extinguished in so shocking a manner, by means of speculations of finance, and the false science of a sordid and degenerate philosophy? I tell you again—that the recollection of the manner in which I saw the Queen of France, in the year 1774, and the contrast between that brilliancy, splen-

dour, and beauty, with the prostrate homage of a nation to her,—and the abominable scene of 1789, which I was describing, *did* draw tears from me, and wetted my paper. These tears came again into my eyes, almost as often as I looked at the description; they may again. You do not believe this fact, nor that these are my real feelings, but that the whole is affected, or, as you express it, downright foppery. My friend—I tell you it is truth; and that it is true, and will be truth when you and I are no more, and will exist as long as men with their natural feelings shall exist. I shall say no more on this foppery of mine. Oh! by the way you ask me how long I have been an admirer of German ladies? Always the same. Present me the idea of such massacres about any German lady here, and such attempts to assassinate her, and such a triumphant procession from Windsor to the Old Jewry, and I assure you I shall be quite as full of natural concern and just indignation. As to the other points, they deserve serious consideration, and they shall have it. I certainly cannot profit quite so much by your assistance as if we agreed. In that case every correction would be forwarding the design. We should work with one common view. But it is impossible that any man can correct a work according to its true spirit who is opposed to its object, or can help the expression of what he thinks should not be expressed at all. I should agree with you about the vileness of the controversy with such miscreants as

the 'Revolution Society' and the 'National Assembly,' and I know very well that they, as well as their allies, the Indian delinquents, will darken the air with their arrows. But I do not yet think they have the advowson of reputation. I shall try that point. My dear Sir, you think of nothing but controversies.—'I challenge into the field of battle, and retire defeated,' &c. If their having the last word be a defeat, they will most assuredly defeat me. But I intend no controversy with Dr. Price or Lord Shelburne, or any other of their set. I mean to set in full view the danger from their wicked principles and their black hearts. I intend to state the true principles of our constitution in church and state, upon grounds opposite to theirs. If any one be the better for the example made of them, and for this exposition, well and good. I mean to do my best to expose them to the hatred, ridicule, and contempt of the whole world; as I always shall expose such calumniators, hypocrites, sowers of sedition, and approvers of murder and all its triumphs. When I have done that, they may have the field to themselves; and I care very little how they triumph over me, since I hope they will not be able to draw me at their heels, and carry my head in triumph on their poles. * * * Adieu! believe me always sensible of your friendship; though it is impossible that a greater difference can exist on earth, than, unfortunately for me, there is on those subjects, between your sentiments and mine.—EDM. BURKE."

And now let us turn from the stormy conflicts of political measures to the quiet and serene regions where art and science delight to dwell.

In January 1792 Burke writes to his son the following account of his dying friend and artist:—

"Our poor friend Sir Joshua declines daily. For some time past he has kept his bed. His legs, and all his body, swell extremely; yet his physicians are by no means sure that the case is dropsical. I have been called twice to town by very alarming letters from poor Miss Palmer, who feared that the worst was more nearly at hand than it was. I returned from my second journey yesterday. He was somewhat better when I left town, and this morning we had an account of the event of the day after I had left him. He still

continued in appearance to mend. The swelling had abated. He takes great doses of laudanum. At times he has pain; but for the most part he is tolerably easy. Nothing can equal the tranquillity with which he views his end. He congratulates himself on it, as a happy conclusion of a happy life. He spoke of you in a style which was affecting. I don't believe there are any persons he valued more sincerely than you and your mother. Surely it is well returned by you both," &c.

In March he adds:—

"Every thing turned out fortunately for poor Sir Joshua, from the moment of his birth to the hour I saw him laid in the earth. Never was a funeral of ceremony attended with so much sincere concern of all sorts of people. The day was favour-

able; the order not broken or interrupted in the smallest degree. Your uncle (Richard Burke) who was back in the procession, was struck almost motionless on his entering at the great west door. The body was just then entering the choir, and the organ

began to open, and the long black train before him produced an astonishing effect on his sensibility, on considering how dear to him the object of that melancholy pomp had been. Every thing, I think, was just as our deceased friend would, if living, have wished it to be: for he was, as you know, not altogether indifferent to this kind of observances. He gave, indeed, a direction that no expenses should be employed; but his desire to be buried at St. Paul's justified what we have done; and all circumstances demanded it. I don't think the whole charge will come up to six hundred pounds. The Academy bore their own share of the expense. We do

not know his circumstances exactly, because we have not been able to estimate the immense collection of pictures, drawings, and prints. They stood him in more than twenty thousand pounds. Taking things at the very worst, I do not think Miss Palmer can have less, when all legacies are discharged, than thirty thousand pounds. It was owing, I believe, to his being obliged to take to his bed sooner than he expected, that poor Sir Joshua neglected even to name his nephews, the Palmers. This is the only unlucky thing. They are deeply hurt, and I do not much wonder at it," &c.

In July of that year it appears that Sir Joshua's niece, lately married to the Earl of Inchiquin, had applied to Burke to draw up a paper announcing the sale of Sir Joshua's pictures, &c. that he had left.* To this Burke replies as follows:—

“Beaconsfield, July 1792.

“MY DEAR MADAM,—I am distressed beyond measure at the command you have laid upon me, because it is the *second* of the kind I have received, and I really can make little answer to it but what I have done at first. As to our dear friend himself, I have said all that I can say in the paragraph I wrote on his death. You, who have a good taste, must know that those things cannot be repeated for ever from the same mind without forcing it, and consequently producing something paltry and affected, which will do more harm than good. There remains to me, perhaps, to write his epitaph. Believe me, this kind of thing cannot be diversified without end; and if they were to be so diversified, I am not fit for it, who am used only to have some substantial matter of praise or blame to express, according to my powers, with force and clearness; and as to mere compliments, or pretty turned phrases, I never had any hand at them. As to the collection, I have said also all I have to say. If these artists can say anything more, let them send it to me, and I will do my best that it shall not be

ill expressed. I do not know where what I wrote already for the occasion is, or whether your ladyship has given it to these gentlemen or kept it to yourself. I send you, since 'it must be so, another sketch. I suspect that I repeat myself again. If I have, take from both, and make the most of them. I wish some other person conversant in these things would write on them—not I, who never hazarded sixpence for a picture on my own judgment, and who know nothing of the arts but what I may possibly have endeavoured to know concerning the philosophy of them. However, here is what occurs to me. I fear, as I said, a repetition:—“The public has here a collection, of great extent and great variety, of the pictures of the most eminent artists of former ages, made by the most eminent artist of the present time. He chose these pictures as objects at once of study and of rivalry. No person could do more than the great man we have lately lost from the funds of his own genius; no person ever endeavoured more to take advantage of the labours of others. He considered great collections of the works of art in the light of great

* “I asked Northcote what kind of looking man Burke was? Northcote answered, ‘You have seen his picture. There was something I did not like, a thinness in the features, and an expression of *hauteur*, though mixed with condescension and the manners of a gentleman. I cannot help thinking he had a hand in the *Discourses*, that he gave some of the fine graceful turns. For Sir Joshua paid more deference to him than to anybody else, and put up with freedoms that he would only have submitted to from some peculiar obligation. Indeed Miss Reynolds used to complain that when Burke's poor relations came once, they were all passed in to dinner; but Sir Joshua never took any notice, but bore it all with the greatest patience and tranquillity. To be sure there was another reason: he expected Burke to write his life, and for this he would have paid almost any price,’” &c. Northcote's *Conversations*, p. 84. See also Cunningham's *Life of West*, p. 117; and Burke's letter to Barry, which, he says, could not be unacceptable to Reynolds; and *Life of Reynolds*, p. 303.—REV.

libraries, with this difference in favour of the former, that whilst they instruct they decorate. Indeed, all his passions, all his tastes, all his ideas of employment or of relaxation from employment, almost all his accumulation, and all his expenditure, had a relation to his art. In this collection was vested a large, if not the largest part of his fortune, and he was not likely

from ignorance, inattention, or want of practical or speculative judgment, to make great expenses for things of small or uncertain value.* My dear Lady Inchiquin, take this, such as it is, as one of the poor testimonies of love and gratitude to the memory of our valuable friend, and of my readiness to do whatever you would have me," &c.

Burke writes again on the same subject, to Edward Malone, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR.—It is very true that my business with the House of Lords is over for the present (*Hastings' trial*); for they have, or a *rump* of them, done their own business pretty handsomely. Fugurunt. There is an end of that part of the constitution; nor can it be revived but by means that I tremble to think of. That business, however, was not what hindered me from obeying your commands, and following my own inclinations about our excellent deceased friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Alas! my dear sir, all my business is with the deceased (*his son*); and in truth, except for a poor remnant of gross animal functions, I am dead myself. However, I will do what I can. The more I thought upon that subject, the more difficulty I found in it. The very qualities which made the society of our late friend so pleasant to all who knew him are the very things that make it difficult to write his life, or to draw his character. The former part is peculiarly difficult, as it had little connection with great public events, nor was it diversified with much change of fortune, or much private adventure, hardly, indeed, any adventure at all. All that I could say of him, I have said already in that short sketch which I printed after his death. This speaks as much as I could safely venture to speak of him as an artist, not having

skill enough to enter into the details upon the subject. What are you to say of the character; merely as the character of a man, must, to have any effect, consist of a few light marking touches than of a long discussion; unless it relates to some of those various and perplexed characters which require a long investigation to unfold. If, without materials, one is to attempt any thing of length, and elaborate, there is a great danger of growing into affectation. I do not know whether you have the sketch I drew. It has marks of the haste and the emotion under which it was done. But I believe you will find that a great deal more cannot be said. If, however, (for different minds see things in different points of view,) you should turn your thoughts that way, and sketch out any thing, if I might presume to intrude myself into a work of yours, I would work upon that ground, and perhaps something better could be done by such combination than singly. Lady Inchiquin called here the other day; she is not anxious that the work should be published till the beginning of the winter. I certainly will turn my thoughts to it; and if you could come to this melancholy place, I should feel myself much honoured, and very happy in seeing you. Yours, &c.

"What a loss is Clifden!"*

The following letters were addressed by two of Burke's most intimate friends and admirers, on the occasion of that severe blow which he suffered by the death of his son, and from which he never recovered. The greatness of his affliction will be seen by the language that is addressed to him.†

* Clifden, the beautiful residence of Lord Inchiquin, destroyed by fire; at present the seat of Sir G. Warrender.

"Gallant and gay in Clifden's proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love."

Lord Boston's at Hedsor, Sir G. Warrender's at Clifden, and Lord Orkney's at Taplow, all uniting, form an unbroken chain of beautiful scenery, unexcelled in the kingdom.—*REV.*

* In a letter which Burke wrote to Mr. Windham, a few months after his son's death, (Dec. 1794,) he says:—"I was in hopes of sending to you a person who would have fought under you in this cause with a pure and ardent zeal, with powerful abilities, and with a manly fortitude, that I am convinced never was exceeded, and I am

"MY DEAR BURKE.—I cannot bear of the irreparable misfortune that has taken place in your family, and refrain from writing to you, though I feel how much, for the sake of indulging my own feelings, I risk the aggravating the weight of your affliction; for what can I say, by way of consolation, that will not produce the contrary effect? To speak of his virtues, his strict and high sense of honour, his affectionate attachment to his family and friends, must render him to you, and to all of them, the greater subject of our common regret. Nothing then can be said, but that, great as the misfortune is, it is of a nature that, not all the efforts of care and attention, not all the exertions of the greatest skill or wisdom, can ward off. It must then be submitted to with resignation, and it becomes us to bear it with fortitude, and never was there an occasion which seemed more to ensure the exercise of that power of the mind; for, the recollection of the man,—the recollection of the prominent features of the character we lament, must suggest to us the very virtue we stand in need of;—in the midst of his warm and affectionate attachments (for such they were), we shall always remember that a more firm, a more decided, a more manly mind, was not to be found; one that, though it would have felt misfortune in the liveliest manner, would have had the power of calling in, to its assistance and relief, the utmost extent of manly fortitude. Then only, my dear Burke, look back to his character for an example. Let the recollection of that brace your mind and fortify it, to bear this heavy affliction with resignation and manly fortitude. I know the difficulty, but it must be met; and those who love you (and no man was ever more beloved by many) have this claim upon you, that you

will take care of yourself for their sakes; and this can only be done by composing yourself. But among the long list of those who love you, be assured there is not one who has a more sincere and affectionate attachment to you than W. F."*

"MY DEAR SIR,—May I be permitted to sympathise where I cannot presume to console? The misfortunes of your family are a public care; the late one is to me a personal loss. I have a double right to affliction, and to join my grief, and to express my deep and cordial concern at that hideous stroke which has deprived me of a friend, you of a son, and your country of a promise that you would communicate to posterity the living blessings of your genius and your virtue. Your friends may now condole with you that you should have now no other prospect of immortality than that which is common to Cicero or to Bacon, such as can never be interrupted while there exists the beauty of order or the love of virtue, and can fear no death except what barbarity may impose on the globe.

"If the same strength of reason which could persuade any other man to bear any misfortune can administer to the proprietor, in his own case, a few drops of comfort, we may hope that your condition admits of relief. The greatest possible calamity which can be imposed on man we hope may be supported by the greatest human understanding. For comfort, your friends must refer you to the exercise of its faculties and to the contemplation of its gigantic proportions—*dura solatia*—of which nothing can deprive you while you live; and, though death should mow down everything about you, and plunder you of your domestic existence, you would still be the owner of a conscious superiority in life, and immortality after it, &c.—H. GRATTAN."

The following notice of the death of young Burke was written by Dr. Walter King, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, and appeared in the public papers.

"Died, on Saturday last, at Cromwell House, aged 36, Richard Burke, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Malton, and the only son of the Right Hon. Edmund

persuaded was rarely matched, amongst the sons of men. But just as he was on the point of demonstrating to the world what was so well known to me, and to a few others, it pleased the Great Dispenser, who gave to him those powers and dispositions, to determine upon some other sphere for their employment." &c. And in a letter to Dr. Hussey, he says:—"Think it is he that speaks to you from the church of Beconsfield, in which you and the Duke of Portland, and Windham, and the Comte de Coigny, and O'Connor, and the Earl of Inchiquin, and Adey, laid the purest body that ever was informed by a rational soul." &c. And in another letter, he speaks of himself as dead:—"What a host of enemies am I preparing for myself: but what have the dead to fear from enemies," &c.—Rev.

* Earl Fitzwilliam.

Burke. The irreparable loss which his country, his friends, and relations have sustained by this event is known best to those who knew him best. His talents, whether for business or speculation, were not exceeded by any which the present, or perhaps any former age could boast. In that share, unfortunately small, which fell to his lot in public affairs, the superior abilities which he manifested were acknowledged by the first characters in public life. Perhaps it was owing to their magnitude and solidity, disproportioned to the currency of the times, that they remained without further employment. The variety and extent of his erudition was great, but what distinguished him in literature was the justness, refinement, and accuracy of his taste. In society his manners were elegant, and the best judges, both at home and abroad, thought him one of the best bred men of the age. He was at the same time rigidly and severely sincere. He was of moderate stature, but of a beautiful countenance, and an elegant and graceful figure. He wanted no accomplishment of body or mind. In the discharge of all the duties of friendship, and in acts of charity and benevolence,

his exertions were without bounds. They were often secret; always, like all his other virtues, unostentatious. He had no expenses which related to himself: what he wanted from the narrowness of his means was made up from the abundance of his heart and mind; and the writer of this, who knew him long and intimately, and was himself under the most important obligations to him, could tell how many deserving objects he assisted, and some of whom he snatched from ruin by his wise counsel and indefatigable exertions. He never gave up a pursuit of this kind while it was possible to continue it. But it was in the dearer relations of nature that his mind, in which everything was beautiful and in order, shone with all its lustre. To his father and mother his affection and assiduity were such as passed all description, and all examples that the writer of this has ever seen. Here everything of self was annihilated; here he was as perfect as human nature can admit. At home and to his family he was, indeed, all in all: he lived in and for his parents, and he expired in their arms."

With the publication of these volumes the latest page is closed that will bear the illustrious name of Burke. We must look in vain for a deposit of similar treasures, though we think there are still many of his smaller and scattered writings that should be collected; and if his contributions to the *Annual Register* cannot be separated from that work they should be accurately catalogued for reference. But what is still wanted is a philosophical survey of his entire works, analysing and explaining the intent and spirit with which they were written, and exhibiting the general truths as they lie concealed under particular applications and temporary allusions. In the sagacity with which he foresaw the future, in the clearness with which he viewed the present, in the wisdom with which he read the past, the philosophical statesman stands unrivalled.* It were injurious to his fame, and it would impeach our judgment, to consider him, as he was once considered, as a party writer, or to contract his excellence within such narrow

* In his *Philosophical Essays*, p. 502, Mr. Dugald Stewart says, "*Warburton* has remarked, and in my opinion with some truth, that Burke himself never wrote so well as when he imitated Bolingbroke. If, on other occasions, he has soared higher than in his *Vindication of Natural Society*, he has certainly no where else (I speak at present merely of the style of his composition) sustained himself so long upon a steady wing. I do not, however, agree with Warburton in thinking that this implied any defect in Mr. Burke's genius, connected with that faculty of *imitation* which he so eminently possessed," &c. This observation, whether true or not, was not made by Warburton. See *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1827. Dr. Turton has justly observed, "that Mr. Stewart's literary notices are scarcely to be depended on." See his *Natural Theology*, p. 270, 275, where he has given instances; to which may be added that, in the passage above quoted, Burke does not say "*Vice* loses half its *malignity*," but "*evil*." It is a curious fact that Lord Chesterfield thought this work to be a genuine production of Lord Bolingbroke, and that *Mallet* went to Dodsley's shop purposely to disavow it. As we may not have the opportunity of referring to Mr. Burke's writings again soon, we shall be excused perhaps for quoting in this note the opinion of the same eminent phi-

limits; when the whole object of all his labours was to refer all particular events to general laws, to discover and to enforce those great and leading principles which are the true foundation of all political power and constitutional strength, and to point out the degree and form with which they may be most safely distributed, and the various influences by which they are constantly excited and thrown out of order. It was his extreme anxiety to enforce these great and leading principles in politics that acted as a drawback to the full effect of his oratorical powers, the success of which depends on keeping present interests in view. Men of business thought the meaning too abstracted, and the episodes too protracted; but these great leading principles pervaded all his writings and speeches; and to inculcate, illustrate, and enforce them seemed to be the only serious business of his life. He did not separate these from his ordinary employment; he did not, like Aristotle and Cicero, embody them in didactic treatises, and clothe them in the formal garb of philosophical argument; but he interwove them into the practical business and popular discourse of life, and as it were enforced them into the living system of social action. The events that called forth these exhibitions of mental power have passed away: but not so the records of that genius which explained their rise, watched their progress, and foretold their termination. The distinguishing mark of Burke's superiority above all his great contemporaries was that he reasoned on subjects of transient interest and temporary importance as portions only of great truths detached and separated; and he brought them back and then surveyed them as parts of the general system to which they belonged. Different parts of Burke's works will be found reflecting strong light on each other; additional experience will be seen adding its testimony to the previous deductions of his sagacious mind; and, however widely the circumference of knowledge may have increased, the radii which extend from it will always be found pointing to the same unchangeable centre of truth. But we must break off. We have said that it is too late to expect a biography of this great man worthy of the subject, since all who lived with him have died, and left their work unfinished; but he who would devote his talents and his time to the philosophical illustration of his important and various works, who would exhibit the correctness of his reasonings, explain the connexion of his principles, and show the entire consistency of his conduct, would perform a work honourable to himself and advantageous and acceptable to the public mind.

losophical critic whom we have just noticed, upon a celebrated doctrine of Mr. Burke. "I cannot help," says the writer, "taking notice of a highly *exceptionable* passage which occurs in one of Mr. Burke's later publications; a passage in which, after contrasting the polished and costly manners of the higher orders with the coarseness and vulgarity of the multitude, he remarks that, among the former, 'Vice loses half its malignity by losing half its grossness.' The fact, according to my view of things, is precisely the reverse; that the malignant contagiousness of vice is increased tenfold by every circumstance which draws a veil over, and disguises, its native depravity. On this argument volumes might be written, and I sincerely wish that a hand could be found equal to the task. At present, I must content myself with recommending it to the serious attention of moralists, as one of the most important topics of practical ethics which the actual circumstances of this part of the world point out as an object of philosophical discussion." Dugald Stewart on the Active and Moral Powers, vol. i. p. 324. This eminent philosopher does not seem to have been aware, when he invited others to the discussion of this question, that it had been considered at length, and treated in a very dispassionate and temperate discourse, by a countryman of his own. See Dr. Moore's *Journal of a Residence in France*, vol. ii. p. 474.—REV.

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WITENAGEMOT.

IT has been an interesting disquisition amongst antiquaries, whether the large body of Anglo-Saxon proprietors, well known by the name of *medeme* thegns, were possessed of legislative functions at any period preceding the Norman Conquest. Though the subject is itself obscure, as might be naturally expected, considerably more obscurity has been cast upon it by the efforts of the disquisitors themselves, contrary opinions having been entertained and advocated by men of learning and research.

In treating the question, the accomplished and penetrating Hallam only expresses a doubt, and leaves still *sub judice* the fact of the admission or exclusion of the thegns. He says, "Whether the lesser thanes or inferior proprietors of lands were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the shire-gemot, or county court, is not easily to be decided. . . . If, however, all the body of thanes or freeholders were admissible to the witenagemot, it is unlikely that the privilege should have been fully exercised."²

At the time when Mr. Hallam wrote these passages the facilities which are now enjoyed for a better comprehension of Anglo-Saxon institutions did not exist. The publication of a large amount of original remains in the Anglo-Saxon dialect, and the more accurate and critical recension of much which was previously edited, have taken place since the composition of that gentleman's great work. It is, therefore, not an improbable or a rash assertion that, with the means which we now possess of extending and substantiating our researches in the direction of our ante-Norman antiquities, the point I allude to would not have been left by him unravelled, but would have received such a correct solution as would have silenced all the doubts which have perplexed, and all errors which have misled, on the subject.

From the hesitation of Mr. Hallam we pass to the absolute and categorical

positions of Mr. Sharon Turner; but, as his opinions are so well known through the popularity of his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, a quotation of them is unnecessary, and I will only observe, that he extends the political franchise during the period which preceded the Norman Conquest to thegns generally, and even beyond them. Dr. Lappenberg, the most modern writer on the same subject, upholds a similar hypothesis to that of Mr. Turner.† He says, "There is no reason extant for doubting that every thane had the right of appearing and voting in the witenagemot not only of his shire, but of the whole kingdom, whenever any weighty matters of general interest were in agitation, without, however, being bound to personal attendance, the absent being considered as tacitly assenting to the resolutions of those who were present."

The German doctor obviously assumes as the basis of his proof an analogy which never existed between the two witenagemots, for they were undoubtedly derived from different Germanic councils, which on the occupation of Britain were introduced by the invaders, and were by them applied in their new country to the distinct purposes for which these institutes had been originally ordained. The one retained its ancient Teutonic officer, the ealdorman, while the other submitted to the more energetic presidency and participation of the king,—the fountain as well as the pinnacle of feudality, considered as a system. Dr. Lappenberg would appear to restrict the presence of his thegns to those councils only where weighty matters of general interest were in agitation; but what other subjects than these could claim the attention of an assemblage of witan? Or, if the quotation can bear the meaning, that the *medeme* thegn, although he was not summoned or expected to attend the customary half-yearly meetings of the witan, could and did attend those of an un-

* View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, vol. ii. p. 69.

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† History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Translated by B. Thorpe, Esq., vol. ii. p. 317.

usual nature,* I will ask, not what proof can be produced for this assertion (and our author produces none), but whether it is probable that the man who had not the ordinary and limited right could possess and exercise the extraordinary and unlimited privilege?

I have made these preliminary remarks in order merely to point out the insufficiency of the information which the references contain, to elucidate satisfactorily the point under consideration. Unless freedom of inquiry, unbiassed by any other regard than that which is due to truth and evidence, were the boast as it is the right of literature, it might be held presumptuous to offer an opinion formed without dependence upon the authorities I have quoted; but I believe that, from the collective information now made accessible to all by publication, it will not be difficult to strike out a speculation which shall have a fairer semblance of truth than the opinions of the authors I have referred to.

In the first place, it may be laid down as a secure position that in the father-land of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors every freeman enjoyed the right of assisting at the councils of the nation of which he was a member. But the Anglo-Saxon, in the possession of the new country which he had won, was a different person from the Anglo-Saxon in the country which he had relinquished. The comparative position of the individual in the one or the other land, and the influence of that position upon his character, are not adverted to, or, perhaps, understood by the before-mentioned authors. This neglect of a fact which is the primal condition under which all that relates to men and matters in the Anglo-Saxon period is explicable, could not fail of causing their speculations to fall wide of the mark to which they were directed.

* It is no proof of this assertion of Dr. Lappenberg that the ordinary thegns appear to have assisted at certain witenagemots, which assembled during the interregnum which intervened between the death of one king and the inauguration of another, for the sole and specific purpose of electing a successor, as these meetings were evidently tumultuary, and summoned by no other authority than the *vox populi*, or what was considered to be such. See *post*.

Out of this changed position of the Anglo-Saxon there arose a development, one of those superficially surprising, but to the reflective inquirer strictly logical, modifications which most institutions of any importance undergo,—one of those silent revolutions which few perceive until they are complete, which, even when it may be impossible to place them in the rank of social ameliorations, are at least free from the horror and injustice that hasty and crude subversions of existing institutions, though disguised by a fair name, and distinguished by a flattering appeal to human hopes, have invariably carried in their train. What this development was, and in what manner it acted upon the political constitution, it is for us now to trace.

On fixing our regards upon the general social position which was assigned to the German invaders by the operation of the Conquest, we find that, on the first violence of the latter passing away, the stendier and more permanent condition of political mastery over the subject natives succeeded, producing in the result an important modification of the Germanic constitution.†

After the Anglo-Saxon occupation of Britain the same Germanic institutions became aristocratic in that country by the accident of their importation, not because their essential nature was either limited or unpopular, but through the fact that the conquerors were comparatively few in number, and had no alternative but to retain the power which they had acquired. Their philosophy did not extend to the surrender of the fruits of their martial labour to those very persons whom their victories had enslaved. They were free people, but they had the wisdom befitting their position, and kept their freedom for their own exclusive use. The popular

† I consider it an indubitable fact, that the Anglo-Saxons (properly so called) subdued, without exterminating, the Belgic or Teutonic race, then as now, through their descendants, the inhabitants of the greatest part of Britain. The Cymry had been expelled from their seats by these Belgæ. Vide some papers headed, "Some Remarks on a neglected Fact in British History," which have appeared at various times in this Magazine.

element is entirely absent from the general constitution, and perfect freedom belongs to the conquerors alone. But out of this immediate and obvious consequence of the subjugation there grew another consequence which could not have been easily contemplated at the time. When a limitation of civil rights was familiarized to the superior caste in the persons of their subjects, it is consonant with the great mental principle of association that such a circumstance should react upon the ideas and habits of the descendants of the conquerors themselves, and thus reduce the alien privileges into a narrower and more exclusive circle.

We are thus led to consider the question which here arises, viz. how a minute section of the *aristoi* of Anglo-Saxon England attained the exclusive political rule of the country. In considering the truth or probability of this point, it is of the chiefest importance, first, to give the attention to the fact that, besides the general circumstance before alluded to, which regarded all the institutions imported into Britain by the Germans, there was another one also which must have materially affected the constitution of the witenagemot; a new and permanent power had arisen in the state, when royalty established itself, and this revolution soon brought forth the mighty changes which it carried in its bosom.*

The king was not merely the highest military commander, but he became a legislator also.† His consent was given to the enactment of a law, as his authority was afforded to its practical enforcement. A consequence of the influence of royalty in this assembly was the introduction of the feudal element into its fabric. When this element had strengthened itself into a system, (which so far as pure vassalage is concerned it very soon did,) ‡

it was inconsistent with the principles of that system to admit within the limits of the gemot any member save the king's vassals, for feodality would itself furnish the nation with a species of representation comprehending, *gradatim*, all persons within its circle.

The king himself in his origin being appointed to preside *cum vite necisque potestate* over the councils of the people assembled in *expeditione*, was little else than the warrior, § and being such it is impossible to separate his *comites* from him, for we know from Tacitus that it was their number and importance which recommended the election of a military leader. ||

When therefore the official dignity of their lord was prolonged to the term of his life, their own relation towards him and its attendant duties were prolonged also, and the royal vassals thus permanently participating in the councils of the nation, established in their own person a new order of nobility.

We have in this a further form of aristocracy springing up amongst the aristocrats themselves. For, after the subjugation of Britain, the government of the country still remained on the war footing, and, as the conduct of an expedition was in the hands of the *dux* and his *comites*, so the control over the affairs of the nation during the period of peace was retained by the same persons. The constitution of the witenagemot therefore, from its commencement, admitted feodality as an element into its composition. Though free Germans may have attended its session, it was still an assembly of a lord and his men—of the king and his vassals; and the latter were permanent attendants at it, while the others first compromised by disuse, and then wholly lost, a right which, for causes I am about to mention, had become distasteful to them.

The causes which led to this consummation may, without much stretch of theorising, be thus described:—The

* Vide a paper inserted in this Magazine (vol. XXI. p. 473.) headed, "On the Development of the Ealdordom."

† Vide the Preamble to Edgar's Laws. "This is seo gerædnyse the Eadgar cyng mid his witengetheshte gæred." Also,

Cnut's laws in the chapter "de harum legum violatore,"—"and se the thas laga wyrde the se cyning hæfth nu tha eallon mannan forgesen," &c.

‡ Vide a paper inserted in this Ma-

gazine (vol. XXII. p. 361) headed, "On the Feodality of the Anglo-Saxons."

§ Caesar de Bello Gallico, c. 23.

|| Tacit. de M. G. c. 13. "Et ipsa plerumque famâ (i. e. si numero et virtute comitatus emineat) bella profligant."

German, after the Conquest, was converted into an allodial, a possessor of an extensive and private estate. This afforded an occupation to his mind and feelings to which they were before unaccustomed, for the allodia in the German father-land may be safely stated to have been restricted to the meanest proportions, and the bulk of the territory was the land of the tribe, subjected to the temporary holding of the occupant under a fiscal or national grant. With such a fleeting property, which could only supply the barest necessities, improvement of the soil and accumulation of its profits were impracticable. The indifference which it engendered allowed to all men full leisure for an active interference in the national transactions. But the state of things was entirely changed when the broad acres and fertile meadows of Britain, cultivated under the discipline which Cato and Columella had taught, yielded their wealthy products to satiate the wants and gratify the growing luxury of the new masters of the land. An order of interests, till then unknown, claimed a share in the thoughts of the conquerors, and obtained it.

The *geban* for the meeting of the *witan* might now go forth, but the thegns whom it summoned, engrossed by their own more intimate and dearer concerns, neglected the political franchise, and were absent from the *mal*. This would occasion no obstacle to the completion of public affairs; the king, who was there, was not alone. His own vassals had answered the call and assembled around their lord. The absence of the others was not missed, for that portion of the *nation* which was present performed the functions of all.

Such facts continued to occur until the constant and habitual disuse of their right by the allodiaries resulted in the surrender of all political control into the hands of the king and his *comites*, and the exclusion of the ordinary thegn was legalised and established.*

* The ealdormen assisted at the *gemot*, for they were king's thegns. (C. S. A.D. 897.) The bishops also were present thereat after the conversion of the nation.

When once the king and his thegns were in the exclusive possession of the political government of the country, in whatever manner they may have obtained it, no efforts short of rebellion could reinstate the unprivileged thegns. The futility of such an attempt, added to the force of the reasoning which originally influenced their ancestors or themselves, would reconcile them to the loss of their civic privileges. Nothing is more evident in the history of semi-barbarian or semi-civilised nations than the impracticability of recovering a lost right by any other course than that of tumult or bloodshed. But no such course was chosen by the English thegns. The *witenagemot*, therefore, became feudal in its integrity, not by an intentional change of its constitution, but because the thegns, who were not under the commendation of the king, declined to attend it.

The lukewarmness of the Germans on the subject of another important civil right is traceable even with historical accuracy and exactitude, and affords the strongest presumption in favour of the view which has been advanced. Not many generations had passed, both in France and England, before the Germanic aristocrats found their judicial attendance at the county court onerous and distasteful, although its object was the discussion and deliberation of matters which concerned the general interests of their class. In the German father-land all freemen had assisted at the trials, and participated in the adjudication of the affairs of the

But they in like manner received their nomination from the crown, and on that ground they attended, although there were other and higher reasons for such attendance. (Tacit. de Morib. Germ. c. 11.) "Silentium per sacerdotes, quibus tum et coercendi jus, est imperatur." (Hallam's View of the State of Europe in the Middle Ages, vol. II. p. 137.) The earliest and, at the same time, a contemporary authority on the subject of the *witenagemot* is contained in a passage of the laws of Æthelbert of Kent, "Gif se cyning his leode to him gehateth," &c. The king's leode or men, his leudes or antrustions, are alone mentioned, and the construction of the text cannot go beyond them.

gau. The thegns of the shire left the judicial business to the scabini, or elected judges, whose number was defined and circumscribed.*

We have here a parallel circumstance, which illustrates what reason shows must have occurred in reference to the witenagemot, and the analogy between the two facts cannot be mistaken. The cause of each change is the same, as the *animus* which prompted one dereliction excited the other also.

That this is a true representation of the case, and that the right to vote in the witenagemot was not an appurtenance to the dignity of every thegn in the historic times, may be further demonstrated by facts derived from the Anglo-Saxon laws and annals.

The medeme thegn was tried by his fellow thegns, the scabini of the county. The king's thegn was amenable only to the judgment of the witenagemot, and the ordinary tribunal of the shire was forbidden to decide on any interest which concerned the king's thegn.† The reason is clear; the judges of the county court were his inferiors; they were medeme thegns. On the other side, the members of the witenagemot were his peers, they were king's thegns. The trials of Harold and Godwin by witenagemots of Edward the Confessor illustrate the principle, and are familiar to every reader.

The existence of feodality being confessed, such a monstrous contradiction to its principles cannot for a moment be conceived as that the thegns of either of those eorls—ministers sworn to aid and relieve their chief through every emergency—could in conjunction with the body of royal vassals convent their liege, at the instance of the king, for whom in their commendation to their own lord they had reserved no fealty.

A vassal was powerless to defend an injured relation against the onslaught of his lord; and the ties of kindred were weak before the obligation of vassalage. He could stand in no other relation towards his lord than that of an attached dependant or minister.

Again, nothing strikes us more than the diversity of places at which the gemots are held, now at Gloucester, and shortly after at London.‡ Can we suppose that the general body of freeholders went trooping after the king, neglecting their own private affairs, which were most at their heart, to try a turbulent eorl of whose following they were not, or a French bishop whose name they could not echo with accuracy? It seems impossible that such should have been the case. With regard to his own men, the king possessed an authority which they could not withstand, and they attended his summons as the witan of the nation.

But, on other grounds, no true generality could belong to the witenagemot. It was wholly inconsistent with the principles of the age, which turned upon the representation which feodality gave, where the highest was presumed to be an exponent of the interests of the lowest. That such a quality as generality was predicted of that council, was owing only to a reminiscence of a Germanic custom, and to that habit of the mind by which an attribute will remain associated with the name of an object long after the integrity of the idea which subserved it has been separated or lost. In France the same circumstance is equally observable; and, as the historians of that country have not been blinded by the illusion which has prevailed in England, that there never has been a defeasance of popular liberty in that country, they as frankly admit as they have been logically convinced that the general assemblies of the Gallo-Frankish nation were not general.

The brilliant and comprehensive M. Michelet says,§ "The general assembly of the nation met regularly twice a year to deliberate, the eccle-

* The reluctance is illustrated in Athelstan's Laws, C, "be thon the gemot forsitte." See also Savigny's Geschichte, vol. i. c. 4, § 72, and Michelet's Histoire de la France, liv. ii. ch. 2.

† Ethelred's Laws. "And nan man nage nane soene ofercynges thegen buton cyng sylf." This is evidently not an enactment of the time, but the declaration of an existent law. Continental usage also shows it to have been of earlier date.

‡ See the quotations from the Saxon Chronicle in the subsequent notes.

§ Histoire de la France, liv. ii. c. 2.

siastics on one side, the laymen on the other, on matters proposed to them by the king. * * * * Nevertheless, it was evident that the general assemblies were not general. We cannot suppose that the missi, the counts and the bishops, ran twice a year after the Emperor (Charlemagne) in the distant expeditions whence he dates his capitularies, and that these legislators took horse and galloped about all their lives from the Ebro to the Elbe, now crossing the Alps and now the Pyrenees. Still less can we suppose that the people did so. In the swamps of Saxony and in the marshes of Spain, Italy, and Bavaria, there were none but vanquished or hostile populations. If the word people be not here a fallacy, it signifies the army, or else some persons of note who followed the grandees, bishops, &c., and represented the great nation of the Franks, as the thirty lictors in Rome represented the thirty curie in the comitia curiata.*

The example of the scyrgemot has been invoked to show that the medeme thegn, as he exercised judicial rights, must have possessed those of the legislator also. There is, however, no analogy between the two assemblies, and the right to assist at the one cannot presume, for it certainly did not confer, the privilege of a membership in the other. A consideration of the real nature of the scyrgemot will afford the best confutation of the assertion I have referred to.

In the *Mores Germanorum* Tacitus makes no discrimination between the various *concilia* of the Germans, but describes them under one head, which is comprehensive enough to take in the ordinary meeting of the single hundred and *pagus*, or the extraordinary as-

sembly of all the *pagi* of a nation convened for warlike purposes.†

Both these assemblies were incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon constitution. We find there the gemot of all the *witan*, or what is more commonly understood by the expression witenagemot; and we also find the gemot of the *scyrwitan*, or county court. The former gemot is presided over by the king, the permanent *dux*, and the *communis magistratus*, while the other remains under the authority of its ancient officer, the ealdorman. Between these two assemblies there exists an irreconcilable discrepancy which prevents our drawing any deduction from the one which can be applicable to the other. This discrepancy is the presence of feodality in the witenagemot and its absence in the scyrgemot.

In regard to the subjects upon which the witenagemot deliberated it may be mentioned, that the transactions of these councils had reference to legislation,‡ the international con-

† De Morib. Germ. c. 11. "Coeunt nisi quod fortuitum et subitum inciderit, certis diebus cum aut inchoatur luna aut impletur; nam agendis rebus hoc auspiciatissimum initium credunt," &c.

‡ In the preamble to the laws of Wihtried, king of Kent, it is stated, "Tha eadigan fundon mid ealra gemedum thas domas," &c. Alfred selected the best of the laws of Offa of Mercia and Ethelbyrht of Kent, and presented the code to all his *witan*, who approved of it. ("Ic tha Ælfred Westsæxna cyning eallum minum witum thæs geowde and hy tha cwæthon thæt him thæt licode eallum wel to healdenne.") The three great councils of Athelstan are all legislative. Edgar and his *witan* consult upon the subject of a pestilence (*feor cwealm*) which had devastated the country, and provide a legislative remedy for the evil of a most singular character, viz. a provision for racking rents. This is evidently the same pestilence which the Chronicle alludes to under the year 976, ("her was so micla hungor on Angelcynn.") The same Chronicle, however, fixes Edgar's death in A.D. 975. As there is no mention of any other national disaster of such a nature, we shall be right in identifying the famine of the Chronicle and the pestilence of the *gewrit* of Edgar as an event in the last year of that monarch's reign.

* The *witan* who sanctioned the treaty between Alfred and Guthrun were the army (C. S. A.D. 878, and Asser); for the transaction must have been completed on the spot, and immediately after the baptism of the royal Dane. If this be a right view, the witenagemot on its constitution was anything but general, for, in addition to the "little troop" (the few soldiers and vassals of Asser) with whom the king had lurked, the fyrd of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and part of Hampshire only was present, and six counties of Wessex would remain unrepresented. Rim. Dun. p. 48.

cerns of war and peace,* the levy of tributes, the preparations of war,† the trial and outlawry of feudal lords,‡ their reconciliation with royalty, and the legal reinstatement of themselves and followers.§

There is, however, an important exception to the order by which the witenagemots were regulated, which must not be passed over.¶ The exception to which I allude is a relax-

* The terms of the treaty of Alfred and Guthrum were ratified by the witan (*ealles angelcymes witan.*) See *Fœdus*.

† S. C. A.D. 992. The king and "*ealle his witan*" determine on the measures necessary for the shipfyrd, *ibid.* A.D. 994; in 1002 on the payment of gafol to the Danes, and in A.D. 1052 on a shipfyrd.

‡ *Ibid.* A.D. 1048. "*Tha sende se cyng æfter eallon his witan and bead heom cuman to Gleaweceastre neh æfter Se'a Maria messan,*" &c. (*for the impeachment of Godwin.*) In the same year "*Tha gerædde se cyning and his witan thæt man sceolde oðre sythan habban ealra gewitena gemot on Lundene to hærfestes emnihte,*" &c. (*for the outlawry of Sweegen, Godwin, and Harold.*) A.D. 1055, at a witenagemot holden a week before Midlent, Ælfgar eorl was convicted of treason and outlawed. This was as old as the days of Tacitus (*De M. G. c. 12*). "*Licet apud concilium accusare quoque et discerni capitis intendere.*"

§ S. C. A.D. 1052. "*Tha cwaeth man micel gemot withutan Lundene, and ealle tha eorlas and tha betstan men the wæron on thison lande, wæron onthæm gemote. Thær bær Godwineorl up his mæl and betesalde him thær mid Eadward cyng his hlaford and mid ealle landleodan thæt he wæs unscyldig thæs the him geled wæs, and on Harold his sunn and ealle his bearn,*" &c. Godwin and Harold, with their followers, and also the queen, were reinstated by the king. At the same gemot Archbishop Robert, and "all the Frænchen," were outlawed.

¶ There is also a fundamental difference between the occasional meeting of witan to authorise or confirm a fiscal grant, or to assist at the hearing of appeals, and the stated gemot of *all the witan* assembling at the two determinate periods of the year. The former in some sort resembles the privy councils of later times. The doctrine of a committee was, however, well known to the ancient Germans. "*De minoribus rebus principes consultant de majoribus omnes.*" (*Tacit. de M. G. c. 11.*) In Kemble's *Diplomata*, vol. I. A.D. 675, a charter of Oswine of Kent purports to

ation of the close nature of the constitution of the gemot, and upon a subject not included in the general summary which I have given.

When an interreign had succeeded the death of a king—for in the early periods the politic maxim "*le mort saisit le vif*" was unknown—the witan who met to elect ¶ a new king were the whole Anglo-Saxon nation, and composed an assembly of thegns of each grade. It was a revival of the Teutonic *concilium* in its antique freedom.

The feudal bond which united the dead king and his vassals, and had formed a barrier between them and the unpromoted gentlemen of the land, was dissolved, and in dignity all thegns became the same, and met on terms of equality. As soon, however, as the inauguration of the monarch had taken place, his honours were diffused and his vassalage adopted. The medeme thegns relapsed into their former political dependence, and the new king and his *comites* held the helm of the state.

In reading the foregoing observations it cannot be otherwise than gra-

be executed "*in præsentiâ principum meorum qui ad præsens habere possunt.*" There is no *geben* here.

¶ C. S. A.D. 1015. "*And tha æfter his (Æthelred's) ende ealle tha witan the on Lundene wæron, and se burhwaru gecuron Eadmund to cyninge.*" *Ibid.* A.D. 1036. "*And sona æfter his (Cnut's) forsithe wæs ealra witenra gemot on Oxnaforda and Leofric eorl and mæst ealle tha thegenas benorthan Temese and tha lithsmen on Lundene gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Englelandes him.*" *Ibid.* A.D. 1041. "*And ær than he (Harthacnut) bebyrged wære, eall fole geccas Eadward to cyngne on Lundene.*" I should observe that expressions like the foregoing do not occur in the older and more truly Anglo-Saxonic period, but the simple words "*feng to,*" or "*succeeded,*" are found in their stead. (See C. S. A.D. 901, 941, 946, 978.) These tumultuary elections, if they may be considered as confined to the later and troublous ages of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, would indicate a return to lawlessness rather than an exertion, however rare or extraordinary, of constitutional power. In ancient Germany the princes of the land were undoubtedly elected by the general voice of the freemen. "*Eligantur in eisdem conciliis et principes, qui jura per pagos vicosque reddant.*"

tifying to the admirer of the old Germanic freedom to find that the event we have been considering arose not from the violence of fellow-citizens, but from the natural and more permanent force which an absolute change of position brought into play upon the social life and relations of the invaders. In that tacit surrender of the right to legislate and govern, the medeme thegns did no more than accommodate themselves to the circumstances which new times and new events had produced. The personal attendance of their class was impracticable, and they therefore fell back upon the only mode of representation which was then conceived—the representation which feodality gave; and

the assembly of the king's thegns thus, in law and in theory, became the meeting of the integral German nation.

Whatever may be the difference in respect of comparative liberty, the witenagemot is undoubtedly the descendant of the *concilium* which Tacitus has described,—its shrunken and diminished, but still real and genuine issue. It performs the same functions, and is applied to the same purposes, and no other council of a more general nature or fabric can be traced to dispute or invalidate its identity; and, finally, it still preserves a tradition of its former character, for, in name at least, it boasts to be general—to be a gemot of all the witan.

Doctors' Commons.

H. C. C.

ON THE ANCIENT BRITISH STATES THAT SUBMITTED TO CÆSAR.

THE situation of those nations or states of the ancient Britons which submitted to Cæsar, on his second invasion of this island, has never been satisfactorily explained, although that could have been done by our more modern antiquaries, had they not conceived unreasonable prejudices against Richard of Cirencester's work on ancient Britain. Before the discovery of that work much obscurity of necessity prevailed in Cæsar's account, but which can now be removed, and this very important subject, in reference to the ancient history of this country, elucidated, and the accuracy of both Cæsar and Richard very far demonstrated.

Camden, and after him Horsley, as they had not the advantage of the above-mentioned authority, were naturally much abroad upon this point, and therefore it cannot be at all desirable to investigate or even to advert to their several opinions upon it.

Cæsar says, that the Trinobantes surrendered themselves to him, and by their example the Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, and the Cassii likewise yielded themselves to him. We may infer that the Cantii made no formal submission to Cæsar; but theirs being the country in which he landed, through which he marched, and in which he had some conflicts, we may fairly presume that it was regarded by him as in some measure subdued, or awed by what had passed, and by the

force he had left in the naval camp formed by him on that coast.

The Trinobantes were separated from Kent by the River Thames, and are described by Richard as having not only entered into alliance with the Romans, but as having resigned to them Londinium, their metropolis, and Camalodunum, near the sea. We may therefore safely conclude that the present counties of Middlesex and Essex were the territory of the Trinobantes.

The Cenimagni were undoubtedly the Cenomanni of Richard, and are described by him as one of the two tribes of the Iceni, a famous people, and as dwelling towards the Trinobantes and Cassii, and bordering on the ocean towards the east. Thus the Cenimagni of Cæsar may undoubtedly be taken for the southern part of the Iceni of Richard, and as inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. In short, they were it seems the whole Iceni of Ptolemy, who describes the remaining part of Richard's Iceni as the Coritani; and in fact this accords with the latter's account of the Iceni, as he says they were divided into two tribes, viz. the Cenomanni and the Coitanni.

The Segontiaci were the people of a very small state, which seems to have been the lower or southern part of a portion of that tract now known as Hampshire and Berkshire, but including only the northern part of the

former county. They were doubtless included in Ptolemy's Belgæ.

It may, I think, be taken for granted that the Ancalites of Cæsar were the Attrebatæ of Ptolemy and of Richard. The error may have arisen from a misunderstanding by Cæsar, or from his copyists. The Attrebatæ were the inhabitants of another very small state, which appears to have consisted of the northern part of the above last-mentioned tract, and adjoined to and laid on the southern side of the Thames, and on the northern side of the Segontiaci, probably the whole or the principal part of Berkshire. Richard's map serves to show the positions, relatively, of the Segontiaci and Attrebatæ.

The Bibroci were the same people as Ptolemy's Regni; and they inhabited what is now Surrey and Sussex. Richard, erroneously, I think, calls them Rhemi. One of their chief towns being called Regnum and Regentium (even by himself) is some evidence of his mistake. He says they were next to the Cantii; and were separated from them by the river Lemanus. This river is now called the Rother, and is still the boundary between Kent and Sussex. The name of Lemanus may be a corruption of the Roman Limes (Gen. Linitis), a border, a boundary. The Britons and the Romans had, it can be shewn, different names for the same river.

The Cassi have, indisputably, been taken for the ancient inhabitants of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and

Bedfordshire. Richard says they were the Catieuchlani of Ptolemy; and he mentions that Cæsar, on his second invasion, had the severest conflicts with their renowned chief Cassibellinus, to whom many people were tributary.

By thus explaining Cæsar we plainly show, as undoubtedly the fact was, that the states or people who submitted to him adjoined each other, and formed together a considerable part of the island, and such part as, in all probability, from its relative situation to the part invaded and marched through, would submit.

It is extraordinary that Hume should assert, in his History of England, that Claudius received the submission of several British states—the Cantii, Attrebatæ, Regni, and Trinobantes; who, he adds, inhabited the south-east part of the island. I am not aware of any authority that Hume could have for saying this; and, if he did not gratuitously advance it, he must have confounded Cæsar's account of the submission to him, above observed upon, with the subsequent conquest under Claudius. This is an instance of inexcusable assumption or inattention on the part of this celebrated historian, in his very laconic, and, it may be added, imperfect account of the invasions by the Romans of this island, and of their dominion over it; but it is not a solitary example of his inaccuracy in detailing events of the earlier ages.*

J. P.

ON THE BUILDER OF THE THIRD PYRAMID.

WHILE questions of real historic interest are to be tried upon broad and philosophic grounds, those questions which are merely of antiquarian importance rest too often upon minute and technical points. Such unfortunately is the inquiry respecting the builder of the third pyramid in the neighbourhood of Memphis.

1. Manetho tells us that Queen Nitocris, the last of the independent sovereigns of Memphis, built the third pyramid. He says that she reigned there twelve years, and was handsome among women and brave among men.

2. Eratosthenes, on the other hand, says, that Queen Nitocris was the

twenty-second sovereign of Thebes. He translates her name "Athena [or Neith] the victorious," and says she governed the kingdom in the name of her husband. We shall hereafter see that there are reasons for thinking this Queen of Thebes the same person as the Queen of Memphis mentioned by Manetho; but first we must compare what we are told by Eratosthenes

* It has been observed that Hume's Account of the Anglo-Saxon Period is very superficial; and it has been accounted for by saying (with what truth I know not) that he was paid for it before he wrote it! In fact, inaccuracies do exist in that account.

with the hieroglyphical inscriptions on the monuments.

3. On the lofty obelisk in the courtyard of the great temple at Karnak, and again on the temple at Dahr el Bahree at the foot of the Libyan hills, in the same neighbourhood, we find the name of a sovereign carved thus.



The figure that accompanies this name is clothed like a man, and has a beard, but the titles and adjectives have feminine terminations. This proves that it is the name of a queen, for no king would call himself a woman; but a warlike queen may have boasted of her manly qualities. The second name may be read Amun-Neith-Thor. But many Egyptian names spelt by the Greeks prove that Th and Ch were pronounced nearly alike by the Egyptians; or rather that they had a guttural sound, which was written sometimes Th and sometimes Ch by the Greeks, who had no such sound. So the Punic name of Carthage was written by the Romans Carthago, and by the Greeks *Καρχηδών*. The Hebrew words Mether and Bethon were by the Egyptians written Mechir and Pachon in the names of the months; and other well known instances might be given. So in this queen's name one of the characters which is usually a Th is to be read as a Ch; and the name becomes Amun-Neith-Chro, or Amun Neith, the victorious, as Eratosthenes translates it, since *cuvo* is the Coptic for victorious. This queen's name sometimes accompanies that of Thothmosis II. and sometimes that of Thothmosis III. and she seems to have been the wife of the former, and regent of Thebes during the minority of the latter. So far the Theban monuments agree with Eratosthenes, and both seem to differ with the passage before quoted from Manetho, who says she was Queen of Memphis.

4. Herodotus says, that according to some authorities the third pyramid was built by a woman, and, according to others, by King Mycerinus. One of these accounts agrees with that of Manetho; but the second seems to contradict him.

5. Latterly, however, Colonel Vyse has opened this pyramid, and within it he found a mummy case bearing the following hieroglyphical name, being Ra—m—k, or, placing the Ra last, as is always the case in these names, M—k—ra, or Mycera, the very name which Herodotus gives to the builder.

If we now return to the Theban names of Queen Nitocris, we shall see that this is only another mode of writing her first name, as the sitting figure is the goddess of truth, and has the force of "Mei." Thus this sovereign's full name at Thebes is Mycera Amun Neithchro, called by Herodotus, Mycerinus, and by Manetho and Eratosthenes Nitocris; and while modern travellers, on examining the Theban monuments, are doubtful whether it is the name of a king or a queen, they are only puzzled by those very peculiarities in the inscriptions which had before puzzled the priests with whom Herodotus was conversing.

Thus by a comparison of these five authorities, two inscriptions and three authors, we see that they all agree. The third pyramid was built by a sovereign that bore both names, Mycerinus and Nitocris; and Nitocris was queen both of Memphis and Thebes, the former by descent and the latter by marriage. This inquiry also helps to prove that Manetho's dynasties are in some instances contemporary. As Nitocris was the last of the independent Memphite sovereigns, and lived at the same time as Thothmosis II., her predecessors were all reigning during the reigns of Manetho's kings of Thebes; and of course one of them helped Amosis to expel the last of the Phœnician shepherd kings. This is a great step towards settling the chronology of the history of Egypt.

SAMUEL SHARPE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. V.

Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, K.G. Vice-Chamberlain and Lord Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth. Including his Correspondence with the Queen and other distinguished persons. By SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, G.C.M.G. 8vo. Lond.

THIS large title-page seems to describe a work of a different kind to those which have hitherto been noticed in this series of articles, but, like many other title-pages, it is written in Booksellers' English, a language of most capacious words. "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton" means, being translated into the phraseology of ordinary men, "A Collection of 298 Letters printed from a MS. volume termed 'Sir Christopher Hatton's Letter Book,' which formerly belonged to Mr. Upeott, and is now Additional MS. 15,891 in the British Museum; of which Letters about 215 were written to Sir Christopher Hatton, and 10 by him; together with 44 Letters written by Sir Christopher Hatton derived from other sources."

This account of the book at once brings it within our limits, and we are pleased that it does so, for it is a good book, although over-hastily edited, one that we are glad to see, and of which we are able to speak favourably—the title-page excepted.

The Letter Book, upon which the work is founded, was kept by a Mr. Samuel Cox, a clerk or secretary to Sir Christopher Hatton, and, according to its title, which is not written in Booksellers' English, was begun when Sir Christopher held the office of Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen. It was intended to contain copies of letters received by him "from sundry parsons," and was kept for Sir Christopher's use, but in process of time the plan of the book was a little enlarged by the admission of 10 letters of Sir Christopher's, about 30 of Mr. Samuel Cox's, and 40 of other people not addressed to Sir Christopher. After Sir Christopher's death the Letter Book remained in Cox's possession, and was used for recording a few of his own subsequent letters, and some state papers of the reign of James I. The whole Letter Book is here printed, and the 10 letters from

Sir Christopher which it contains, with the 44 derived from other sources, comprise all the letters of "the dancing Chancellor" (as Lord Campbell terms him), which Sir Harris Nicolas has found.

They are comparatively few in number, but it is upon their character, or rather upon the character of a few of them, that the book will principally depend for its popularity, inasmuch as they relate to the very interesting and important question of the terms upon which Hatton stood towards Elizabeth herself. This question was raised some years ago by Sir Harris Nicolas in his edition of Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody* (2 vols. 8vo. 1826). He there printed a letter from Edward, afterwards Sir Edward Dyer, some passages of which were thought by Sir Harris to point to an intimacy between Hatton and his sovereign "of very damning import to the fame of the 'virgin queen.'" That letter, and Sir Harris's observations upon it, have not received quite so much attention from subsequent writers as they deserved; but the question is here brought forward again, in a way, and with additional information, which renders it impossible for any future historian to pass it over. Here are eight letters from Hatton to the queen, all couched in terms of strong, and several of them of ardent affection. Whether they express the warmth of Platonic regard, or of an attachment of another character, is the question.

The first of these letters is without address or superscription, save three marks in form like the Greek capital letter *Delta*, arranged in horizontal line, with, underneath them, a particular flourish something similar to that with which Hatton's ordinary signature is concluded. This letter was written whilst Hatton was suffering under the queen's displeasure, being charged with "unthankfulness, covetousness, and ambition." He defends himself skilfully and forcibly,

professing love to her person and service, but not in terms which were unusual amongst her courtiers. By itself that letter would have excited no suspicion. It is without date, but, from some allusions it contains to public affairs, is assigned by Sir Harris Nicolas to 1573.

The second letter is dated in "1573 June." Hatton had been ill, and had gone to Spa for the recovery of his health. This letter was written upon the road after an absence of two days, and immediately upon the receipt of "gracious letters" from the queen. This is a letter of ardent affection.

"No death, no, not hell, no fear of death, shall ever win of me my consent so far to wrong myself again as to be absent from you one day. God grant my return, I will perform this vow. I lack that I live by. The more I find this lack, the further I go from you. . . . The great wisdom I find in your letters with your country councils are very notable, but the last word is worth the bible. Truth, truth, truth. Ever may it dwell in you. I will ever deserve it. My spirit and soul (I feel) agreeth with my body and life, that to serve you is a heaven, but to lack you is more than hell's torment unto them. My heart is full of woe. Pardon (for God's sake) my tedious writing. It doth much diminish (for the time) my great griefs. I will wash away the faults of these letters with the drops from your poor Lydds, and so inclose them. Would God I were with you but for one hour. My wits are overwrought with thoughts. I find myself amazed. Bear with me, my most dear sweet lady. Passion overcometh me. I can write no more. Love me, for I love you. God, I beseech thee, witness the same on the behalf of thy poor servant." (pp. 25, 26.)

This letter reveals that the nickname or term of kindness and familiarity which Elizabeth applied to Hatton was that of "Her Lids," that is, her eye-lids, probably from some peculiarity in his eye-lids. In other parts of the volume we find that she termed him "Her Sheep," and "Her Bell-wether." In like manner his rival Oxford was "The Boar," Burghley was "Her Spirit," and some other person about the court "Her Young Turk."

The third letter is without address or superscription, but is dated 17 June, 1573. The following is the

principal passage to our present purpose :—

"Live for ever, most excellent creature; and love some man, to shew yourself thankful for God's high labour in you. I am too far off to hear your answer to this salutation; I know it would be full of virtue and great wisdom, but I fear for some part thereof I would have but small thanks." (p. 27.)

The fourth letter is without date, but was written during Hatton's illness, and, therefore, probably in July or August, 1573. It has the *Delta* superscription. The following is an extract :—

"It might glad you (I speak without presumption,) that you live so dearly loved with all sincerity of heart and singleness of choice. I love yourself. I cannot lack you. I am taught to prove it by the wish and desire I find to be with you. Believe it, most gracious lady, there is no *illud mitius*, you are the true felicity that in this world I know or find. God bless you for ever." (p. 28.)

The fifth letter, dated 10 August, 1573, has the *Delta* superscription. It would seem that in a previous letter to Hatton the queen had uttered some prayer or aspiration for his recovery. He answers,—

"Full sweet will such a life be, that by so noble a sweet creature is with so glad and kind devotion at the Almighty's hands. God grant it you. Not for myself I ask it; but that your everlasting bondman, with pure love and careful diligent faith, may everlastingly serve you. God grant him grace to give you as small trouble as you give him most inestimable great cause of the contrary." (p. 29.)

A lapse of seven years occurred between the fifth and sixth letters. The latter is dated on a Wednesday in September, 1580, is addressed "To the Queen's Most Royal Majesty," and is superscribed by two *Deltas* instead of three, and without the Hatton flourish. It is very fulsome and ridiculous, but is clearly written as by a subject to a sovereign, and not as if by a romantic lover to an equally romantic mistress.

The seventh letter, dated 19 September, 1580, and addressed and superscribed like the last, contains the following passage. The "great cause" is thought by Sir Harris Nicolas to be

the proposed marriage with the Duke of Anjou, which Hatton is said to have favoured.

"I find the gracious sign of your letters of most joyful signification, and the abbreviation of delays will breed a much more delightful hope in that great cause. Against love and ambition your highness hath holden a long war; they are the violent affections that encumber the hearts of men; but now, my most dear sovereign, it is more than time to yield, or else this love will leave you in war and disquietness of yourself and estate, and the ambition of the world will be maliciously bent to encumber your sweet quiet, and the happy peace of this most blessed realm. I pray God bless your kingly resolutions whatEver." (p. 157.)

The capital E and R in the concluding word of this extract was a favourite fancy of Hatton, by which he indicated the initials of his royal mistress, *Elizabetha Regina*.

All the preceding letters have been procured from originals in the State Paper Office. The eighth comes from the Letter Book. It was addressed to the queen on the third of April, 1584, at a time when Hatton had absented himself from court in some displeasure because, as he thought, he could not obtain justice for the death of a man of his who had been killed in a fray. He writes thus:—

"My negligence towards God, and too high presumptions towards your Majesty, have been sins worthily deserving more punishments than these. But, Madam, towards yourself leave not *the causes of my presumptions* unremembered; and, though you find them *as unfit for me as unworthy of you*, yet, in their nature, of a good mind they are not hatefully to be despised." (p. 367.)

Sir Harris Nicolas points attention to the words we have printed in Italics. But surely without cause. Hatton's comparatively low estate in life rendered him unworthy to receive the favour of his sovereign, and made it presumptuous in him to aspire to it. This seems to be the meaning. Even if it be doubtful, the subsequent passage should be taken into consideration, and then it is evident that a bad construction of the preceding words ought not to be admitted. Besides, is it credible that if this passage referred to an intrigue between Hatton

and his sovereign, he would have given it to his clerk to enter in his Letter Book?

The ninth letter is dated 13th October, 1586, during the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. It is chiefly remarkable for the recurrence of the superscription of the three Deltas and the Hatton flourish, and for the little conceit about Ever which is introduced twice. (p. 450.)

The last letter, printed from a copy without date in Harl. MS. 6993 (not 993), art. 41, is an impassioned protestation of fidelity to Her Majesty's service, but not of moment in reference to the present question. (p. 496.) It was printed some years ago in Lodge's Portraits.

These are all the letters from Hatton to the queen, and nine of them are now printed for the first time. No letters certainly known to be from Elizabeth to Hatton have been found, but two papers have turned up in the State Paper Office, which are indorsed, "A couple of letters of the Qu. ended and written at one time." They are fragments without address or indication of any kind for whom they were intended, but from their style may be safely concluded to be the queen's composition, and were probably parts of one letter. Sir Harris Nicolas comes to the conclusion that they did not form parts of the queen's letters to Hatton; we rather incline to think the probability is that they did, and that they were written to him at Spa. At all events they are, as Sir Harris remarks, extremely curious papers, and, we will add, very important in reference to the present question. The second of them runs thus:—

"A question once was asked me thus. Must aught be denied a friend's request? Answer me yea or nay. It was said—nothing. And first it is best to scan what a friend is, which I think nothing else but friendship's harbour. Now it followeth what friendship is, which I deem to be one uniform consent of two minds, such as virtue links and naught but death can break. Therefore I conclude that the house that shrinketh from his foundation shall down for me; for friend leaves he to be, that doth demand more than the giver's grant with reason's leave may yield. And if so, then my friend no more; my foe. God send thee

mend. And if needly thou must will, yet at the least no power be thine to atchieve thy desire. For where minds differ and opinions swerve, there is scant a friend in that company. But if my hap have fallen in so happy a soil, as one such be found that wills but that beseeems, and I be pleased with that he so allows, I bid myself farewell—and then I am but his." (p. 31, n.)

This is a summary of the direct evidence upon this point which is presented in the book before us, (except what occurs in Dyer's letter to which we have referred,) and we have no doubt that in the estimation of all persons whose opinions are in any degree formed upon the statements of Elizabeth's Jesuit libellers, it is sufficient to warrant a condemnation. For ourselves, whilst we admit that, standing by itself, this new evidence is liable to very adverse construction, we are nevertheless still unconvinced. The question is a very wide one. Many illustrative circumstances should be brought together, and the whole case be considered, before a definite conclusion be come to. Some of these letters unquestionably exhibit Hatton in a fine frenzy of simulated passion. The same thing might be shown of other men. It was the fashion of the men and of the time. It may be allowed that it was both weak-minded and dangerous for Elizabeth to tolerate such nonsense, although it was less dangerous, if practised towards her by many persons than if confined to one; but the question is not, whether she was or was not tempted. No one could have lived as she did without meeting with temptation in many shapes. But did she escape from it, or fall under it? This new evidence exhibits temptation, but gives no evidence of her fall. We believe that she escaped. She was foolish enough to be pleased with such excited nonsense as Hatton wrote; but she was too cold in heart, and too strong, both in pride and in intellect, to be led far astray by it.

The other letters in this volume are from many writers, Burghley, Walsingham, Leycester, Davison, Heneage, Sussex, Sydney, Cartwright, Churchyard, Aylmer, Grindal, Sandys, Toby Matthew,—these are the principal worthies who are brought before us, and

although the interest of their letters is not to be compared with that of the correspondence between Hatton and Elizabeth, they add many fresh items to the accumulation of biographical materials respecting this particular period of our history, which has been rapidly increasing for some years past.

The churchmen do not shine in this volume, and the editor is very bitter upon some of them; as upon Toby Matthew, for his persevering suit for the deanery of Durham, and upon Aylmer, bishop of London, for his courtly complaisance. In reference to the latter there is, we think, a misreading of a nature somewhat serious to a man of his cloth at p. 59. The passage stands thus:—"I study with my eyes on my book, and my mind is in the court; I preach without spirit; I trust not of God, but of my sovereign, which is God's lieutenant, and so another God unto me—for of such it is said *vos estis dii*." Surely this should be, "I preach without spirit—I trust not of God, but of my sovereign, which is," &c. The sense is, not that he trusts or depends upon his sovereign, and not upon his God; but that he trusts he does not preach without the spirit of God, although he does so without the spirit or countenance of his sovereign. This is bad enough, especially as his episcopal lordship follows it out, but not quite such "flat perjury" (as Dogberry would term it) as it appears to be in the way in which it now stands printed. The letters of Aylmer are of great value as illustrative of the ecclesiastical proceedings of the times, and one of them addressed to Sir James Harvey, a refractory lord mayor who had taken upon him to *thou* some of the clergy, and to call his bishop to account "familiarily by the name of Aylmer," is very amusing (p. 236). Cartwright, the Puritan, as we generally term him, comes before us in a very different way, appealing, after six years' restraint of his liberty, with feeling eloquence for the favourable consideration of the queen, and to be relieved from the slanderous surmise of his disloyalty and of his "love of Puritanism and church confusion." (p. 304.)

There are a good many letters from Churchyard the poet, which will well repay perusal. One, which Sir Harris

Nicolas has esteemed so lightly as to throw it into the appendix, was written from Flanders, whither Churchyard accompanied Leycester, probably when he escorted back the Duke of Anjou in 1582 (p. xxxvi.) A previous letter was written by him when in prison for having killed a man. (p. 175.) We especially direct the attention of our poetical antiquaries to these letters of Churchyard. Dramatic antiquaries will also thank us for pointing out to them Mr. Samuel Cox's letter about stage-plays, at p. xxix. in the appendix. We have no doubt that the editor of the new edition of *Gorboduc* has already seen several letters from Thomas Norton. (p. 161, &c.) John Stubbes appears as a suppliant, writing from his "strait imprisonment," and detailing the one great incident of his life (p. 141); and Margaret Countess of Derby exhibits "another instance of Queen Elizabeth's rigour to those who had the misfortune of sharing the blood royal." This "poor wretched abandoned lady," as she touchingly calls herself, who was first cousin once removed to Queen Elizabeth, seems to have suffered long imprisonment, probably, as Sir Harris thinks, from some suspicion as to her conduct in relation to the succession. Another sorrowful lady suppliant is Frances Countess of Sussex, the foundress of Sidney-Sussex college, to whose letters we can but refer. (pp. 271, 344-6.)

To discuss every subject, or even to mention every prominent person, that a book of this kind brings before us, is impossible. What we have said is enough to prove that this volume is one which deserves the attention of every inquirer respecting the reign of Elizabeth. It is, indeed, a genuine and valuable addition to our historical materials.

All the recent books of this class bring prominently before us the condition of the State Paper Office. It becomes more and more obvious, that there exists in that repository a most important collection of historical papers. Official forms and regulations, which, in the present state of things, are perhaps proper and necessary, have the effect of keeping this

collection locked up from general use—from that use which alone can extract from it the information which it contains, and which is necessary for the attainment of any thing like accuracy respecting the facts of English history. Why is this? Simply, we believe, because the attention of our public authorities is not drawn to the circumstance in a proper manner. The present condition and management of the State Paper Office, and the mode of access to its contents, is the greatest existing impediment in the way of historical literature. The only uses of the collection anterior to the accession of the House of Hanover are neither political nor official, but historical and national. Why should they not be kept in a way in which they could be easily applied to their only uses? No one, we are convinced, wishes that they should be kept otherwise. The gentlemen who have the care of these papers do what little they can under existing regulations to facilitate inquiries, but it is the regulations themselves which are in fault. They check all freedom of inquiry, produce a system of favouritism and exclusion, and lock up these papers as if it was fancied that public detriment and not public advantage would arise from their being inspected. Why does not the Camden Society take up this matter? A memorial from the Council would entitle them to the thanks of all literary men, and in all probability would be immediately successful. Or, better still, why does not some one whose station entitles him to interfere in such a matter, represent to our gracious Sovereign, that the kind of custody to which these her Majesty's ancient official papers are subjected, is a serious hinderance to the prosecution of those studies which set forth the greatness of her royal predecessors and the achievements of the nation over which she reigns so worthily, and that it would conduce to her own glory, and to what is still more dear to her, the public benefit, if she were to follow the example of George IV. in reference to the library of her Majesty's grandfather, and present these papers to the nation.

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. IV.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

CARDINAL BIBBIENA.

[BERNARDO DOVIZI, or Dovizio, sprung from an obscure family, was born on the fourth of August, 1470, at Bibbiena, in the territory of Casentino, whence he derived his surname. At nine years of age he was sent to Florence to pursue his studies, and gaining admission to the house of the Medici, by the influence of his brother Piero, who was secretary to the illustrious Lorenzo, he made such good use of the facilities for study there afforded him that at the age of seventeen he was admitted into the service of his patron, and was appointed to assist in the education of Giovanni de' Medici, who was by about five years his junior.

From this time he united his fortunes to those of his pupil, and attended him in exile from Florence, and in his travels through Europe. On the death of Pope Julius II. Giovanni selected him as his conclavist to further his own succession to the papacy, and is said to have been in great measure indebted for his success to the dexterity of Bibbiena, who, by representing to the College of Cardinals that Giovanni, though only thirty-six years of age, was in such a bad state of health that he could not long survive, removed the chief obstacle to his exaltation. Leo X. was not ungrateful to his friend, but first appointed him his treasurer, and almost immediately afterwards made him a cardinal.

In 1518 Bibbiena was sent by Leo as legate to the court of France, with the view of cementing an alliance between the sovereigns of Europe against the Turk, and in this capacity he so ingratiated himself with Francis I. that that prince gave him the bishopric of Constance, and is said to have promised to support his views of the papacy, which it was expected would be vacated by the early death of Leo. The cardinal, however, did not long survive his mission into France, but died on the ninth of November, 1520.

His biographer, Canonico Bandini, furnishes us with a list of his writings; but among them all the only one that is calculated to interest a modern reader is his comedy of *Calandria*, which, however, though represented at Rome for the special gratification of Isabella d'Este Gonzaga, Marchioness of Mantua, is so grossly indecent, that nothing but its wit and comic humour could save it from condemnation.]

The plot turns on the resemblance of a brother and sister, who are mistaken for each other. The name is from one of the characters, *Calandro*, a stupid fool, who believes everything he is told. He is to be packed up in a box that he may get admittance to a lady. There is this dialogue on the occasion:—

ATTO II. SCENA 6, (p. 243).

Calandro. Dimmi: il forziere sarà sì grande, che io possa entrarvi tutto?

Fessenio. Mo che importa questo? se non vi entrerai intero, ti farem di pezzi.

Cul. Come di pezzi?

Fess. Di pezzi sì.

Cul. Oh, come?

Fess. Benissimo.

Cul. Di.

Fess. Nol sai?

Cul. Non, per questa croce.

Fess. Se tu avessi navigato, il saperesti; perchèaresti visto spesso, che volendo mettere in una piccola barca

Calandro. Tell me; will the box be big enough for me to get in whole?

Fess. What matters that? If you can't get in whole, we will take you to pieces.

Cul. How? To pieces?

Fess. Ay, to pieces.

Cul. O! how?

Fess. Most readily.

Cul. Nay, tell me.

Fess. Dost not know?

Cul. No, by this rood.

Fess. If thou hadst ever made a voyage, thou hadst known; for thou wouldst have seen many a time, that,

le centinaja delle persone, non vi enterriano, se non si scommettesse a chi le mani, a chi le braccia, e a chi le gambe, secondo il bisogno; e così stivate, come l'altre mercanzie, a suolo a suolo si accanciano, sì che tengono poco luogo.

Cal. E poi?

Fess. Poi arrivati in porto, chi vuol sì piglia e rinchia il membro suo; e spesso anco avviene, che per inavvertenza, o per malizia l'uno piglia il membro dell' altro, e sel mette ove più gli piace: e talvolta non gli torna bene, perchè toglie un membro più grosso che non gli bisogna, o una gamba più corta della sua; onde ne diventa poi zoppo o sproporzionato: intendi?

Cal. Sì certo: in buona fe, mi guarderò ben io, che non mi sia nel forziere scambiato il membro mio.

Fess. Se tu a te medesimo non lo scambi, altro certo non te lo scambierà, andando tu solo nel forziere; nel quale quando tu intero non cappia, dico, che come quelli, che vanno in nave, ti potremo scommettere almen le gambe, conciossichè, avendo tu ad essere portato, tu non hai a adoprarle.

Cal. E dove si scommette l'uomo?

Fess. In tutti i luoghi, ove tu vedi svolgersi, come qui, qui, qui, qui: vuoi sapere?

Cal. Te ne priego.

Fess. Tel mosterrò in un tratto, perchè è facil cosa, e si fa con un poco d'incanto. Dirai come dico io; ma in voce sumnessa; perciocchè come tu punto gridassi, tutto si guasteria.

Cal. Non dubitare.

Fess. Proviam per ora alla mano. Dà qua, e di così: Ambracullac.

Cal. Anculabrac.

Fess. Tu hai fallito: di così: Ambracullac.

Cal. Alabracuc.

Fess. Peggio: Ambracullac.

Cal. Alucambrac.

Fess. Oimè, oimè. Or di così: Am.

Cal. Am.

Fess. Bra.

Cal. Bra.

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when they had need to put aboard a little vessel some hundred of persons, it would have been impossible for them to get in if they had not taken off the hands of one, the arms of another, the legs of a third, as occasion might be; and so stowed and packed them close together, like any other merchandize, into as little space as they could.

Cal. And then?

Fess. Then, soon as they reach the port, each at his pleasure lays hold of the limb and fastens it on again; often too it chanceth that, through inadvertence or out of mischief, one lays hold of the limb of another, and puts it where he likes; and sometimes it turns out badly; for he takes a limb larger than he wants, or a leg shorter than his own; and so he afterwards becomes halt, or out of proportion: you understand?

Cal. Yes, certainly; in good faith I will take special care that limb of mine shall not be changed in the box.

Fess. If thou dost not change it with thyself, certainly no one else will change it for thee, as thou goest alone in the box; into which, if thou canst not get in whole, I tell thee, that like those who go aboard ship, we shall be able at least to take off thy legs; since, having to be carried, thou hast no need to use them.

Cal. And where is the man taken to pieces?

Fess. Everywhere that thou seest him turn himself, as here, here, here: dost wish to know?

Cal. Ay, prithee.

Fess. I'll show thee in a trice: it is an easy matter, a little charm does it. Thou shalt say as I say, but in a low voice, for, an' thou criest out a little, all will be marred.

Cal. Doubt not.

Fess. Make we trial forthwith at the hand. Here, say thus: Ambracullac.

Cal. Anculabrac.

Fess. Thou art out; say thus: Ambracullac.

Cal. Alabracuc.

Fess. Worse yet; Ambracullac.

Cal. Alucambrac.

Fess. Oh me, oh me! Now say thus: Am.

Cal. Am.

Fess. Bra.

Cal. Bra.

Fess. Cul.
Cal. Cul.
Fess. Lac.
Cal. Lac.
Fess. Bu.
Cal. Bu.
Fess. Fo.
Cal. Fo.
Fess. La.
Cal. La.
Fess. Cio.
Cal. Cio.
Fess. Or.
Cal. Or.
Fess. Tella.
Cal. Tella.
Fess. Do.
Cal. O, O, O, O, oi, oi, oi mè.
Fess. Tu guasteresti il mondo: oh, che maladetta sia tanta smemoratag-gine, e sì poca pazienza. Ma petta del cielo! non ti dissi pur ora, che tu non dovevi gridare? hai guasto lo 'incanto.
Cal. Il braccio hai tu guasto a me.
Fess. Non ti puoi più scommetter, sai?
Cal. Come farò dunque?
Fess. Torrò in fine forziere sì grande, che vi entrerà intero.
Cal. Oh, così sì: va, e trovalo in modo, che io non mi abbia a scommet-tere, per l' amor di Dio, perchè questo braccio mi ammazza.
Fess. Così farò in un tratto.
Cal. Io anderò in mercato, e tornerò qui subito.
Fess. Ben di': addio. Sarà ben ch' i 'truovi Lidio, e seco ordini questa cosa, delle quale ci fia da ridere tutto questo anno.

Fess. Cul.
Cal. Cul.
Fess. Lac.
Cal. Lac.
Fess. Bu.
Cal. Bu.
Fess. Fo.
Cal. Fo.
Fess. La.
Cal. La.
Fess. Cio.
Cal. Cio.
Fess. Or.
Cal. Or.
Fess. Tella.
Cal. Tella.
Fess. Do.
Cal. O, O, O, O, oi, oi, oh me!
Fess. Thou wouldst mar the world: oh! a curse on such want of memory and so little patience. But a plague on thee! Did I not tell thee but now that thou must not cry out? thou hast marred the charm.
Cal. Thou hast marred mine arm.
Fess. Thou canst no more be taken to pieces; wottest thou?
Cal. How shall I do then?
Fess. Marry, I will get a box so big that thou shalt get in whole.
Cal. Do, do; go and find it, so that I may not have to be taken to pieces, for Heaven's sake; for this arm kills me.
Fess. It shall be done in a trice.
Cal. I'll go to the market-place, and be back instantly.
Fess. Good; farewell. Now must I go in search of Lidio, and order this matter with him: it will be food for laughter for this year to come.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

WHEN searching the British Museum for musical curiosities I discovered the annexed (in a MS. No. 292 in the Arundel Collection) among a variety of early French poetry. Upon reference to the catalogue I find it described thus: "The Complaint of Two Monks, Father Dawn and William, upon the difficulty of learning Church Music; an old poem transcribed probably about the time of Edward II.;" but "Father Dawn" is a misapprehension for "dawn Water," i. e. dan Walter. As the language is very early, and the whole interesting, I took considerable trouble, with the hope of finding it noticed in some collection of early poetry, or by Warton, Ritson, and the musical historians Burney and Hawkins, but without success.*

* We find (since the types were set,) that the poem has been already edited by Mr. T. Wright in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 291, where it is called, "On the Comparative Difficulty of learning Secular and Church Music." However, as well from the curiosity of its contents, as on account of the difficulty of the language (in the

Under these circumstances I have sent it for insertion in your Magazine, and have added a modern version of my own, in which I have (very imperfectly) endeavoured to convey the *sense* of the original. Yours, &c. M. C.

Vn comly in cloystre . I coure ful of care
 I loke as a lurdeyn . and listne til my layre
 The song of the cesolfa . dos me syken sare
 And sitte stotiand on a song . a moneth and mare
 I ga gowlende a-bowte . al so dos a goke
 Mani is the sorwfol song . ic singge vpon mi boke
 I am holde so harde . vn nethes dar I loke
 Al the mirthe of this mold . for God I for-soke
 I gowle on my grayel . and rore als a roke
 Litel wiste I ther of qwan I therto toke
 Summe notes arn shorte . and somme a long noke
 Somme kroken a-weyward . als a fleshoke
 Qwan I kan mi lesson . mi meyster wil I gon
 That heres me mi rendre . he wenes I have wel don
 Qwat hast thu don dawn Water . sin saterdai at non
 Thu holdest nowt a note . by God in riht ton
 Wayme leve Water . thu werkes al til shame
 Thu stomblest and stikes fast . as thu were lame
 Thu tones nowt the note . ilke be his name
 Thou bitist a-sonder be quarre . for be mol I the blame
 Wey the leve Water . thu werkes al to wondre
 Als an old cawdrun . bigynnest to clondre
 Thu tuchest nowt the notes . thu bites hem on sonder
 Hold vp for shame . thu letes hem al vnder
 Thanne is Water so wo . that wol ner wil he blede
 And wendis him til William . & bit him wel to spede

Uncomely in cloister I cower full of care,
 I look like a lout, and listen to my lesson;
 The song of the C * Sol Fa causes me to sigh sore,
 And I sit stuttering o'er a song a month and more.
 I go staring about like a gawky.
 Many is the sorrowful song I sing upon my book,
 I am held so hard,† scarcely dare I look.
 All the mirth of this world for God I forsook.
 I stare on my grayel,‡ I roar like a rook.
 Little knew I thereof, when I thereto took.
 Some notes are short and some a long nook,
 Some crooked awayward, like a flesh-hook.
 When I know my lesson, to my master I will go;
 That hears me my part, he guesses I have well done.
 "What hast thou done, dan Walter, since Saturday at noon?
 Thou holdest not a note, by God, in right tune.
 Wo's me, dear Walter, thou workest shamefully,
 Thou stumblest and stickest fast as if thou were lame.
 Thou intonest not the notes, each by its name;
 Thou bitest asunder B natural, for B flat I thee blame,
 Wo's thee, dear Walter, thou workest all uselessly;
 For thou beginnest to clatter like an old cauldron.
 Thou tuchest not the notes, thou bitest them asunder;
 Keep up, for shame, you droppest them all under."
 Then is Walter so sad, that he will nearly bleed,
 And goes to William, and bids him well to speed.

correction of which we have availed ourselves of the assistance of a learned friend,) we have much satisfaction in giving this *editio altera*.—EDIT.

* The 3rd hexachord in the Guidonian gamut.

† A phrase equivalent to *straight bestad*.

‡ His graduale, or lesson book.

God it wot seys William . ther of haddi node
 Now wot I qwou *Judicare* . was set in the crede
 Me is wo so is the be . that belles in the walmes
 I donke up on David . til mi tonge talmes
 I ne rendrede nowt . sithen men beren palmes
 Is it also mikel sorwe . in song so is in salmes
 Ya bi god thu reddis . and so it is wel werre
 I solfe & singge after . and is me nevere the nerre
 I horle at the notes . and heve hem al of herre
 Alle that me heres wenes that I erre
 Of be mol & of be quarre . of bothe I was wol bare
 Qwan I wente out of this word . and liste til mi lare
 Of effauz and elami . ne coudy nevere are
 I fayle faste in the fa . it files al mi fare
 yet ther ben other notes sol and ut and la
 And that froward file . that men clepis fa
 Often he dos me liken ille . and werkes me ful wa
 Mi;ti him neuere hitten in ton for to ta
 yet ther is a streivant wit; to longe tailes
 Therfore has ure mayster . ofte horled mi kayles
 Ful litel thu kennes qwat sorwe me ayles
 Itt is but childes game that thu wit; David dayles
 Qwan ilke note til other lepes and makes hem a sawt
 That we calles a *moyson* in gesolreut; en hawt
 Il hayl were thu boren . gif thu make defawt
 Thanne sais oure mayster . que wos ren ne vawt.

"God it knows," says William, "thereof I had need,
 Now know I how *judicare* was set in the creed.
 I am as sad as the bee, that hums in the water-course, (?)
 I drone over David till my tongue is dry.
 I have rendered nothing since men bore palms (palm-sunday).
 Is it as much trouble in song as in the psalms?"
 "Yea, by God, thou readest, and so it is much worse;
 I *Sol Fa*, and sing after, and am never the nearer;
 I strain at the notes, and heave them all on high.
 All that hear me know that I err.
 Of both B natural and B flat I was bare enough;
 When I left the world and listened to my lesson.
 Of *E fa ut* and *E la mi* I could never one. (?)^{*}
 I fail much in the *Fa*, it spoils all my efforts.
 Yet there are other notes, *Sol Ut* and *La*,
 And that awkward note men call *Fa*;
 Often it makes me like ill, and works me full woe,
 For I never can hit to take it in tune.
 Yet there is a strenet note with two long tails,
 Therefore our master has often pulled my hair. (?)
 Full little thou knowest what sorrow me ails,
 It is but child's play that thou dealest with David.
 When each note leaps upon others, and makes assault on them,
 Which we call a *moyson*, in *G sol re ut* in alt,
 To ill luck wert thou born, if thou makest a mistake,
 Then says our master, You are worth nothing at all!"

* Is there any allusion to the lowest note but one in Guido's scale, named *are*?

† A close. Marbeck calls it a strenet note in his Book of Common Praier, noted 1550, of which there is a beautiful reprint recently published by Pickering.

2000



COTHELSTON HOUSE, CO. SOMERSET.

(With a Plate.)

COTHELSTON HOUSE, the ancient mansion of the family of Stawel, lies under the south side of the Quantock Hills. The gatehouse, of unusual design, which is represented in our Plate, stands on the turnpike road leading from Bishop's Lydiard to Bridgewater. The house itself is partly a farm-house, and partly in ruins, having been demolished by the Parliamentarians in the Civil War, in consequence of the active part which its owner, Sir John Stawel, K.B. had taken in the cause of his royal master. It is rather a curious structure, and, as we are not aware of any existing print of it, we propose shortly to avail ourselves of a drawing kindly offered by the same old friend who has obliged us on the present occasion. We shall then have more to say of Cotthelston, and of the family which was so long seated there.

MR. URBAN, *Waterloo Bridge Road,*
Jan. 12th.

SOME observations, condemning the restoration of the parapet of the Norman Tower at St. Edmund's Bury, having appeared in the first number of your Magazine for the present year, under the signature E. I. C., I beg to offer the following remarks in reply; it being publicly known that I am the architect to it, though not named by your correspondent.

He states that the authority for his animadversions is a paragraph in the *Ecclesiologist*. That it is *not* from an examination of the building is very evident; for he says that "the old finish of the walls has been removed to substitute a modern parapet." This is not the fact.

When the south-east angle of the Tower fell down, twelve months after my first report, I was again called in to devise the means of securing the fabric from further destruction. I then discovered the original finish of the parapet, and the shape of a very early Norman coping; by this it appeared that the four angles of the parapet, returning 8 feet 6 inches on each side, were carried up higher than the centre parts, producing a kind of

turreted effect at the corners. On the return of one of these sides was an impression of the original coping, 20 inches wide, with a large cable moulding on the top, and the sides sharply sloped down inside and out, an accurate drawing of which I made on the spot. This discovery led to a minute examination of the construction of the wide battlements in the centre of the four sides of the tower. On scraping off the rough-casting, the inside of these battlements was found to be built with brickwork laid in Flemish bond with modern burnt bricks, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ thick; this brickwork commenced exactly at the level of the bed of the original coping, clearly proving that these battlements formed no part of the first design.

E. I. C. next observes, with regard to the modern embrasures, that "the apertures would be necessary to allow the rain to run off, and for which use they were made to *slope outwards*." These embrasure copings were of Portland stone, 20 inches wide and six inches thick, and *sloped off equally on both sides*, and there was not the slightest indication on the face of the ashlar under them of there ever having been channels for carrying off the water from the pyramidal roof which E. I. C. says was the first covering. I had incontestable evidence of the original mode of discharging the water from the roof of the tower, and also that that roof had originally been a flat one; inasmuch as a portion of the timber-plates and old English oak beams, forming part of the original flat roof, were left as bearers to support the modern truncated fir timber roof and cupola, which did not appear to be more than a century old.

As to the "dragon gurgoyles" which E. I. C. states were "a usual feature in Tudor churches," thereby insinuating that they are quite out of character in Norman or even early-English architecture, I take leave to inform him that there are many existing examples of both plain and enriched Norman water-shoots, and that specimens of the "dragon gargoyle" abound in ecclesiastical buildings three hundred years before the time quoted by E. I. C., whose observations about

those at the Bury Tower are totally at variance with the following facts.

The water was originally discharged from the lead flat roof on the Norman Tower through two stone shoots; one placed in the centre of the north side of the Tower and the other in the centre of the south side, each projecting nearly six feet from the face line of the walls: they were cut out of solid blocks of Barnack stone, 9 feet in length; but as they were only bedded three feet on the walls, and that at the set-off for the parapet, their great projection required the support of corbels or brackets to prevent their tilting over; and that it was correct to add these supports, no one who saw the chase cuts in the ashlar under the old stone shoots could doubt. Fortunately a considerable portion of the original stone shoot on the north side of the Tower was left perfect, with the old oak plates of the original lead flat roof resting on the wall end of it. The fragments of this shoot having been carefully fitted together, I can vouch for the correctness of the new ones. I consider it one of the most interesting specimens in the kingdom, and that it at once proves how the water was conveyed down from the roof of the Tower. The stone brackets introduced to support these shoots have been selected from existing examples in a similar situation and of the same period.

In the face of such incontestable evidence, what becomes of the eight embrasure water-channels which E. I. C. says were made in the parapet, for the water to trickle down the face of the walls?

In reply to E. I. C.'s insinuation that the conclusion I came to, with regard to the embattled parapet not being the original finish, was "hastily arrived at," I take leave to assert that no ancient building was ever more thoroughly and anxiously examined and studied previous to its restoration than the Norman Tower at Bury.

When I was called in by the church-

wardens, five years ago, to examine and report on the state of the fabric, I spent six weeks on the spot, superintending the necessary excavations around the foundations, and making accurate drawings of every part of the Tower. My report fully set forth the extremely dangerous state of the building; but some time was allowed to elapse before my attention was again called to the subject, in consequence of a portion of the south-east angle of the Tower having fallen down. I immediately attended, and spent five weeks more, giving directions for iron belts and other matters connected with the safety of the building. But this occurrence, which appeared so untoward in the first instance, and threatened a "ruin amidst ruins," afforded me a complete opportunity for removing every previous doubt as to the original mode of finishing the top of the Tower. The modern work fell down, but sufficient was left of the ancient to satisfy the most scrupulous on this important point. Fresh drawings were made on the spot of many portions, and every fragment of the old work carefully picked out of the rubbish, which has enabled me to make a faithful restoration of the original design.

I am well aware that the works of an architect in restorations of this kind ought to be subjected to public opinion, and from fair, liberal criticism he has little to fear. No work was ever performed where a greater desire was shown to afford accommodation to the public to view with safety every part of the building, and therefore I cannot but regret that your correspondent should not have been induced to make a personal inspection of the Tower before pursuing his criticism, or at least that he should not have proceeded on more accurate information than that afforded by the periodical he quotes,—which I should, however, acknowledge made very favourable mention of the operations in connexion with my name. Yours, &c.

L. N. COTTINGHAM, F.S.A.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

A New Version of the Paradise Lost, or Milton Paraphrased; in which the measure and versification are corrected and harmonised, the obscurities elucidated, and the faults of which the author stands accused by Addison and other critics are removed: with annotations on the original text, to show the reasonableness of this new version. By a Gentleman of Oxford. 8vo. 1756.

THE author of this extraordinary work, who calls himself a Gentleman of Oxford, was one Mr. Greene. Some account of it may be seen in D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 13. Dr. R. Farmer, in his *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, calls him "that extraordinary gentleman;" and the work is noticed in *Todd's Milton*, vol. i. p. ccviii. (edit. 1.) It is doubtless seldom to be met with, as it is only a pamphlet, and has probably, for the most part, gone to the pastrycook's; indeed our own is the only copy we have happened to meet with. The Version is introduced by a preface, in which the author says—

"That Milton has, *unluckily*, chosen a sort of verse peculiar to himself, and highly pleasing to many, but not to the universality; the readers of this time, being used to smoother productions and shorter periods, disrelish his roughness and the length of his sentences. . . . It is therefore hoped the author of this version, from the merit of the design to *harmonise the versification, and explain what is abstruse and distasteful* to the modern reader, will find a favourable reception from the public. . . . It is to be feared, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the paraphrast to keep up with the author, that the reader will not find the sublimity of the original work in this new version; and, as Milton's sublimity is his principal characteristic, the undertaker will probably be condemned for his folly and presumption. But, as many of his lines abound with swelling expressions that, when taken to pieces, or stripped of their pompous or rather *uncommon* dress, appear to have no sublimity at all, 'tis hoped the public, before any censure is passed, will distinguish the false sublime from the true one, and approve of this well-meant attempt to weed out the thistles from so fair a field. . . . The measure is altered to ten such syllables as may be called effective syllables, according to the method adopted by many late writers of blank verse, *but by none of them strictly adhered to* as it is in this version,—an example of which may be seen in the two following lines of Mr. Addison's Cato:

Can look on fraud, rebellion, guilt, and *Cæsar*
In the calm lights of mild philosophy:—

the first of which has *twelve* syllables, and yet is good measure, whilst the other line has only ten, and yet wants two to make it perfect; the accent that should be on the tenth syllable, to close the verse, being on the eighth: for it is not the number of syllables promiscuously huddled together that constitutes the verse, but a selection of such syllables as properly fall in with the truth of musical time. . . . The paraphrast has also introduced a novelty in this version, by bracing those lines that read best together, in imitation of the triplets in rhyme."

Such is the modest disclosure of the author's theory. Now let us select some specimens of his practice in the improvement of *Paradise Lost*; and we may also mention that no specimens have been, to our knowledge, previously given of this work, though its existence has been mentioned as we before noticed.

P. 13, v. 76:—

<p>If thou be'st Bêlzebub, how art thou chang'd From him who, in the happy realms of light, Cloathed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine Myriads, tho' bright! If he—whom mutual league and thoughts did join In hope and hazard of the prize with me— By mutual mis'ry we are join'd in ruin. Who could suspect the force of those dire arms, Or that the thunder could so potent prove, To drive us down so terrible a depth?</p>	<p>} } } } } } } }</p>
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But that, nor all the victor can inflict,
 Shall change the stedfast mind and high disdain
 Of me, your dauntless and degraded friend.
 'Tis true I may be chang'd in outward lustre,
 My rays be shorten'd, and my glories lessen'd,
 But scorn to bow, or to repent what's past.
 I still retain the sense of injured merit,
 And never will recede from what I first design'd
 My wrongs—most justly raised me to contend, &c.

P. 16, v. 148 :—

Great Cherub ! to be weak and to despair,
 Active or passive, is the road to misery.
 Of this be sure—we never shall be task'd
 To do the offices of good, but ill.
 If, then, his Providence should so ordain
 That out of evil should be brought forth good,
 We must endeavour to pervert that end,
 And turn the stream contrary to his will.
 If we succeed, as that we may sometimes,
 'Twill grieve his regence, and distract his counsels, &c.

P. 22, v. 273 :—

O, princes, angels, potentates, and powers !
 Is this astonishment ? or have you chose
 This place implained to repose yourselves,
 Now lassitated with the loss of battle ;
 And, for the ease you find, to slumber here
 As you were wont within the walls of heaven,
 Supine and passive to the end of time ;
 Or in this abject posture have resolved
 To hug captivity, and hail the High One ? &c.

One more specimen, we presume, will be sufficient, from Satan's speech to his defeated legions :

Who could foretell or see, thro' greater prescience,
 That force like ours could ever be repulsed ?
 And who can yet believe these powerful legions,
 Whose banishment hath almost emptied heaven,
 Will fail to reascend the bounds above,
 And strive to repossess their native seat ?
 For this disaster which we all have suffer'd,
 The culpability may rest on me.
 But at what time did I mislead your counsels,
 Or controvert the measures of the meanest,
 Whene'er the public was to reap the profit ?
 Or in what conflict did I shun the danger,
 And claim the chieftain's privilege of safety,
 Securely lurk behind a lusty guard,
 While you received the bolt and blasting lightning ? &c.

In the well-known simile in this first book (v. 187) the author of *Milton Improved* has introduced a new item in the imagery, which makes the Norway pilot do more than Milton ever imagined could be effected, or the whale would have endured.

Large as leviathan, God's hugest work,
 Which Norway pilot, as the seamen say,
 Deeming an island, NIGHTLY moors his skiff
 Beneath his lee, and anchors in his side.

Well has the person who was the possessor of this volume before it came into our hands lettered it on the back, "*Milton Travestied, surely !*"

B—ll.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Colton Green; a Tale of the Black Country. By the Rev. W. Gresley, A.M.

WE like Mr. Gresley's works; we go near to agree with him in his church principles, and we admire his active and benevolent exertions for the religious and moral improvement of the community. We like the manly openness and sincerity with which he announces and supports his opinions: we have seen him opposed, but never confuted; and we have always found his method of conducting his argument and meeting his opponents to be without any subterfuges or misinterpretation. He writes on important subjects with earnestness of purpose, and with extent of information; and his writings are doubly beneficial, being in many cases conveyed in a popular form, so as to excite the curiosity of those who would not be attracted by graver treatises, and to inform those through the pleasing channel of fictitious history, who could with difficulty comprehend the force, or patiently endure the labour, of didactic reasoning.

The object of this little story is to prove that an earnest and well-directed zeal may, in spite of much difficulty and discouragement, effect its object in the improvement of a neglected, ignorant, and vicious population; and the great example of this is shown in building and endowing a church, when at the commencement of the undertaking the means were quite inadequate, the assistance uncertain, and the prospect most discouraging. This is told in a very pleasing manner, and wrought into an elegant little history. The church that was built on Colton Green was entirely built by pure hands, and with the most upright intentions; and consequently its foundations are holy, and a blessing dwelt in its sanctuary. But we fully agree with Mr. Gresley, from our own experience, that such structures are too often laid on more perishable materials, and raised with most untempered mortar. Good

actions flow from various motives, and church-building partakes of the general admixture of good and evil.

P. 123. Mr. Everard observed that "the present church-building rage is not altogether so pure as it might be. It has sprung in part from political motives. Rich people feel conscious that, unless the moral condition of the people be improved, they are likely to break out into insubordination, and overthrow the institutions of the country." This is an observation founded on too much truth. We do not deny that among the higher classes are very many who are led by higher and purer motives to acts of religious beneficence; but there are also many who have disguised under the name of zeal and duty the lowest and most selfish purposes, and who would have the clergy to be a kind of *ecclesiastical policemen*, to take care of their property. One of these men was pressing upon a poor clergyman in a small parish the necessity of double duty, and advocating it in the strongest terms. The clergyman, who had his suspicions that the motive of his adviser was not quite so exalted as he wished it to appear, from some acquaintance with his former history, began to question him on the subject, and in the course of his inquiry discovered that the great object which he had in view by *double duty* was to prevent the peasantry breaking fences, and looking for partridges' eggs on Sunday afternoons. Such also has been the chief cause of the allotment system, which has arisen not from *love but fear*, and which is regulated exactly by the principle of keeping the people quiet, and *no more*. How far the church system will answer we cannot say, seeing the powerful enemies the church has to contend with, and its internal divisions and enmities; but the allotment system is (though those who are promoting it do not seem gifted with much foresight) the commencement of a vast agrarian revolution, that will make a singular

alteration in the management of landed property, and the system of cultivation. The *spade* that is now stuck in the soil will never again leave it while England exists: the field now given, will for ever be the inheritance of the families of those who are entering it, never again to be parted from them. This will go on and on till it has superseded the plough, and then it will eject the farmer. We do not trace its progress further, nor enter into the question of the mode or time in which it will affect the Church and the State; but to one thing the owners of estates must make up their minds, that as far as the allotment system has extended over their property, so far their future choice of tenants is gone for ever. They must make up their minds to a certain and not slow extension of the system. Already are the *quarter-acre tenants* questioning either the right or the propriety of confining them to so inadequate a portion of the ground. In the present age of the world we have no means, as the ancients had, of relieving a country from superabundant population by emigration from the parent hive; the small excess we can send forth is of no relief, the vacuum is rapidly filled up, and nothing remains but that the hungry children of earth shall be fed from the bosom of their general mother. One link of society will be broken in the new system: that cannot be helped,—it is inevitable. Worse things than that may follow. There must be an end of our manufacturing prosperity some day, *because* there has been an end of all such sources of wealth and appliances of skill in all other countries: no skill, no wealth, no superiority of mind or action, not even a higher moral character or better constitution, can exempt a people from the action of an universal law, that forbids anything to be perpetual. When this comes, then comes the *second* great constitutional change; for as soon as our *manufacturing* superiority is fallen, and the tide of commerce turned to other shores, at that instant a *national bankruptcy* must ensue, and no earthly power can prevent it. Its date is even now fixed, unless, indeed, an unsuccessful war should previously break up its already weakened foundations. How any one can con-

template the *financial* state of the country, amidst its other gigantic difficulties, which are now acting with increased pressure, without alarm, we confess much surprises us. Ever since we cast away our last anchor (the Sinking Fund) we have been at the mercy of the winds and waves. Even that is now found inadequate to assist us. Then came the Property Tax, which was to supply all our necessities, and in only three short years: that also is about to be acknowledged as insufficient. But the abolition of the Sinking Fund, and the enactment of a Property Tax in peace, are acts which such statesmen as Mr. Pitt or Mr. Burke would have turned pale to contemplate: their fatal effects are not yet fully manifested; and the increased dominions which we possess in every quarter of the globe, and the formidable military and naval armaments of our neighbouring states, must call for a constantly increasing expenditure, without any means of proportionately extending our national resources. These rival armaments, these sounds of hostile preparation, must, sooner or later, break forth into open action, and then the claims of peace will have anticipated the resources of war. Here we must pause. We do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, or to see further into the darkness of futurity than other people, but we can certainly not look either to the virtue or the patriotism of the higher ranks, or to the attachment and good feeling of the lower, as any barrier against the merciless tempest of desolation that no distant generation may live to witness, and mourn. How far the religious instruction of the people, and building places of worship for them, will act as correctives of the evil, we cannot say, for tares are mixed with all wheat that is spiritually sown. In every parish school many, perhaps, will be better for the instruction they receive: some certainly will have their power of mischief increased, and new avenues of temptation opened to them, and an ampler field of evil spread out for their augmented capacity and perverted talents. Even the building churches may be attended with many drawbacks from that benefit which the benevolence of the builder presumed. Mr. Gresley himself mentions one, p. 92:—

"I collected a large sum, and gave myself more than I could afford, and a decent sort of church we got erected, quite good enough for the place. Then there was a difficulty about the endowment,—it was impossible for me to give more than I had done,—so in slips a rich evangelical, gives a thousand pounds, and secures the patronage. The consequence is that they have got a man who preaches regular Puritan doctrines,—rather, I should say, rank heresy,—denying the fundamental doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and the real presence. The church is shut up during the whole week, and on Sundays the prayers are preached to the people from a great desk looking westward," &c.

We must, however, refer our readers to Mr. Gresley's volume, as we have exceeded our limits, and are also well aware how much he exceeds us in a capability of conveying important and useful instruction in a pleasing and popular form. His book has many recommendations; it is small in size, cheap, elegantly printed, and the narrative is written with clearness, and diversified with incident. Some will be amused by the variety of characters, and others improved by the soundness of the instruction.

Anthologia Davidica, or a Metrical Translation of the Psalms. Selected, &c. by Presbyterian Cicestrensis.

THE author observes in his preface that some years ago a general desire prevailed for a better translation of the Psalms; and, from this suggestion, he has tried the experiment of making a contribution towards such a version. He observes that from the æra of the Reformation there have appeared no fewer than sixty-five versions of the whole Psalter, and innumerable portions. Notwithstanding this number, it is still difficult to select a hundred and fifty good and perfect specimens of translations; for the earliest are useless, and of the *old version*, he says, the fullest measure of praise* that has been justly claimed is, that it is equal to the best poems of those times. Brady and Tate, he says, is overloaded with meretricious finery offensive to our taste, though there are some parts

worthy of Dryden. He then mentions some modern attempts with praise; and, at the end of the preface, he has given a list of all the metrical versions from 1549 to 1844. He has extracted many from G. Wither, several from G. Sandys, and, among the modern, a few from Isaac Watts, and still more from Bishop Mant. The selection seems to have been made with great care and judgment. Occasional alterations are introduced where the language of the original was objectionable; but the altered passages are given in an appendix, and the work, in our estimation, is well worthy of the labour that appears to have been bestowed on it.

As the compiler regrets in his preface that he has not seen the translation of *Sir John Denham*, and as it at present is lying on our table, we will add two specimens from it; and we think that in the next edition a few should be given: Denham is an unequal writer, and it would be necessary to read his work carefully through, and, had we had more leisure for the task, we should have no doubt found reason to increase the number of the poems selected.

PSALM XIX.

The heavens above and firmament
Their Maker's handiworks present,
Most glorious and magnificent.

Successive days and nights to each,
Without the help of thought or speech,
Their high Creator's wonders teach.

Their sound the whole earth does rehearse;
His knowledge does itself disperse
Throughout the boundless universe.

There he enthrones the sun, whose face,
Like a fresh bridegroom, shines with
grace;

Who, like a giant, runs his race.

His progress round the world extends,
And where his course begins it ends,
Which light and heat to all things lends.
God's perfect law converts the heart;
His testimonies never start;
They wisdom to the weak impart.

The statutes of the Lord are right,
Filling our souls with great delight,
So pure they bless our eyes with light.

The face of God is clear and pure,
And shall for ever so endure,
His judgments righteous, true, and sure.

Gold not so much commands our wills,
Nor honey, which from combs distils,
With greater or like sweetness fills;

* In the preface to Bishop Horsley's Translation of the Psalms is high praise of Sternhold and Hopkins's version.—*Rev.*

With care thy servants these regard,
For, if they keep them, the reward
Is great thy bounty hath prepar'd.

What man his frequent lapses knows?
First what he blushes to disclose,
Then what from bold presumption grows:

For he who sins against his sense,
Betraying his own innocence,
Is guilty of the great offence.

May what is spoke and thought by me,
My strength and my Redeemer, be
Accepted and approved by thee.

PSALM XXXIX.

I to my ways will take good heed,
For fear my slippery tongue
Should a strong bit and bridle need,
Whilst me the wicked wrong.

Thus I, constrained, in silence stood,
Afraid of speaking ill;
That I forbore e'en speaking good,
Till sin my heart did fill.

Then, Lord, said I, I beg of thee,
My latter end to know;
The number of my days to me
And all my frailty show.

Our longest age is but a span,
Which nothing is to thee;
And, in his best estate, poor man
Is empty vanity.

He walks in a fantastic show,
His business all is vain;
He heaps up wealth, but does not know
What hands those heaps shall gain.

Now let me know the final scope
At which poor mortals aim:
From my great sins 'tis all my hope
That thou wilt me reclaim.

Yet why should I a mark exposed
To fools' derision stand?
Not by my own my mouth is closed,
But thy immortal hand.

Oh, Lord! from me thy strokes remove,
Lest I by them should die;
When thy rebukes our sins reprove,
Men turn to vanity.

Now, Lord, thy audience do n't defer,
But a poor pilgrim hear:
I am a wandering sojourner,
As all my fathers were.

Attend but a short space, till I
May gather strength before,
Like a thin shadow, hence I fly,
And then appear no more.

It is only want of space that prevents our giving two or three more extracts from this volume, which is scarce, and not often to be procured. It was published at the earnest request of Archbishop Sharpe, and printed in

1714, and edited by H. Woodford, with a dedication to the Earl of Derby, who had married a grand-daughter of Sir John Denham. The manuscript copy is still, we presume, in the possession of the Earl of Derby's family. There is an interesting preface to this volume by Sir John Denham. He speaks of his *old master Virgil*, and his *new master DAVID*. He says he was solicited by the clergy and laity to make the translation; that he consulted the best commentators; first, his old friend Dr. Hammond,—next, the three best paraphrasts, Buchanan, Woodford, and Sandys. "The first," he says, "is a most eloquent poet, and nearest the ancients of any that I have seen, except that great ornament of the last age, *Grotius*. The style of his version is sound and just, and always suited to his subject; so that the learned Pope Urban VIII. who was likewise an excellent poet, said of it, 'Twas pity it was written by so great a heretic, for otherwise it should have been sung in all churches under his authority.'" Of Dr. Woodford's he says, "His verse is not for singing, but for reading; and I am sorry he did not separate his own conceptions from the author's. If it had stood by itself, or as comment or descant, it would have been a very fine piece, having nothing heterogeneous or incoherent with the sense of David; and, had it only touched the hem of the garment, it would have looked like the well-shadowed colours wrought about the Church's vest of gold in the Canticles," &c. Of the third he observes, "Mr. Sandys is more musical, in some respects, than Dr. Woodford, but as short of him in depth as he is in length,—shorter than he in his stanzas, but much more short in his fancy, and more alien to the text. For *Dr. Woodford's* length is only in order to fluency and roundness of expression, and the better to fit his paraphrase for private meditation and delight, which I would not willingly have lost. But Mr. *Sandys's* brevity makes him now and then irregular, obscure, and without that agreeable taste which becomes so weighty an argument."

As it is always worth while to listen when a distinguished poet speaks of his brethren, we shall add a few lines more: "For other translations after

the common length and measure, I most approve Mr. Barton's of any that I have seen, who, being a great *Hebraician*, brings his version very near the original. Yet even he, as the rest of the translators, though he has not paraphrased, has used frequently the figure periphrasis or circumlocution, and, either to make the rhyme more easy, or the sense more plain, has made the whole work languishing and enervous. King James's version "I have not seen, nor Sir Philip Sidney's; and I find the last, in his *Arcadia*, very unhappy in his verse."

Denham blames the former translators for using the *same* measure in almost every psalm, instead of adapting the measure to the subject and feeling displayed. He says he should oftener have used verse of ten syllables, but verse of this length being incapable to be ordinarily sung (though against the opinion of some very learned judges), I made none of them beyond *eight syllables*, the number of the Hundredth Psalm, *the most grave and graceful of all our tunes*.

He then mentions Dr. Wilkins, the Bishop of Chester, a person not only of much, but most refined learning, who took most care of this child of his brain, and adds that if poesy appeared so fatally divorced from good sense and divinity that it was impossible they should meet again, yet he could not but mention with honour his friend Mr. Cowley, who was the first of late who offered to redeem her from that slavery, when this depraved age has prostituted her to all imaginable uncleanness. Then lamenting the profaneness of the age in which he lived, and the bold licentiousness, he says, "Dr. Brown might have done well to place in the catalogue of his *Vulgar Errors* the great addiction some have to a version so barbarous, and wherein is exposed to contempt the most noble and highest part of holy Scripture, the work of inspired minds all of it, and amongst all these of two, the greatest of their kind, *Moses* and *David*; one of whom God calls his friend, the other the man after his own heart."

The editor of this volume, Mr. Woodford, in his dedication observes, "The fine genius of Sir John Denham appears everywhere in his former writings; yet in *this*, the product of

his piety and his retired years, he seems even to have excelled himself." And again, "We may observe in the present version a most devout elevation of soul, and wonderful energy and beauty of expression. How comprehensive is our poet even in a very little! and how like the character of his own Thames,

Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing,
full.

So that all his other monuments raised by verse to perpetuate his memory seem mere vanity to this, and unworthy to be compared with this excellent design, which is fitted for the service of the Church of God."

We have now only further to remark, that it will be necessary to moderate our expectations with regard to any future versions of the Psalms. Our prose translation in the Bible version will never be equalled for simplicity and grandeur of expression,—never exceeded for harmony of numbers and sublimity of language. We should lay it down as a rule, that of ancient poetry, as of Hebrew or Greek, when transferred into modern languages, the best vehicle is prose. A prose translation of Homer, such as we imagine could be made, would be a far brighter mirror of the blind old man than either Cowper or Pope; and we must keep in mind the *dictum* of Dr. Johnson on this subject, "In sacred poetry who has succeeded?"

Catholic Safeguards against the Errors, &c. of the Church of Rome. By James Brogden, A.M. Vol. II.

THE merit of such volumes as these is to be found in the skilfulness and judgment shown in the selection, both as regards the learning and abilities of the writers and the success with which they have treated the argument and vanquished their opponent. The subjects discussed in the present volume are those that relate to the very leading points between the Romish and the Reformed Churches, as Purgatory, Prayer to Saints, Invocation of the Virgin, Image Worship, Transubstantiation, Auricular Confession, Indulgences, &c. The names of the writers are among the most eminent of our theologians, as those of Usher, Andrews, Hall, Jeremy Taylor,

Stillingsfleet, &c. It would be wrong to give such praise to any part of these as would seem to disparage the others, for they all are distinguished for very sound scriptural knowledge, extensive and profound learning, and powerful reasoning; but as the subject has been lately brought before the public, and indeed judicially discussed in one of the ecclesiastical courts, we recommend to the reader's attention the treatise *Of Prayer for the Dead*, by Archbishop Usher. One great object the learned prelate had in view was to show

"That the commemoration and prayers for the dead used by the *ancient Church* had not any relation unto their purgatory; and therefore, whatever they were, Popish prayers we are sure they were not."

The prayers in the ancient Church seem indeed to be widely separated from the language and intent of the Church of Rome, for her Precationes pro Mortuis seem rather "memorials of rest to the souls departed—oblations and prayers having reference to such as *rested from their labours*, and not unto any souls which were thought to be tormented in purgatory," &c.; as in the Liturgies of the Egyptian Churches. "Be mindful, O Lord! of all thy saints. Vouchsafe to remember all thy saints which have *pleased thee* from the beginning: our holy fathers, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, preachers, evangelists, and all the souls of the just which have died in the faith; and especially the holy, glorious, the evermore Virgin, Mary the mother of God, and St. John, the Forerunner, the Baptist and Martyr, St. Mark, the Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr, St. Stephen, the first Deacon and Martyr," &c. And in the Liturgy of the Church of Constantinople, ascribed to St. Chrysostom—

"We offer unto thee the reasonable service for those who are *at rest in the faith*,—our forefathers, fathers, patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, preachers, evangelists, martyrs, confessors, religious persons, and every spirit perfected in the faith; but especially for our most holy, immaculate, most blessed Lady, the Mother of God, and ever Virgin Mary," &c.

"Divers instances," says the learned prelate, "of the like practice in the ages following I have produced in another place, to which I will add some few more, to the

end that the reader may from them observe how long the *primitive institution* of the Church did hold up head among the tares that grew up with it, and, in the end, did quite choke and extinguish it. *Our English Saxons had learned of Gregory to pray for relief of those souls that were supposed to suffer pain in purgatory*; and yet the intruding of that novelty was not able to jostle out the ancient usage of making prayers and oblations for them which were not doubted to have been at rest in God's kingdom," &c.

One quotation more, and then we must commend our readers to the treatise itself.

"Now, having thus declared unto what kind of persons the Commemorations ordered by the ancient Church did extend, the next thing that cometh to consideration is, what we are to conceive of the *primary intention* of those prayers that were appointed to be made therein. And here we understand, that, first, prayers of praise and thanksgiving were presented unto God for the *blessed estate that the party deceased was now entered upon*; whereunto were afterwards added prayers of deprecation and petition, that God would be pleased to forgive him his sins, to keep him from hell, and to place him in the kingdom of heaven; which kind of intercessions, *however at first they were well meant* (as we shall hear), yet, in process of time, they proved an occasion of confirming men in divers errors, especially when they began once to be applied, not only to the good, but to *evil liers also, unto whom, by the first institution, they were never intended*," &c.

One great object of the learned prelate, and of the writers in the Reformed Church, was to separate entirely such prayers as the ancient and primitive Church used from the Romish doctrine of purgatory, and to enforce the distinction between "the temporary pains of purgatory and the everlasting pains of hell," and to confound which distinction the Romish missals changed the expression "*pœnas æternas*" into "*pœnas inferni*," under a general term shrouding purgatory, which they would have men believe was one of the lodges of hell, &c.

A Peep into Toorkistan. By Captain R. Burslem.

THIS little volume, the author says, is a record of a few weeks snatched from a soldier's life in Aff-

ghanistan, and spent in travels through regions which few Europeans have visited before. The notes from which it is compiled were written on the desert mountains of Central Asia, &c. The chief part of the country visited lies between Cabul and Balkh, to penetrate to which latter city was the author's object; but he was prevented by the difficulties and dangers attending expeditions in those regions, inhabited by as lawless and plundering a set of freebooters as exists on the globe. Our author's tour took place only two short years before the great catastrophe which befell our armies, and yet all appeared tranquil, and the British power paramount and invincible. The author joined Lieutenant Stuart, who had orders to survey the passes of the *Hindoo Koosh*, which few Englishmen had ever traversed. The chief features of this elevated country are lofty mountains divided by narrow barren passes and rocky defiles. The climate is very hot in summer, and cold in winter: often the thermometer being above 100 in the day, with a sharp frost at night. Apricots and mulberries, and delicious grapes, are the chief fruits; but they have also peaches, apples, and walnuts in season. The only animals mentioned are wild sheep and goats on the mountains, except the little *jerboa*, the latter however being rare. *Tea* is the favourite beverage, drank according to the Tartar fashion, with fat and salt, like weak greasy soup. At *Cabul* the highest price for tea is 5*l.* for 2 pounds, but this of very rare quality, and the leaf so fine and fragrant that a mere pinch suffices a moderate party. This superfine leaf reaches Cabul from China through Thibet, always maintaining its price. The most acceptable present a traveller could offer in Toorkistan, would be fire arms and tea. The latter is a luxury they indulge in to excess, taking it after every meal; but they can seldom procure it *without the assistance of the firelock*. Perhaps the following narrative of an event for which the writer can *personally vouch*, will give a more clear and striking notion of the society and people than any observation of our own.

"Our bugles had just sounded the first call to dinner, when a few officers who

were standing in front of the camp observed a woman with a black veil, walking hurriedly from some dark-looking object, and proceeding in the direction of that part of the camp occupied by the Afghan forces under Prince Timour Shah, the Shah Zada, heir apparent to the throne of Cabul. On approaching the object, it was discovered to be a man lying on the ground, with his hands tied behind him, his throat half severed, with three stabs in his breast, and two gashes across his stomach. The mangled wretch was still breathing, and a medical man being at hand, measures were instantly taken most calculated to save his life, but without success, and in a quarter of an hour he was a corpse. Familiar as we were with scenes which in our own happy land would have excited the horror and disgust of every man possessed of the common feelings of humanity, there was something in this murder which caused us to make inquiries, and the reader will hardly believe me, when I tell him, that the victim met his fate with the knowledge and consent of Timour Shah. The woman whom we first observed was the legal murderess. She had that morning been to the Shah Zada, and sworn on the Koran that the deceased, many years back, had murdered her husband, and ran away with his other wife. She had demanded relief according to the Mahomedan law,—blood for blood.—The Shah Zada offered this woman a considerable sum of money if she would waive her claim to right of personally inflicting the punishment on the delinquent, and allow the man to be delivered over to his officers of justice, promising a punishment commensurate with the crime he had committed. But the woman persisted in her demand according to the Koran. Her victim was bound and delivered to her hands. She had him conducted in front of the prince's camp, about 300 yards off, and effected her inhuman revenge with an Afghan knife, a fit instrument for such a purpose," &c.

The Country House, and other Poems.

By James Prior, F.S.A. &c.

MR. PRIOR has chosen an agreeable subject in his longer poem, and has treated it with much poetical ability. It is therefore better to occupy the little space we can command with extracts from the author's work than with useless observations of our own. In Part the First we meet "The Village Wedding."

What may yon cheerful group and music tell,
Soft smiling looks, gay dress, and chiming
bell?

extends, discover them himself; therefore our advice is summed up in a few words. Write with as much care as you can, and read diligently and constantly the best poets. Spenser, Milton, and Dryden should never be out of a young poet's pocket, except when they are in his hand; and let him beware of reading too much of his contemporaries, lest he become an imitator of their style, and unintentionally a copier of their thoughts. We say this as we find some expressions in these poems resembling too strongly what we recollect in the works of the leading poets of the day, who, with all their genius, are not safe models of imitation. We give as a specimen—

BEAUTY.

Some sportive bards of Beauty sing,
And, raptur'd with the charmer, fling
In rich profusion lavish praise
On her, the mistress of their lays.
Her every charm their strains enhance;
They paint a magic in her glance,
Bewitching lustre in her eye;
While *Worth* neglected standeth by,
Unnoticed in the rhapsody. }
The enchantress Beauty—she alone
Can wake a soul-transporting tone
From pleasing, sweet, yet wanton lyres,
Which modest *Virtue* ne'er inspires:
Her comely habit they despise,
And see no meaning in her eyes;
Those meek domestic graces shun
That knit two loving hearts in one.
Beauty alone emits a beam
To light their minds and warm their theme;
Beauty alone the minstrels sing,
The goddess of their carolling,
Virtue's attractive powers suppress,
And speak *Love's* magnet—loveliness.
Yet Beauty is a summer rose,
Which cannot bear the wintry snows,
But droops within an hour;
Though sight esteem its fading bloom,
'Tis *Virtue* lends it the perfume
Which lives when dead [the?] flower.
No worth resides in beauty's beam
Unless with truth and worth it teem;
Those beauties of the soul:
True, it is lovely, clear, and bright,
But glisters as the stellar light,
To gild fair *Virtue's* pole.

On the Reverence due to Holy Places.
By the author of "*Remarks on English Churches.*" Third Edition much enlarged. 32mo.

MR. MARKLAND may congratulate himself, with great reason, on the happy results of the exertions he has contributed to the purgation and re-

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novation of the ecclesiastical structures of his country; and we may add that, as a guide, he has this further merit,—he is too sound and experienced a churchman to allow his judgment to be led astray, like those of some younger men, into the re-adoption of those superfluous and idolatrous ornaments which, together with others of a more estimable character, were swept away by the indiscriminating zeal of our puritanical reformers. In many quarters, we fear, the spirit of revival is now carried to a pernicious extreme; the taunt which has been applied, and unjustly applied, to sober antiquaries,—much of whose satisfaction arises rather from contrasting modern things with old, certainly attaches itself to many "ecclesiologists," who seem ready to adopt any thing that wears an ancient type; carelessly disregarding, if not insidiously rejoicing in, the circumstance that such type may introduce a leaven of fictitious legend, if not of doctrinal error.

Whilst this is one of the dangers with which the Church of England is now threatened, we cannot but derive some reassurance from the popularity of Mr. Markland's works, in which good taste and sound judgment go hand in hand. We need recommend them only to those who have not seen them, and point out to those who have that the present volume has received considerable additions. On the subject of ornamental windows we find some excellent suggestions, particularly with regard to our metropolitan cathedral, to which we would wish to direct especial attention:

"One who visits the cathedral of Salisbury immediately after that of Winchester, will, from the profusion of naked windows in the former, be struck by its garish aspect; it is indeed open to Lord Bacon's objection, being so full of glass that you can scarcely tell where to be out of the sun. The same observation once applied to the parish church of St. James, Westminster, built by Wren; but a fine east window, very recently placed there by Mr. Wailes, has partially cured this defect, and will doubtless lead to further decorations of a like kind in that building. May not the introduction of painted glass into St. George's, St. James's, and other churches in London, be the means of bringing it at length into the vast cathedral of the

Z

metropolis; a beginning being there made with the three large altar windows? What a different aspect would at once be given, by such an addition, to this now cold and cheerless pile. If the question of expense be sometimes started as a difficulty, it should be known that stained glass—though it ought to be an invariable accompaniment to a church whenever it is practicable—is not essential towards obtaining the desired effect. Those windows in the Temple Church, which have not yet received this great ornament, and the opaque, clouded glass in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, are proofs that a grave solemn light may be diffused throughout a building at a comparatively light charge. Quarries with simple patterns, crossed with texts of scripture, might also be advantageously introduced. The Puritans of past days destroyed the 'perfyte glass and orient colours and imagery,' contending that the 'white panes and white glass' better admitted 'the new light of the Gospel.' Happily the taste which has been rekindled will rapidly tend to bring forth dormant talent, and revive this beautiful branch of art; while the author's recommendations of memorial windows, as substitutes for marble monuments and tablets, will further promote this end. From the very general adoption of that suggestion, it appears to have accorded well with the religious feeling of the day, and thus legitimate ornaments for the churches will be combined with tributes of affection."

The Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts; with forms. By Henry Charles Coote, Proctor in Doctors' Commons, and one of the Examiners of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Arches and Prerogative Courts of Canterbury.

ALTHOUGH we are not in the habit of expressing our editorial opinions upon the merits of legal books, there is a peculiarity in the present work giving it a claim upon our attention which others of the same class do not possess. The powerful support which the Ecclesiastical Courts have afforded to the English Church against the hostility which in some form and to some extent has always pursued her, whether it has been displayed in openly violent attempts to subvert her, or in the more insidious machinations of traitors within her own pale, naturally raises the curiosity to learn some particulars of their history, and, if practicable,

some information upon their *modus operandi*.

We believe that a work on this subject has been a *desideratum* for a long period, and Mr. Coote is the only practitioner in modern times who has come forward to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Coote has prefaced his book with an historical introduction, "the scope of which (to use his own words,) is principally to shew that the subject matter of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction has flowed naturally and legally into its present channels," and we think he has successfully supported his position, and refuted, by authenticated facts, the absurd charges of usurpation made by the Humes and Publicolas of our own and former days against the ecclesiastical courts.

It is worthy of notice in this introduction that Mr. Coote has made an ample use of the Archbishop's Registra, an original and highly interesting source of information, which has been long and unaccountably neglected, and to which we would urge the attention of others as a storehouse of medieval authority, not only on questions relating to the Church, but also on the social life and manners of the times.

It is well known that the headquarters of the ecclesiastical courts in London are at Doctors' Commons, where there is a good supply of able judges and accomplished advocates, and a college for their use. Although the college does not date earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, the bar of the ecclesiastical courts is coeval with their institution, and both when canonists were in power, and long afterwards, many distinguished statesmen have issued from its recesses. In ancient times Lyndewode surrendered the officialate of the Arches Court for the labours and honours of a foreign mission. Wolsey and Bonner were eminent in similar capacities, and Sir George Lee and Dr. Nicholl in later days are equally illustrious examples in the same direction. These instances illustrate the dignity of the ecclesiastical advocate; and, in the course of our antiquarian reading, we have found a curious contemporary notice, that the office was also productive of more substantial advantages than merely an honorary distinction.

Amongst the petitions to the Parliament in 1330 is one preferred by John of Shoreditch, advocate of the Court of Arches, who, having been made "clerk of the Common Bench" by Edward I. had lost his place, apparently, on the accession of the new king.* The petition urges that in order to enter the late king's service he had left "*les profits et avantages q'il soleit acquerir, ou pourehacer, par advocasserie en la Court des Arches, que n'estoient mie petitiz.*"

Mr. Coote appears to have executed his task with precision and accuracy, and so far as we can judge the student of ecclesiastical practice will find all that he requires in the present work, in which the principles of law are not only carefully defined, but are also copiously illustrated by the necessary forms and precedents now employed in the courts.

Picturesque Antiquities of Ipswich: a selection from the remains of Ancient Edifices existing in that Town, drawn and etched by Frederick Russel and Walter Hargreen. The Descriptions by John Wodderspoon. Folio.

"The Picturesque Antiquities of Ipswich," says the editor, "consist essentially in those of a domestic character; and so prolific is the parish of St. Clement in ancient houses, that its principal street yet contains many examples of the days of Elizabeth and James, in almost their pristine condition. The embayed window, the lofty gable, the delicately pointed hip-knob, the ornamented barge-board, the pargetted front decorated with groups of fruit, lines of foliage, or grotesque caryatides, meet the eye in several directions. Within are found ceilings with ornamented pendants, deeply grooved beams, and fire-places charged with the heraldic coats of forgotten founders. Many such structures yet remain for other artists to depict, and future antiquaries to interest themselves, in the scattered memorials of their curious, but often extremely obscure, history." But, to judge from a subsequent passage of the same preface, this inheritance of future artists and antiquaries is not much to be

relied upon: as "within the period of the commencement of this work and its completion six subjects delineated in its pages have fallen before the spirit of modern improvement, and in the course of a few years it is not improbable others may with them have passed into oblivion. The Grammar-school and buildings occupied as a Bridewell, erected out of the possessions of the Friars Preachers, the Old Shire-hall, the Old Custom House, though in being when the '*Picturesque Antiquities*' were originally in preparation, are now either entirely gone, or await but the order of removal." The old Shire Hall was a meeting-house-looking place; the Custom-house one with five lofty roofs, and surrounded by a colonnade. The Grammar-school, of which Mr. Russel has given interior and exterior views, was a relic of monastic times. Besides these, we are presented with the brick gateway of Wolsey's College, already pretty well known from former prints; the ancient timber roof of St. Mary Key, which has now travelled all the way to a new church at Cholderton, Wilts; and several very interesting specimens of timber-architecture. Of these, the ancient house recently standing in Star-lane is one of those few examples which afford a complete idea of the open-shop architecture of ancient times. Among the other plates there are two or three timber gateways, two or three carved corner-posts, and several interesting exteriors of subsequent periods. The plates are altogether eighteen in number, and are very creditable to the etching needle of Mr. Hargreen; and the work possesses not only a local interest, as commemorative of the ancient features of Ipswich, but will be generally interesting to those who study our old timber-architecture.

Milton's Paradise Lost. (Phonotypic Edition.) Isaac Pitman.

THIS new edition of one of the masterpieces of English literature claims especial notice as the first complete book (except elementary works) that has been printed in accordance with a new style of orthography, which is beginning to occupy a considerable share of attention. In our number for Nov. 1845, we gave a short notice

* Rot. Parl. vol. II. Petitions in Parliament.

of the phonetic systems proposed by Mr. Pitman and his coadjutors in this scheme of literary reform; and, since that time, their progress in public opinion has been such that their advocates presage, more confidently than ever, their ultimate success and adoption.

This is not, it is true, the first scheme of orthographical reform that has been suggested; but it is, we believe, the first that has ever made many converts beyond the projectors themselves, and it is now said to number 20,000. The unphilosophical character of our present orthography has long been lamented by those whose attention has been directed to the subject; and Sir John Herschel has given the following very strong testimony to the advantages which would arise from the adoption of a phonetic alphabet:—"We have here (in a scheme which Sir John Herschel explains in the article cited) the fewest letters with which it is possible to write English; but, on the other hand, with the addition of two or three more vowels, and as many consonants, every known language might probably be reduced to writing, so as to preserve an exact correspondence between the writing and pronunciation, which would be one of the most valuable acquisitions, not only to philologists, but to mankind; facilitating the intercourse between nations, and laying the foundation of the first step towards a universal language,—one of the great *desiderata* at which mankind ought to aim by common consent." (Article "Sound," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, par. 367).

The greatest evil of the present system of spelling consists in the difficulties which it places in the way of the learner: yet this is not, strange to say, generally appreciated as its real importance demands. The fact is, that we, who have by four or five years' labour succeeded in mastering the eccentricities of English spelling, and have overcome these difficulties, or nearly so (for there are many persons, among those who have enjoyed the best opportunities of learning, who are obliged to carry a pocket edition of Johnson's Dictionary to enable them to write a letter), look down from the height we have attained upon the rugged road by which we have reached

it, and the obstacles which so much impeded our progress upon it are lost sight of, while what is in reality, and was once felt by us to be, toilsome and difficult appears easy and level. But those in humble circumstances, whose parents cannot afford to keep them at school long enough to master in childhood this absolutely necessary step in the road to knowledge, are condemned to remain shut out; for we may state with confidence that the instances of adults having learnt to read and spell properly are extremely rare.

That phonotypy provides us with a practical remedy for these evils has been satisfactorily proved by Messrs. Andrews and Boyle, of Boston, U.S. teaching a class of adult negroes, who were previously entirely illiterate, to read in 72 hours, under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage. This fact is attested by four American gentlemen, and the particulars may be found in the *Phonotypic Journal* for July 1846.

With regard to the advantages which would arise to many in this, but to all in the next, generation by the adoption of phonotypy, there would be little difference of opinion; but, as an objection, founded on the supposed injury which the science of etymology might suffer from the disuse of the present spelling, has been very strongly and generally urged against it, it will be well to inquire how far it may be admitted as valid.

That there are many words, especially of Latin derivation, in fixing the spelling of which far greater regard has been had to etymology than to phonetic truth, there can be no question; but there is also a considerable class whose etymology, far from receiving any elucidation from the spelling, is even obscured by it. We will mention as instances the word *island*, not from *insula*, and the terminations of such words as *defence*, *pretence*, &c. But, even supposing all that is said on this ground of the advantage of the present spelling to etymologists were true, still, as an objection to phonotypy, it proceeds on the fallacy of assuming that, were it adopted, the present orthography would be entirely lost, whereas etymologists would always retain the power of ascertaining the Johnsonian spelling, and would of

course make that inquiry one of the first steps in their investigations.

We have gone thus far into the arguments for and against the proposed reform, for the purpose of reducing the question simply to one of practicability. On this point we will only say that, if a sufficiently large number of persons can be persuaded to *believe* it practicable, there can be no doubt of its success; but if those who are convinced of its merits refuse their assistance, on the ground of believing it visionary and impracticable, the result can only be certain failure.

We have only room left to speak with high commendation of the manner in which this little book is got up, and especially of the appearance of the typography, in which the new letters harmonise remarkably well with the general character of the Roman alphabet.

Xanthian Marbles.—*The Nereid Monument; an Historical and Mythological Essay.* By W. W. Lloyd. 8vo. pp. 109.

THE recent acquisition of these valuable antiques by our national museum naturally leads to an inquiry into their history and origin, both of which are veiled in the obscurity which a long succession of ages has thrown around them. To remove this veil, and develop the early history of the monuments, and of the people who raised them, as well as to explain the symbolic sculptures which ornament the more extraordinary and striking of the relics, have been the objects of Mr. Lloyd's researches; and the result is, a very lucid explanation of the very curious subjects which were more immediately the objects of his research.

The author considers that he discovers in the style of the ornaments an association of Greek and Asian characteristics, which will justify the conclusion that the Greek colonizers of Lycia had received from some Asian precursors, or indigenæ, a stimulus and impression of unusual energy; that we have before us, in the visible remains of the country, evidence of the reception of a decided tinge of Hellenism by a race entirely unallied; and, as a contribution towards the history of this ancient people, Mr. Lloyd offers these observations on a monu-

ment which he considers possesses no ordinary interest. The description of the structure which forms the subject of his essay, we give in the author's words:—

"This structure, which, from its most conspicuous mythological decorations, may be styled the NEREID MONUMENT, was placed at the edge of the cliff forming the original acropolis of Xanthus. In consequence of this position, it suffered peculiarly from that fearful earthquake which has left its traces more or less on every monument of the city. The earthquake, however, if not the first, was the latest ravager, and the ruins remained as it left them, though gradually buried and overgrown, until the arrival of the English explorer, who, by carefully noting the position of the fragments, succeeded in producing a restoration as satisfactory as elegant.

"The drawing of the restoration, furnished by Sir Charles Fellows to the trustees of the British Museum, exhibits the monument as consisting of an Ionic peristyle, on an elevated and inaccessible basement, the whole most elaborately enriched with historical and mythological sculptures. The basement is surrounded by two bands of bas-reliefs or friezes, the upper representing the storming of a fortified city, with all its attendant accidents,—the lower and larger series a general battle of horse and foot, and between combatants in Greek costume and others of somewhat Amazonian appearance, but easily identified as representations of Medes or Persians. There are four columns at either front, and five at the sides; the intercolumniations are unusually wide, and, with the exception of four, occupied by statues of female figures, in lively action, and with flying draperies, with marine emblems, shells, fish, &c., beneath their feet. The four exceptions are the corner lateral intercolumniations, on each of which is a lion, in the well-known menacing attitude of ancient monuments, with head to the ground and elevated hind quarters. The frieze of the cella represents sacrifices and funeral feasts. The cornice is peculiar, the place of the usual Ionic frieze being occupied by dentils, and the architrave sculptured with bas-reliefs of hunts, and battles, and funeral offerings. One half of the western pediment is missing; the half that remains presents warriors defending themselves against an enemy, of whom we can only say with certainty, from the prancing forefeet that are visible, that he was on horseback.

"The eastern and more important pe-

diment is fortunately better preserved; its tympanum is occupied by a seated god and goddess, surrounded by youth of either sex. The external angles are surmounted by youthful female figures, and the apex by a group of two young men, who support a child.

"The external statues of the western pediment are much ruined, but appear to have been youthful and female, and are not associated with any trace of emblems." (p. 9.)

The historical sculptures, the author proceeds to say, forming the upper and lower friezes of the basement, are immediately recognisable as representations of the conquest of Lycia by the Persians, and the fall of Xanthus, as related by Herodotus. "When Harpagus," says the historian, "advanced with his army into the Xanthian plain, the Lycians drew out, and, fighting few against many, displayed their valour; but, being worsted and shut up in the city, they collected in the acropolis their wives and children, wealth and slaves, and then set it on fire to burn the whole. Having done this, and mutually bound themselves by dreadful oaths, the Xanthians sallied, and died fighting to a man. Thus Harpagus obtained possession of Xanthus." To which Mr. Lloyd adds his conclusion, "That the fall of Xanthus on this occasion is the subject of the bas-reliefs of our monument is evident on simple inspection, and even in detail they are in remarkable accordance with the historian. On the upper series we have the population as well as the militia seeking refuge in the town, troops rapidly advancing and mounting scaling-ladders, the manned walls, the desperate sally, the sacrifice of the women, as well as an incident not alluded to by the historian,—an embassy of Lycian elders, apparently treating for terms."

The lower series of bas-reliefs may be supposed to represent a combat in open field which preceded the siege. The intercolumniated female dancing figures, one of the most singular features of the monument, the author states are visibly Nereides; the marine emblems beneath their feet are sufficient to identify them, and their "lightly bounding" attitudes are precisely those of the Nereides of the Orphic hymn. The eastern pediment, Mr. Lloyd con-

tinues, is divided between a god and goddess, surrounded by youths of their respective sexes; a mode of representation which, taken in connexion with the further development of the idea by the statues that decorate the roof, and also with the historical sculptures, identifies our monument as the *agalma* of Hephestus, fiery, and Aphrodite, Uranian, and Olympian, celebrated in the hymn of the Lycian Proclus. That the *agalma* here alluded to is that of which the British Museum now contains the most interesting remains is evinced by its site, by the associated divinities of the eastern pediment, and the unequivocal crop of a rising generation by which they are surrounded and surmounted, as well as by the exhibition on the bas-reliefs of the desperate valor of the Lycians, despite of which they did not escape extermination. "I think I can discern," adds Mr. Lloyd, "in the metaphor of a calm, a trace of the suggestiveness of the sea nymphs. Thus it would appear that the monument was dedicated to the powers of prolific nature, as an expression of gratitude for the restoration of the prosperity and population of the city, after the devastating conquest of Harpagus." (p. 15.) We have no reason to differ with Mr. Lloyd's elucidation of the monument; it appears clear and satisfactory, and is creditable to his research. The architecture, he adds, of the monument is less Lycian than Carian; as a tomb, it is not of the model peculiar to Lycia, but analogous to those of Caria, by his familiarity with which, indeed, it was that Sir Charles Fellows was led, in the first instance, to the happy idea of his restoration, a view of which forms the frontispiece to the volume, and gives a better idea of this curious monument than any description.

The remainder of the volume is occupied by dissertations, historical and mythological, in support of the author's hypothesis, and further explanations of the curious subjects with which it is ornamented; a portion of the work which will lead to many pleasing inquiries on the mystical origin of the sculptures. A dissertation on the personage known as "Harpagus the Mede" closes the volume, which we cordially recommend to the attention of such as wish to pursue more deeply the his-

torical and mythological character of the very singular sculptures which

have been added to our treasures in the British Museum.

The Domestic Liturgy, and Family Chaplain. In two parts. By the Rev. T. Dale, M.A. 4to. pp. 327 and 385.—The name of the author of this work is so highly respected, as to dispense with much of the usual labour on our part, since we may take for granted that care has been taken, and judgment exercised, in the compilation and composition. "This work (he says) has its origin in a want which has long been felt, and frequently expressed," viz. of a Domestic Liturgy for persons whom distance or illness prevents from attending on all or any of the Church's Sabbath services. In the first portion they are adapted to lay use, for the heads of families, substituting, for instance, a prayer for the Absolution. The second portion is a selection of prayers and thanksgivings, for daily use in families, taken or adapted from the Liturgy; which, we may observe, fulfils in spirit the intention of our Liturgists, who originally contemplated a daily service; and an Appendix of Prayers for the Sick is subjoined. The second part of the work, entitled "The Family Chaplain," consists of sermons suited to the Sabbath services and festivals throughout the year, for which Mr. Dale professes himself responsible. It was originally his intention to have made a selection from approved writers, but two objections interfered; the first, that any selection, however careful, might have been supposed to lean towards some particular school of theology; the second, that it would have wanted connection. Whether these sermons were written expressly for this work, or whether they are such as the author had previously preached, we are not distinctly informed; but we infer, that some are of either sort. We have taken the sermon for the tenth Sunday after Trinity, from 1 Cor. xii. 3, as a specimen, and can fairly testify that it exhibits deep reflection, great scriptural knowledge, clearness of doctrine, and forcible application.* We have formerly heard the want of such a work as this "Family Chaplain" regretted; but the void is so far filled up, and altogether we regard the entire work as the completest of the kind that we know of. If the volume appears bulky, we do not

see how it could well have been compressed; since it is likely to be much used by candlelight, and in the sermons, where divisions of course are fewer, the type is as close as it could be made, without trying the reader's eyes too much. We are glad, too, that such a task has fallen into hands so able; for this might not have been the case, and then mischief would have been done, to which the utility of the plan would only have given a wider currency.

An Inquiry into the Scriptural View of the Constitution of a Christian Church. By W. A. Garratt. fcp. 8vo. pp. x. 420.—

This is one of the many publications called forth on both, or rather on all sides, by the "Tracts for the Times;" we say *all*, because it is not very easy to classify this volume, as it is of the eclectic kind. It will neither gratify the advocates of Apostolical succession (in the technical sense of the term), nor those who deny episcopacy any Scriptural foundation, nor such as are opposed to religious establishments. On the whole, we view it as preponderating in favour of the Church of England. The author has paid some attention to the subject, and though the reader may not assent to all the propositions, he cannot but gain information on some. The following sentence will serve as a kind of summary of his opinions: "The truth seems to be, that the Apostles laid down general principles for the government of churches and the appointment of ministers; and that these principles were variously carried out in different churches according to circumstances, resulting in some churches earlier, in others later, in all ultimately as the threefold distinction of ministers, as consonant with, but not essentially required by those principles." (p. 379.) Mankind, however, are fond of more extreme opinions, and few disputants, we think, will be content to pitch their tents on this neutral ground. But this passage will exemplify the account we have given of the work. Mr. Garratt's idea is, that episcopacy began in the eastern churches (see Rev. iii. and iv.) sooner than in the western. Concerning other points, we may observe, that there is a dissertation on the alleged primacy of St. Peter, of which he says (p. 32): "Peter never claimed, nor did the other Apostles ever concede to him, any superiority of rank or authority." At p. 309 he suggests that Clement was not *Bishop* of Rome when the Epistle to the Church of Corinth, attributed to him, was written,

* As the Sermons are generally taken from the lessons, &c. of the day, and in all cases are appropriate to them, we cannot help suggesting, that they would form a good course of study, with a view to future pulpit ministrations, to young clergymen and candidates for ordination.

but an *Evangelist*; and at p. 388, that there was then no Bishop of Rome, but that Clement became such at a later date. It has escaped him, when discussing the various meanings of the word *apostle*, as referring to the *twelve* or not, that the latter sense is clearly employed at Rev. ii. 2 (see p. 79—103). At p. 74 he observes, on 1 Cor. xi. 26, "Those who only eat the bread, without drinking of the cup, do not 'shew the Lord's death till he come.'" And at p. 165, note, he argues from the word *ἐφανάξ* in Heb. x. 10, "which in the authorised version is well rendered once for *all*," that the idea of a proper and propitiatory sacrifice being offered in the mass, is derogatory to that of the Cross. At p. 59, note, he considers the directions in Luke xxii. 36, as a revocation of a former one: "You can no longer expect the same hospitality as heretofore; you must, therefore, make the provision which travellers usually make for a journey—a purse, a scrip, and a sword." There are some good remarks at p. 283 in favour of paying taxes to a government of which we do not approve. At p. 288, the difficulties which beset an ill-informed state of conscience are well pointed out. At p. 260, note, he proposes to render 1 Cor. vi. 4, *ye set*, in the indicative; but indeed, if he sometimes questions the exactness of our translation, he as often defends it.

Ephesus: or, the Church's precedent in doctrine and discipline. By the Rev. P. Pounson, A.M. fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 322.—This little volume is itself a precedent, which we hope to see followed. It was composed on the occasion of an unhappy secession (we presume the *Darbyite*, as it is called), which led the author, some of whose friends were among the separatists, to examine the questions of church government, &c. This he has done with especial relation to the church of Ephesus, as that was the standard chiefly appealed to; and the result is, in his opinion, that the reader will perceive a closer resemblance to that church in our own, "than any community of dissenters, now known, can possibly exhibit." (p. viii.) The book begins with St. Paul's first arrival at Ephesus, and collects the several notices of the church founded there from the Acts, entering at some length into the apostle's address to the elders; it then examines the epistle to the Ephesians, and those to Timothy, which are closely connected with the subject, and lastly the charge to the angel of that church in the Apocalypse. Thus everything in Scripture concerning it is brought into one volume, and it forms

kind of commentary on several books,

chapters, and detached passages. The concluding section traces the points of resemblance between that church and our own. An appendix might have been added in the notices to be gleaned from the epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians, of which even Milner has made so much use under the head of the second century; but the author appears to have purposely limited his subject to an authority by which the seceders would be bound. Should he however enlarge his work at a future time, the same restriction as to "the uninspired writings of an after-age" will not be so cogent, as he has fully discharged his duty, if we may so term it, to the seceders. Systematic views have sometimes led the author rather far, but as the idea of the work is happy, so the execution is generally good, and we hope to see the early history of other churches illustrated on the same plan, for which some hints may be found in Milner, as points from which to set out. We shall quote but one practical passage:—"The ... exhortation, 'but rather let him labour' [Ephes. iv. 28] ... shews, that, to avoid any particular sin, we must cultivate the very opposite virtue." (p. 188.)

The Female Disciple of the first three Centuries. By Mrs. H. Smith. fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 297.—It is well observed by Joseph Milner, in his Church History, alluding to the character of Tabitha in Acts ix, that "the female sex, almost excluded from civil history, will appear perhaps more conspicuous in ecclesiastical: less immersed in secular concerns, and less haughty and independent in spirit, they seem, in all ages, to have had their full proportion, or more than the other sex, of the grace of the gospel." (Cent. i. chap. 2.) The volume now before us may be regarded as illustrative of this sentiment, in describing the *trials* and the *mission* of "the female disciple." The authoress argues that "the gospel of Jesus Christ, which was to all good tidings of great joy, was so in a very special manner to the female sex." (p. 1.) She views the moral and social condition of women as raised under Christianity; and the third chapter, in particular, is devoted to their degraded condition in heathen antiquity, by way of contrast. The state of the sex is surveyed in its several conditions of wife, mother, daughter, and servant, not to mention some subdivisions which occur. The narratives of the early Christians furnish several appropriate illustrations. We forbear to make remarks on passages, as we might in one or two instances find ourselves differing from the authoress on points of interpretation,

and rigidity of criticism is out of place here. But we are glad that the several particulars relating to this subject have thus been classified and grouped, instead of remaining scattered through a variety of publications, many of them difficult of general access.

An Exposition of the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, in Six Lectures. By the Rev. M. Margoliouth. 8vo. pp. 203.—These lectures were delivered in the parish church of Glasnevin, of which the author is incumbent, in 1845; and the late Bishop of Kildare, having read them over, wrote to advise their publication, on the ground that it would be unjust to withhold them from the public at large. The author is a converted Jew, and therefore a commentary on that chapter from such a quarter is both interesting and important. The lectures possess not only the best characteristics of pulpit discourses, piety and eloquence, but they also serve, in conjunction with the notes, as a commentary on the chapter. A new literal translation is interspersed, which, coming from a Hebrew, is entitled to peculiar attention. At verse 3, instead of the usual rendering, we here read,

"And as one who would hide his face from us:"

which many Hebrew philologists prefer, though not on the same grounds as the author, who explains it of our Lord's hiding himself from those who would make him a king. (John vi. 16.) The sense, however, which our translators gave, is not lost, for their idea is preserved in the next clause,

"He was despicable, and we regarded him not."

At verse 7, M. Margoliouth reads,

"He was rigorously demanded to pay the debt."

At verse 8,

"Without restraint, and without sentence was He taken away,

"And who can speak of his habitation?" The *restraint* is interpreted of any prevention, and the *sentence* of a formal condemnation on the part of Pilate. The next clause is explained of being treated as an outlaw.

At verse 10, where Bishop Lowth reads, "He shall see a seed, which shall prolong their days," the author renders the passage,

"He shall see a seed,

He shall prolong days,"

explaining the latter clause of everlasting dominion, as in Daniel vii. 14.

The object of Mr. Margoliouth in the notes, is to raise the standard of Hebrew learning. At p. 100 he expresses dis-

tinctly his regret, that Christian divines are not better acquainted with it: and at p. 103, he says, that "as long as the Hebrew Bible does not become a class-book in the universities, and as long as the Bishops do not insist on a competent knowledge of Hebrew from candidates for Holy Orders, so long will Biblical knowledge be at a low ebb amongst Christian divines." Something more, however, than this must be done, or a mere superficiality will be the consequence; and encouragements, as well as obligations to study must be provided, if eminence is to be attained. But these considerations would now lead us too far, and we must return to Mr. Margoliouth's volume, to say, that it will, no doubt, have an influence in future expositions and criticisms. The Appendix contains some interesting articles on biblical interpretation, and on the state of the Jews in foreign countries.

Cressingham, or the Missionary. Fcp. 8vo.

pp. 64.—The most troublesome part of our vocation is, to give an opinion of tales; for, as Sir Walter Scott has remarked that it is difficult to believe a ghost story after *forty*, so is it to enter into the spirit of works of fiction, however laudable their object may be. Besides, "keep your head cool," is a medical axiom, of which we feel the importance now, however we may have slighted it in the flushier times of youth; and a due observance of this direction is scarcely compatible with works of a stirring interest, as this appears to be. Those who have read the 28th chapter of George Herbert's *Country Parson*, entitled "The Parson in Contempt," or Barnabas Oley's apology for the clergy, in his preface to it, will feel interested in "Cressingham," as it is calculated to remove the impression against which those writings are directed, but the best refutation of which, after all, is the real exhibition of such characters as this work portrays, without exceeding the actual truth.

P. Terentii Afri Comædia Sex, ed. T. F. G. Reinhardt, with explanatory notes, by D. B. Hickie, LL.D. post 8vo. pp. xxxi. 592.—This edition is executed nearly on the plan of Anthon's *Horace*, which has obtained the approbation of several eminent scholars. That plan however has been improved on, by giving not merely the meaning of idioms, but also their grammatical construction, when necessary, elucidating them by references to other authors, and particularly to Terence himself, thus making him his own interpreter. The notes, which form a miniature *Variorum*, are taken, trans-

lated, and condensed from the best commentators, e. g. Donatus, Farnaby, Mine. Dacier, Bentley, Colman (the translator of Terence), Reinhardt, &c.; besides which, the remarks of Rhunken, entitled *Dictata*, have been incorporated in an abbreviated shape. Many passages from the lost plays of Menander and Apollodorus, corresponding with Terence, are inserted; and some disquisitions, too long for notes, are added at the end. A life of Terence, a chronology of the period in which he lived, and a short account of his metres, are prefixed. The text is that of Reinhardt, Leipsic, 1827. If we could now sit down to read Terence through, we should be glad to do it in this edition, but that is now very unlikely, unless it happen to be in the character of a parental tutor, when such a collection of prolegomena and notes will be a great advantage.

A Guide to the Anglo-Saxon Tongue.

By Edward Johnston Vernon, B.A. Magdalene Hall.—The worthy sons of our universities—all honour be given to their *alma matres*, and all whom they delight to honour—would despise the ignorance of the man who could not account for the contracted and anomalous forms of words in Greek and Latin, whether by syncope, crasis, or otherwise; or who might not know that *εὐαγγέλιον* is from *εὖ* good, and *ἀγγέλλω*, to bring tidings; or that *ανατολή*, the east, is from *ανα*, up, and *τέλλω*, to rise; or that *marvult* was originally *majus vult*, as *possis* was *potis esse*; or could not tell why any given verb was of this or that conjugation; though comparatively few of themselves may know by what steps of mutation the past tense *made* of the verb *make*, A.-Saxon *macian*, was formed from its present; or the composition or etymology of the English words *Gospel*, *worship*, *answer*, *island*, *redstart*, or *stair*; or why the verb *to sing* makes its past tense by commutation of its vowel, and *to correct* by the ending *ed*. The truth is, that there are thousands of scholars who know more critically the structure of Latin and Greek than that of their mother tongue.

May the love of all that is intellectual and edifying forbid that we should think of discouraging the cultivation of the languages and literature of the great nations of Greece and Rome! To cast away them would be to destroy the commentaries of human experience, and would be the folly of a crew who should throw their logbook overboard in the middle of the Pacific ocean; but, at the same time, to neglect wholly the tongue and writings of our forefathers seems like the folly of a crew who would tear out an authentic leaf of

their logbook because it was not written by the hands that filled up the rest. What Englishman would not look with pride to the rock whence we are hewn—the Anglo-Saxons; and would not think highly worth contemplating through their language the mind of a tribe of the great Teutonic race, which seem to have been in later times God's chief agents in the working of great social and moral changes among the nations of the earth? *

The utter neglect of Anglo-Saxon, with the cultivation of other languages, has conduced so much to the vitiation of English as to make it a heap of anomalies, such as possibly only a comparatively few philologists who have contemplated the more graceful features of purer tongues can conceive, or are likely to bewail.

The chief scholars who have laboured to restore Anglo-Saxon are Dr. Bosworth, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Thorpe, in England, with Rask of Copenhagen, and the great German philologist Grimm, in whose small but respected train we welcome Mr. Vernon. He is a laboriously accurate Anglo-Saxon scholar, as is seen in his attention to the quantity of words; a branch of Anglo-Saxon grammar in which later scholars have done much by comparing the forms of roots as they are found in the different Teutonic dialects. Mr. Vernon's book contains a grammar, after Rask, with extracts in prose and verse, illustrated by instructive notes.

A Course of English Reading. By the Rev. J. Pycroft, B.A. *Fcp. 8vo. pp. xii. 312.*—This is a very useful book, and though we may smile at the author's announcement, that it is "adapted to every taste and capacity," as being rather too sanguine, we will so far bear him out as to say, that where it fails of its object there can be little *taste* or *capacity* inherent. We really shrink from encountering it, as a subject for criticism, on account of its copiousness; but we may fairly state our own impression on opening it; for while we expected, from the title, a "Speaker," or a "Class-book," we were agreeably surprised to find a series of solid directions for reading, and even for study. Nay, if we were to call it an Appendix to every Library, we should scarcely be overrating it. We will give an instance of the information to be derived from it;—we have heard the reception of

* It must be borne in mind that the French have some Teutonic blood from the Franks; as the Spanish, the discoverers and occupiers of South America, have from the Visi-Goths.

Mr. Ireland's pseudo-Shakspeare *Vortigern* described by a person who was present, yet could not clearly make out what decided its failure, although the blame was laid on Kemble; but here it is explained, at p. 80, namely, the double meaning which his sneer gave the line—

"And when this solemn mockery is o'er."

The subjects on which a course of reading is pointed out, are generally, History, Philosophy, The Fine Arts, The Holy Scriptures, Poetry (including Criticism and Taste), and Natural Philosophy. At p. x. is a table of advice for particular studies; as also, for instance, to persons of weak memory, to those who have limited advantages, to those who are engaged in controversy, &c. Literary opinions and remarks by distinguished men are interspersed. We do not mean to say, that we agree with every opinion Mr. Pycroft has cited or advanced; (to expect this, would be unreasonable, among so many notices of books) yet he sometimes disparages where we should praise. At p. 137 we are led to regret that he has recommended Memoirs to the reader, under Mr. Alison's sanction, which are now known to be spurious—we allude particularly to those which assume the name of Fouché. At p. 296 we could not help remarking, that a sentence would be improved by omitting the particle *and*, as the sense of the passage is not necessarily conjunctive. On the whole, however, we think the book is one to be strongly recommended, and to be generally and carefully read.

Tales for Young People. By Agnes Loudon.—Miss Agnes Loudon, the authoress of this clever and pleasing little volume, is, we believe, not more than fourteen years of age, and has certainly exhibited much of that hereditary talent which she derives from both her parents. The book is dedicated, by permission of the Queen, to the Princess Royal, who will, we doubt not, be pleased and instructed by the contents. The volume is divided into two parts, the first of which, consisting of six tales, is entirely written by Miss Loudon. These little fictitious histories are told naturally and pleasingly: but the last—*The Dogs' Country Party*—has a degree of skilful invention and dramatic cleverness and spirit that would do credit to a writer of far more advanced life, and wider experience of the world, and greater knowledge of the art of composition. We think the present volume holds out great promise of future excellence, and we are delighted to see the honoured name of Loudon carried down in the ranks of literature to another generation.

Helen Stanley; a Tale. By Matilda Hayes.—We scarcely know what is the moral which the author of this tale is desirous of inculcating, or the great leading purpose of the story; but we presume she is young, and therefore give her the advice of eschewing all modern novels whatsoever, of confining her reading on such subjects to the best models, and drawing her pictures of life from her own observation and experience.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Hulsean Prize has been awarded to A. M. Moore, B.A., of St. John's College.—The Rev. Dr. C. Wordsworth, of Trinity College, and canon of Westminster, has been elected lecturer for the ensuing academical year.

The Hulsean trustees have given the following subject for the present year's prize—"The fitness of the time of Christ's coming in relation to the moral, intellectual, social, and political condition of the Heathen."—The subject of the Seatonian prize is "The Famine in Samaria; 2 Kings vi. and vii."

Jan. 26. The late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, having signified his intention of founding an annual prize, not exceeding 105*l*, for the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature, and attri-

butes of God, or on the truth and evidence of the Christian religion;" and his intention having been carried into effect by his sister and executrix, Miss Jane Caroline Burney, the Vice Chancellor gives notice that the subject for the present year is "The Goodness of God." The candidates for the prize are to be Bachelors of Arts in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be sent in to the Vice Chancellor on or before the 12th Nov. 1847. The author of the essay approved is to print it at his own expense.

MAHOMETAN AND ENGLISH COLLEGES IN DELHI.

In 1823 the British Government of India resolved to re-establish the Mahometan College of Delhi (originally founded by the Mogul emperors); and in 1828, at the suggestion, we believe, of

Mr. Trevelyan, the secretary to the British resident at Delhi, (now one of the secretaries to the treasury,) an English class for natives was added, which was afterwards formed into a separate institution under the name of the "English College." It encountered the vehement opposition of the Mahometan professors, who threatened the students with spiritual and temporal penalties; but by judicious firmness this obstacle was removed, and six lads were placed in the first class, who soon distinguished themselves. "Let no one (observed Mr. Trevelyan) despise the day of small things. This little class, which was formed amid the scoffs of the learned inhabitants of Delhi, and the prudential objections of not a few of the European residents, was the nucleus of a system which, to all appearance, is destined to change the moral aspect of the

whole of India. An annually increasing body of the most intelligent and aspiring youths of the upper and middle classes, amounting at present (1834) to at least three hundred, is zealously pursuing the study of English; and in a few years such a number of advocates and teachers of the new learning will have been raised up that the system must obtain a decided predominance." Of the six original students, three (Hindoos) became teachers in the parent institution at Delhi; one (Mohun Lall, a Cashmirian,) was attached to the mission to Cabul, and rendered important services to the British Government of India; and a fifth (a Mahometan) is Shahamat Ali, who was appointed Persian Secretary to Sir C. M. Wade, during his mission and expedition to Peshawur and Cabul, and is now Mir Munshi to the resident in Malwa.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 14. S. Angell, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Drawings were exhibited to illustrate the description of the mode adopted by Mr. J. B. Gardiner to warm the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, in Bevis Marks: that object having been successfully attained by the admission of warm air from a chamber beneath the building.

Mr. D. Mocatta read a paper descriptive of a distillery and its appurtenances recently erected from his designs in London: with some observations on the principles of distillation, heating furnaces and general ventilation.

Mr. E. J. Anson described a modification of the "Polmaise" system of warming, applied to a vinery near London. A discussion arose on the ill effects of the system if applied to general purposes, in consequence of the vitiated air being reheated. Remarks were made on the consumption of smoke, and also on the necessity of providing means of ventilation wherever warm air is introduced.

Jan. 11. William Tite, esq. V.P.

Read, "Some account of the Ancient City of Syracuse," by Samuel Angell, esq. After giving a sketch of the origin of the city and its first inhabitants, and alluding to the position which it had formerly held in point of extent and political importance, the writer proceeded to describe its four ancient divisions, called Ortygia, Acradina, Ticha, and Neapolis. Among the exist-

ing remains of the different temples and other edifices more particularly alluded to were the following:—In Ortygia, the Temple of Minerva, now forming the Cathedral or Duomo of the modern city. The temple was of the Doric order; but the columns, unfortunately, have been disfigured with modern plaster and additional mouldings;—and it is much to be regretted that these, by some oversight, have found their way into an important work on Magna Grecia, and are there shown as part of the ancient structure. Of the Temple of Diana there remain two Doric columns; with a small portion of the entablature, strongly resembling the order at Corinth, the mother city. The celebrated Fountain of Arethusa still pours out its abundant supply of fresh water—but, alas! degraded by conversion into the public washing-place. Of the Palace and Gardens of Dionysius, the Palace of Hiéro, nothing now remains; their sites being occupied by modern fortifications and narrow streets of miserable dwellings. In the quarter Acradina it is probable that the church of San Giovanni occupies the site of an ancient temple, supposed by Mr. Hughes to have been that of Jupiter. There are several of those Latomize, or stone quarries, so numerous in Syracuse;—one of which, attached to the Capucin Convent, is converted into a garden, forming a most beautiful and retired spot for devotional study. There are also several subterraneous remains, and

the ruins of a bath in which the celebrated Torso of Venus was found. The Catacombs also deserve especial notice, from their prodigious size. The principal avenue in them is about eighteen feet wide and ten feet high; with numerous recesses and chambers on either side—in one of which Mr. Angell counted no less than fifteen divisions. It is doubtful, however, whether these catacombs were constructed previously to the Roman conquest by Marcellus. In some parts the halls are covered with fine stucco, and exhibit remains of painting. Extensive remains of the walls of this part of the city still exist. Mr. Angell exhibited a plan, which showed their various gates and towers. Ticha, described by Cicero as the third city, contained a Temple of Fortune, a spacious gymnasium, and many sacred edifices; but of this once splendid city little now remains but large sepulchral chambers cut in the rocks, channels of aqueducts, and vestiges of the city walls. To account for so large a space being so completely cleared of the remains of the numerous buildings which formerly occupied it, one is almost led to suppose that, from the facility of transport given by the immediate vicinity of the port, the materials must have been transported to other shores. Neapolis, the fourth quarter, was adorned by a theatre of vast dimensions—and perhaps the most perfect of all the ancient buildings in Syracuse. It commanded a magnificent view over the surrounding country. The greater portion of the seats were cut out of the solid rock; and it is computed to have held 30,000 persons. A drawing of this edifice, made from dimensions taken by Mr. Angell, was exhibited;—and a sketch, made on the spot, of a sepulchre excavated in the rock above the theatre, and called the tomb of Archimedes—presenting a façade of two Doric columns, surmounted by an entablature and pediment. The remains of an amphitheatre, evidently of Roman construction,—the extensive quarries, said to have been excavated by the Athenian prisoners,—and the curious cavern called the Ear of Dionysius, stated to have been constructed on acoustic principles for the purpose of overhearing the conversation of the prisoners confined within its walls—were described; and drawings in illustration exhibited. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius—one of the most important edifices of this portion of the city, and of which there remain but portions of the shafts of two Doric columns—was alluded to; and Mr. Angell proceeded to de-

scribe the ruins existing in the suburbs of the city—especially those remarkable fortifications and walls which enclosed Epipölæ; said to have been constructed by Dionysius in the short space of twenty days—and upon which he employed 60,000 men and 6,000 yoke of oxen. One fort which defended Epipölæ, and which was called by the Greeks Labdalo, is constructed with extraordinary military skill and art; and is considered by Professor Cockerell as the most admirable specimen of ancient military architecture that he has met with.

J. J. Scoles, Hon. Sec., referred to a drawing, made from measurements taken by him in 1826, showing the construction of the ceiling of a passage in connexion with other ancient ruins near the convent of Santa Lucia, at Syracuse; which is formed, in the shape of a semicircle, by a chain of earthen cylindrical tubes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and similar in form to an ordinary bottle,—the neck of one tube being inserted in the lower end of the next.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

The Dean of Llandaff has issued a statement of what has been done by the Chapter in the application of the funds subscribed for the restoration of the Cathedral. The eastern chapel has been completely restored, at the expense of 1,165*l.* 12*s.* The eastern extremity of the south aisle, with its fine windows and open-work parapets, is now in progress—and is estimated at the cost of under 300*l.* The next proposed alteration is the restoration of the choir. The present winter is dedicated to this in-door work; and the funds are considered adequate to the completion of the lower story as high as the Italian cornice. The balance remaining in the banker's hands is stated at 925*l.*—and of the sums subscribed, 1,000*l.* still remain to be called in. Since this report, works have been actively commenced in the choir at its eastern end. A noble Norman arch of Bishop Urban's work has been opened out, commanding a striking perspective into the eastern chapel. The mouldings of this arch are very interesting, and in perfect preservation. Beneath this, a beautiful screen of Bishop Marshall's work, A.D. 1480, has been exposed. A sepulchral recess, in which the capitals of the side shafts are finely executed in the style of 1200, is likewise disclosed to view in the south-east wall of the choir.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 7. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.

This being the meeting appointed for the election of the Director of the Society, on the resignation of Mr. Albert Way, the members proceeded to the election, on the nomination of the Council, of Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N. F.R.S. which was unopposed. The number of votes recorded in his favour was forty-two, many members having been deterred from attending by the inclemency of the weather.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. of the Ordnance Office, Tower of London, exhibited four ornamental shields, apparently of the sixteenth century:—

1. An iron shield (diameter 2 ft. 8 in.) highly chased, probably of the time of Henry VIII. The raised centre represents St. George slaying the dragon; round it are four compartments, the first representing two knights tilting, the other three containing subjects from the siege of Troy.

2. An iron shield elaborately chased (diameter 2 ft. 6 in.), probably of the time of James I. It has a conical boss divided into four compartments, surrounded by six other compartments, all representing subjects from the Old Testament.

3. An iron shield indented with a chisel-edged punch, so as to represent in outline in six compartments an armed horseman in each, and the Scotch thistle; the diameter is 2 ft. 5½ in. This shield is supposed to be of the time of Charles I.

4. An iron shield of Italian workmanship, beautifully engraved with representations of monarchs and nobles of Scotland, in six compartments, radiating from the centre; the diameter is 2 feet. Date unknown.

Jan. 14. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Charles Spence, esq. exhibited a gold ring, found about four years ago in the ruins of the priory of Frithelstock, near Great Torrington, in Devonshire. In a trefoiled recess,—a figure supposed by Mr. Spence to be emblematical of the Trinity, is set an equilateral diamond. On one side of the ring is an engraving of the Virgin and Child, whilst on the other is the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, represented by his single figure at the altar, with a sword falling on his head. On the back of the ring is a cinquefoil, usually considered as typical of the five wounds of Christ. Mr. Spence considered the ring of the time of Edward IV. or Henry VII.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited some casts of the seals of Richard Earl of Cornwall.

Geo. Steinsman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper, accompanied by a drawing, of the monument at Bruges of Louis de Gruythusse, who was created Earl of Winchester by King Edward the Fourth, and who is the subject of a paper by Sir Fred. Madden in a former volume of *Archæologia*.

A letter was then read from some person on a visit to Rome in 1721, descriptive of the mode of living, the habits, &c. of the Pretender, then residing at Rome, and whom the writer described as moral and upright, free from bigotry, averse to religious disputation, remarkably (in person, of course, was meant) like Charles II.; fond of Devonshire pie, &c. The writer was forcibly struck with his dignified yet affable bearing; and he narrates that on one occasion he spoke warmly against the system of mixing up the Church with the State, or of allowing the clergy to be concerned in any secular or magisterial matters, thinking their whole time should be devoted to the offices of the Church. The writer said, if he had been with him much longer, he should have become half a Jacobite.

Jan. 21. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Dr. Bromet communicated a paper on several bronze Celts and Helmets lately found at Mattrey, not very far from Brixen, in Tyrol. One of the helmets is inscribed with Phœnician characters; while another, which was represented in an accompanying drawing, bears a remarkable crest, and is ornamented with rude circles, formed of points, like those frequently seen on early British pottery. From this, as well as from their want of rims, and other circumstances, Dr. Bromet considered these helmets to have been made by an Etrurian colony settled at Brixen and its vicinity. Although this paper afforded many points for discussion, no observations, we are sorry to say, were offered on them.

A paper by Mr. Wright, on the existence of municipal corporations in England during the Saxon period of our history, was partly read, and the remainder deferred to the following meeting.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 26. Professor Wilson, V.P. in the chair. Three papers were read:—1. "On Inscriptions illustrating the coins of Vabalathus," by Sir G. Wilkinson. The inscription is upon a broken column at a bridge over a rivulet called Nahr el Feedâr, near Gebayl, on the coast of Syria. The upper part is lost, and the last letters

of some lines are defaced. The remaining portion, Sir G. Wilkinson states, shews that it was a dedication to one of the Roman emperors, either Claudius or Aurelian, and to Zenobia the mother of Vabalathus, the son of Athenodorus, which last name is important, as shewing that Vabalathus was not, as usually supposed, the son of Odenathus and Zenobia, but of her first husband. Another point of importance is, the explanation it gives to the hitherto uninterpreted letters on the coins of Vabalathus.

Mr. Akerman observed that M. Lenormant had just published in the *Revue Numismatique* an interesting memoir on the medals of the family of Odenathus; in which he cites one of Zenobia in the reverse, as it would appear, of Athenodorus.

2. "On the Anglo-Saxon stycas discovered at York in 1842," by Mr. J. D. Cuff. This paper comprised a detailed account of the 2,200 stycas sent by Mr. Hargrove of York to the British Archaeological Association at the Gloucester congress, with observations on some peculiar types; suggestive, probably, the author thought, of a new appropriation in some cases. The reading was followed by a discussion, in which Messrs. Akerman, Christmas, and Berge took part.

3. "On the short-cross pennies of Henry III.; attributed of late by some to Henry II.," by Major W. Y. Moore. The paper was suggested by some remarks made by Mr. Haigh, and published in Mr. Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*. A discussion followed, but no positive opinion was expressed on the theory put forth by Major Moore.

Dec. 17. The President in the chair. A paper by Mr. S. W. Stevenson was read on a jewelled gold coin of the Emperor Mauricius Tiberius (A.D. 582 to A.D. 602), found at Bacton, on the coast of Norfolk, and presented by Miss Gurney to the British Museum. This beautiful ornament has been already described in our Magazine for last August, p. 186, from a communication made by Sir Henry Ellis to the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Stevenson, after describing analogous ornaments worn at all periods of the Roman empire, remarked, that he had understood the numismatic authorities of the British Museum considered the coin itself as a *cast*. From this opinion Mr. Stevenson differed, believing the coin to be struck. The setting of the coin he considered to be Byzantine work, and executed in the East; and not by the people of the north of Europe.—Dr. Lee made some observations on the confused inscription of the obverse,

DNMAV'CRPPAYG., and explained that on reverse, VICTORIA'AVGG. &c.; concluding by stating that he agreed with Mr. Stevenson in thinking the ornamental setting to be of Oriental manufacture.—Mr. Roach Smith said he agreed with his friend Mr. Stevenson in thinking the coin to be a struck coin, and not a cast. The inscription in the obverse he suspected was blundered by the moneyer; but he considered the setting to be by far the most interesting part of the jewel. It differed from all the examples of mounted Roman gold coins he had seen, as well as from others which had been engraved, in resembling in workmanship the circular gold Saxon fibulas, which were frequently found in this country, and especially in Kent, as may be seen in the museum of Dr. Faussett. The construction of the cells filled with garnets so precisely corresponded with the construction of these fibule, that he should not hesitate in assigning the setting of the coin to the Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths. He admitted with Dr. Lee that portions of the work may be analogous to Eastern patterns; and no doubt the arts of the East gave a certain tone to those of the north of Europe, but not so much so as to deprive the latter of a certain nationality and character of design which enabled us to recognise the works of the North as peculiar and distinct from those of the East.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a quantity of the short-cross pennies of Henry III., thirty-seven in number, with three of William of Scotland, recently discovered near Maidstone, and forwarded by Mr. C. T. Smythe. Mr. Smith said it had been of late a matter of discussion among numismatists whether these short-cross pennies should not rather be assigned to Henry II., than to Henry III.; and good arguments had been advanced for and against. This discovery of pennies of William, who was contemporary with Henry II., while of itself it would not decide the question, must be allowed a certain degree of weight in favour of those who believe these short-cross coins to have been hitherto incorrectly appropriated; and especially so, as the pennies of William found in this little hoard appeared equal in freshness of preservation with the others, and none seemed to have been much circulated.—Mr. Berge gave a general review of the opinions of numismatists of the present day with respect to this peculiar coinage. Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Hawkins assign reasons why they should be given to Henry II., while Mr. Cuff and others are unwilling to disturb the appropriation of Snelling, Sainthill, &c. For his own part, Mr. Berge

attached considerable importance to the fact which had just been laid before the meeting. A brief description of the coins by Mr. Cuff was then read.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 8. Thomas Stapleton, esq. in the chair.

The Secretary announced that twenty new members had joined since Dec. 4,—including the Earl of Abergavenny, Lord Lilford, and Mr. Colquhoun, M.P. Numerous presents were exhibited; among which were some remains of Roman sculpture in basso-relievo, lately found in the parish of Wellow, Somerset, presented by the Rev. C. Paul. They represent three figures, bearing attributes hitherto unexplained; and the design appeared to be of a late Roman period,—the arrangement of the draperies resembling that which may be noticed in productions of the “Byzantine” school. These sculptured fragments were found, together with a silver denarius of Augustus, on or near the site of a Roman villa, amongst the foundations of a wall. Considerable remains of the Roman period have been disinterred at Wellow; consisting of tessellated pavements, and the remains of a large quadrangular villa.

Sir W. Lawson communicated an account of some extensive Roman buildings at Gately Grange, about one mile and a half from Catterick Bridge; which had served the proprietors of the land as a store of draining-stones for more than thirty years. Among various objects found there were coins of Antoninus Pius, Julia Mamaea, and Constantine; a seal, the handle of which—1½ inches long—was a monkey sitting on its haunches; and a large quantity of querns or hand-mills—some much worn, others apparently unused, and some only in the rough. These buildings, which are of stone, were constructed without mortar; and the fire-places were in the centre of the respective rooms. Some skeletons were found, lying north and south, and a few cinerary urns covered with flat stones. Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Newton expressed their opinion that the buildings in question were probably an outlying part of Cataractonium. Dr. Bromet remarked on the importance of the discovery of what would seem to be a manufactory of querns; and expressed a wish for precise information as to their geological nature—Dr. Buckland being of opinion that the Roman querns hitherto found in England were imported from the volcanic region near Andernach, on the Rhine.

A letter from Mr. Davy, containing a notice of the recent discovery of a kiln for the manufacture of the wall tiles used in

Roman masonry. It was found in the parish of Melton, Suffolk, and contained a large number of unbaked tiles, of the usual dimensions of those fabricated by the Romans. No remains of that period had previously been brought to light in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. J. Talbot exhibited a series of objects, apparently of the date of the tenth century, discovered, in 1839, at Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, Meath. Among them was a drinking vessel of a semi-globular form, resembling a mazer-bowl, of a mixed metal into which copper enters largely; bracelets; pins of bronze, bone, and iron; a wooden hair-comb, rudely ornamented with crosses and small circles; and a very curious ornament, probably a brooch, enamelled on the upper surface—the pattern resembling the ribbon device which occurs on the Welsh crosses of early date. The metal of this relic is apparently copper. Mr. Talbot exhibited also a diminutive bronze celt, found in the neighbourhood of the Giant’s Causeway, county Antrim, weighing 2½ oz. Mr. Way remarked that a similar celt was in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. It is obvious that these small instruments must have been used for ordinary mechanical purposes.

Mr. Turner read a short paper on the subject appointed for discussion and illustration, viz. “Goldsmiths’-work, Niello, &c.” The writer confined his observations to the practice of the art in England in early times, enumerating the various Englishmen who were noted for their skill in working the precious metals from the times of St. Dunstan to the fifteenth century. Among the documentary illustrations of the subject referred to were some curious particulars of the crown jewels and general treasure of King John, hitherto unnoticed. In respect of the subsidiary processes connected with the art, the writer observed that it was clear, from one of the accounts of a goldsmith employed by Edward the First, that the artisans of the fourteenth century and earlier periods were accustomed to set jewels in a sort of paste, for the better security of the work, instead of relying upon the cusped or serrated edges of the metal for retention, as is in a great degree the modern practice. In conclusion, the author drew attention to the remarkable resemblance between the productions of the early painters of Italy and the *plateresque* work of the goldsmiths of the twelfth century, as exhibited in monuments still existing at Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, and Milan. In this species of work the figures or subjects are what is technically called “repose,” or thin plates of gold or silver gilt; all the details, as drapery, nimbi, &c., being rendered by

the operation of the graver and the punch. In the same manner we find the ancient and nameless Italian masters, many of whom were doubtless goldsmiths, painting on plaster grounds, which were subsequently gilt, the only coloured portions being the subject represented, and producing the minor effects and decorations by punctures and graven lines. Among the objects exhibited in illustration of this subject we may note a remarkable pomander ball, of silver enamelled, date about 1550, exhibited by Miss Leicester; and a richly-chased Nuremberg casket, communicated by Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Wyatt exhibited a portfolio of drawings of chalices of Italian workmanship of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. A paper was read by the Rev. J. J. Smith, containing particulars, drawn from the archives of Caius college, as well as from some of the Cambridge parish registers, concerning the parentage and life of Jeremy Taylor, of whose works it is stated that a new and carefully collated edition is about to appear.

A large coloured drawing of St. Christopher, copied from the wall of a church, and also a series of drawings of Saxon and Norman doorways, from the pencil of Mr. Lee, of Queen's college, were exhibited.

The Rev. C. H. Bennett, of Ousden, presented to the society a number of curious British and Roman remains; among the most remarkable of which were a fragment of Samian ware, ornamented with a lion hunt, several fine Roman silver coins, two papal medals, and a singularly-formed ring.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society on the 29th Dec. a very eloquent and interesting lecture, on the uses and pleasures to be derived from Archæology, was delivered by William Burge, esq. Q.C., F.R.S., and F.S.A. After remarking upon the increased attention which the study now received, and the numerous associations formed for its promotion, the lecturer proceeded to shew how it may be rendered "applicable to the enforcement of great moral truths, to the acquisition of accuracy of historical information, &c., to an acquaintance with the progress of civilization, and with our civil and political institutions and the state of commerce." The principal topics which Mr. Burge selected to illustrate his arguments, were, eccle-

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siastical architecture, manuscripts, the metallic arts, embroidery, the manufactures of wool and linen, painting and numismatics. (The lecture is printed entire in the Hull Packet of the 1st of January.)

Dr. Horner, the president of the society, having warmly thanked the lecturer for his instructive dissertation, Mr. Charles Frost, F.S.A., (the historian of the town,) made a request to Mr. Burge that he would turn his attention to the architecture and antiquities of the Holy Trinity church in Hull, and we are happy to add that the invitation was accepted. Mr. Keyworth took the opportunity of complaining of the circumstance that in the recent repairs of that church the monument of a lady had been removed from its original position, and placed within a recess formerly occupied by the effigy of a bishop. Mr. Gleadow did not defend this change, but excused it as having been done without the knowledge of Mr. Lockwood, the architect.

ANCIENT DRAINING.

Mr. Jonathan Hutley, of Rivenhall, Essex, has lately been extensively draining a pasture field contiguous to the churchyard, and almost in every part some interesting remains are discovered. A tessellated pavement of several feet in width was cut through, the bricks of which it is composed being, for the most part, about an inch square; tiles of a much larger size, and curiously marked, have been found in abundance, also the foundation of a building, in which is used the common square Roman tile; and, lastly, a small brass coin of the Emperor Probus, who reigned from A.D. 275 to 282. It is not improbable that many of the tiles, judging from their form, and from the position in which they were found, may have been used for the very purpose in which Mr. Hutley is now engaged. There is a fine spring in the upper part of the field, which may have proved an attraction to the Romans, and induced them both to build, and drain the land. It is related of the Emperor Probus, that in draining the neighbourhood of Sirmium he employed his armies, and the soldiers were so overworked that they mutinied and murdered him.

RUNIC BARROWS IN SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince has lately directed several of the Runic barrows or "giants' graves" in the neighbourhood of Old Upsala to be opened at his cost. Odin's-hill was the first opened, when clear proofs were found that the hill was not

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 19. This day the Session of Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person, who read the following gracious Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with the deepest concern that upon your again assembling I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland. In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes; outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country. With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed and have received wages, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act which have been authorised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police. It is satisfactory to me to observe, that in many of the most distressed districts the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary. The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions. It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive in the absence of political excitement an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various mea-

sures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the free state of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.

"My relations generally with Foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed the estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last Session of Parliament for the establishment of Local Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates may by this measure be materially facilitated.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your

care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved, by your deliberative wisdom."

The Address was moved in the House of Lords by Lord *Hatherton*, and seconded by Lord *Carew*; in the Commons the Address was moved by the Hon. C. *Howard*, and seconded by Mr. *Ricardo*; and both Addresses were passed without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 21. In committees of the whole House, Lord *John Russell* brought forward his propositions for suspending the DUTIES ON CORN and the NAVIGATION LAWS. He proposed that the duties on the importation of foreign corn be suspended until the 1st of September next, leaving it to Parliament to consider hereafter whether it would continue that suspension or not. With respect to the Navigation Laws, as the present freights threw considerable difficulties in the way of importation, he proposed that those laws should also be suspended until the 1st of September next. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. *Bankes*, and received approval from all sides of the House. At the close of the debate, two Bills for these objects were introduced and read a first time; and on the next evening they passed through all their stages.

Jan. 21. In Committee on the Customs and Excise Acts, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated his proposition with regard to the admission of SUGAR into breweries and distilleries. In the course of last session we had reduced the protection enjoyed by our West Indian and East Indian colonies against foreign competition. They had asked us in return to relax the prohibitions under which they laboured, and we had admitted the justice of their claim. The requests which they had made to the Government were three. The first was the admission of sugar and molasses into breweries; the second was their admission into distilleries; and the third was the equalisation of the duties on rum and British spirits. Now, he saw no objection to allow the use of sugar in breweries, and he proposed to allow a similar drawback on the beer made from sugar as was now allowed on the beer made from malt. In distilleries sugar might be used now; but the main objection to its use was the high duty which must be paid. He proposed to relieve them from that duty by making the spirit

produced from sugar pay the same duty as the spirit produced from malt, together with the duty on the malt employed in its production. He did not intend to introduce molasses either into breweries or distilleries, on account of the facilities it would open to fraud. He then came to the alterations intended in the duties upon RUM. Before last year the duty on British spirits was 7s. 10d. and on colonial rum was 9s. 4d. when the latter was reduced to 8s. 10d. As a compromise between conflicting parties, he thought that he should meet the justice of the case by reducing the differential duty from 1s. to 6d. The duty on rum would be 2s. 6d. in England, 4s. 2d. in Scotland, and 3s. 2d. in Ireland.

The next subject brought forward was the LAW OF SETTLEMENT AND POOR REMOVALS. Lord *John Russell* said it was not the intention of Government to take any steps in reference to the Andover resolutions, unless some private member of Parliament should think fit to introduce the question. But, having considered the constitution of the Poor Law Commission, they had come to the resolution of remodeling it entirely. They believed that it was absolutely necessary to have a central body having the means of local inspection. It was their belief that the present commission had exercised their authority to the best of their judgment, and with an earnest desire to assist the poor, and that the principles upon which they acted were sound. But it was apparent that in some cases brought before Parliament they did not appear to have exercised their discretion wisely; and it was concluded that some one connected with the board should have a seat in Parliament. The intention of the Government, therefore, was to constitute a superior board, with a president and two secretaries; the president and one of the secretaries to be eligible to sit in the House of Commons. The "general rules" to be revised and confirmed or abrogated by the new board, and finally sanctioned by the Queen. It was likewise proposed to separate entirely the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland from that in England; the Irish board to have a president and two secretaries. Lord *John Russell* then moved for the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into the operation of the Poor Removal Bill and the Law of Settlement, with an instruction to inquire first, and report specially, upon the Poor Removal Act. The motion was agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

The Marshal Duke de Saldanha obtained a complete victory, on the 22nd of December, at Torres Vedras, over the troops commanded by the ex-Count de Bomfim, who, with all his companions and Guerilla chiefs, laid down their arms, and were made prisoners, after a hard-fought action. The Miguelite general, Macdonnell, has been defeated by Casal, and expelled from Braga, with a loss of 240 killed. The Miguelite force amounted to 2,000. Macdonnell fell back upon Guimares after the action, and eventually retreated to Amirante.

GREECE.

A dreadful fire lately broke out at Salonichi, in Macedonia, and, aided by a violent wind, destroyed 860 houses, leaving 1,500 families houseless.

KURDISTAN.

Advices from Kurdistan give detailed accounts of the massacre of the remaining independent tribe of the Nestorian Christians, by Bedr Khan, at the head of 12,000 men, who fell like birds of prey upon the Nestorian villages; carried fire, sword, and desolation everywhere; murdered indiscriminately old men, women, and children; burnt their huts and cottages, and continued the butchery for several days, till not a spark of animation remained. According to the most authentic reports sixty-seven Nestorian villages and towns have been laid waste, and from 6,000 to 10,000 Nestorian Christians have been murdered. The tortures inflicted on those who resisted the invaders were barbarous and atrocious in the extreme.

INDIA.

The Cashmere insurrection is at an end, and Emaum-ood-Deen has given himself up to the British. Our troops were anxious to quit the city of Lahore, with which they were perfectly disgusted. In Afghanistan rebellions, murders, and disturbances of all kinds were as frequent as ever, the last years of Dost Mahomed's

life being embittered by the atrocities of his son Akbar. A new warrior is rising in Lahore, a young man, named Gholab Singh, who is no relation to the chief who has obtained the government of Jamoo, Cashmere, &c.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The war with the Caffres is considered to be at an end, the rebel Macomo having surrendered, while Sandilla was beginning to send in his guns. The Caffre and Tambookie chiefs were submitting, and it is stated that their desire for peace was materially strengthened by the report that the government intended to take their lands from them.

NEW ZEALAND.

Important intelligence has arrived of the successive occupation of Rangiheta's strongholds, the capture of some, and the dispersion of the rest of his followers. Troops from Sydney arrived at Wellington early in August, and were immediately employed in co-operating with those already engaged. Rauparaha has been taken into custody, on suspicion of secret connivance with Rangiheta. Eight of Rangiheta's principal men have been taken, besides several others of less note.

MEXICO.

General Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th of October. The armistice is broken up, and General Taylor has re-commenced hostilities. Colonel Doniphan took the city of Chihuahua, without resistance, on the 2nd of November. General Worth had received orders to march on Saltillo. It was rumoured that another revolution had broken out in Mexico, and that the Santa Anna party had declared him Dictator. From the President's Message to Congress on the 9th December it appears that it is the deliberate intention of the American Government to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, should its last proposal have been rejected.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 12. The collection of antique sculpture, &c. deposited in the Towneley Gallery at the *British Museum*, was removed, preparatory to the demolition of the gallery, which is to take place forthwith, a gallery similar in size and archi-

tecture to the Egyptian to be built on its site. The new rooms in the western wing, intended for the reception of mammalia, were thrown open to the public during the Christmas holidays.

Dec. 31. A fire occurred at the Iron-

gate Wharf, an extensive range of warehouses between the Tower of London and St. Katharine's Docks, well known as the depôt for the transmission of goods to and from Scotland and the north of England. From the combustible nature of the stock, the fire extended with great rapidity; and some vessels moored alongside the wharf, which, from the lowness of the tide, could not be removed, were destroyed. Altogether the property lost was estimated at above 200,000*l*.

CHESHIRE.

Jan. 6. A destructive fire broke out in the centre of a lofty range of building, known as the Dee Mills at Chester. The premises were used as corn-mills, and in the several occupations of Messrs. Gamson, Palin, and Moss: and are of great antiquity. They have been twice the victims of a like calamity within the last 57 years, having been totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of September, 1789, and again in March, 1819. The loss sustained by the present fire is supposed to be about 8,000*l*.

ESSEX.

The parish church of Grays has received some extensive repairs. The ancient tower has been heightened and surmounted by a spire. Most of the windows have been restored in the style of the 14th century; and low open sittings, of the most convenient construction, have been substituted for the former unsightly and inconvenient pews.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 3. The parish church of *Nettlebed*, which has been lately restored and enlarged by subscription, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Dec. 17. The Bishop consecrated a chapel in his lordship's palace, under the title of *Cuddesdon Palace Chapel*, and dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul. His lordship was assisted in the ceremony by the Bishop of Newfoundland, Dr. Phillimore, &c., several leading members of the University, as well as a large body of the neighbouring parochial clergy. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, have presented four windows of stained glass for the chapel.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 22. St. Chad's Chapel, *Cheadle*, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. It is in the early-English style, built of Hollington stone, and is capable of containing rather more than two hundred persons in free sittings. The foundation-stone was laid on the 27th of July, 1842, and the chapel opened under the bishop's licence for divine service on St. Thomas's-day, 1843. New schools and school-house, to hold one hundred and sixty children, are now in course of erection on a piece of land adjoining the burial-ground of the chapel.

YORKSHIRE.

At the parish church of *Leeds* two new lights at the east end, each consisting of three long openings, have been filled with stained glass, executed by Mr. Wilmaurst. These occur on each side of the centre or original window, which is filled almost entirely with ancient glass. The new light on the north contains some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, each composition being under a canopy. The subjects are, "The Offering of the Wise Men," "Christ disputing with the Doctors," "Blessing Little Children," "The Tribute Money," &c. The south light exhibits some of the principal events in the life of St. Peter, in whose name the church is dedicated; as "The Deliverance from Prison," "The Charge," "The Draught of Fishes," &c. in all nine subjects. The tracery is filled with angels, scrolls, &c. There are also six panels, one at the bottom of each opening. Those at the four sides contain emblems; and in each of the central panels is an inscription, intimating that the windows are the gift of Mr. Blayds, and sacred to the memory of his two elder sons, who respectively died in the years 1842 and 1845. The colours, especially the blue, red, and ruby, are very brilliant; and the whole is creditable to the taste and execution of the artist.

IRELAND.

Dec. 6. The splendid residence of William Henry Magan, esq. at *Glencree*, in the King's County, was destroyed by fire. The mansion was erected by the father of that gentleman at a cost of 80,000*l*. It is thought that 40,000*l*. will not repair the damage.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 28. The younger brothers and sister of the Marquess of Ailsa to have the same precedence as if their father Archibald Earl of Cassilis had succeeded to the dignity of Marquess.—George Grey, esq. to be Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over each of the two separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster; Edward John Eyre, esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor of each of the two said separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster; Lt.-Col. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.

Dec. 29. 4th Light Dragoons, Major Lord G. A. F. Paget to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. Fane to be Major.—Coldstream Foot Guards, brevet Major, Lieut. and Capt. C. A. Windham to be Capt. and Lieut.—Colonel.—85th Foot, Major B. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. Blackburn to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Lord T. Cecil, of Coldstream Guards, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. S. B. Jeffries, 5th Foot, and Capt. G. Fitzroy, 61st Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Jan. 1. Major-General Sir James Henry Reynett to be Lieut.-Governor of Jersey; George Edward Anson, esq. to be the Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps to be Private Secretary to H.R.H. Prince Albert; Col. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H. to be Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cornwall to be Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; the Hon. S. Lytton to be Marshal of the Ceremonies.—2nd Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Rd. Carruthers to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major M. S. Heyliger Lloyd to be Major.—1st West India Regt. Major E. R. Hill to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major L. S. O'Connor to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. William Elsey, of the East India Company's Depot at Warley, to have the local rank of Major in the Army.

Jan. 2. Wm. Richard Baker Smith, of Partysall, co. Monmouth, Comm. R.N. in respect to his maternal aunt Sophia Sellon, sister of the late Rev. Wm. Sellon, Rector of St. James's, Clerkenwell, to take the name of Sellon in lieu of Smith, and bear the arms of Sellon in the first quarter.

Jan. 5. William Lang, esq. to be Resident Magistrate on the Murray River, in South Australia.

Jan. 7. Sir Henry Wheatley, Knight, late Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, created a Baronet.

Jan. 8. Ceylon Rifle Regt., Major G. A. Tranchell, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. Martin, from 46th Foot, and brevet Major G. Cochrane, to be Majors; brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Creighton, on half-pay 95th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. J. Bowness, 67th Foot, Capt. E. L'Estrange, 70th Foot, Capt. C. H. L. Tinsling, 28th Foot, Capt. J. E. Dupuis, Royal Art. to be Majors in the Army.—Commissariat, Deputy Commissary-General Charles Palmer to be Commissary-General; Assistant Commissaries-General J. E. Daniel, W. Thomson, J. Bland, to be Deputy Commissaries-General.

Jan. 11. Sir John M'Pherson Grant, Bart. to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland; Charles Samuel Grey, esq. to be one of the Clerks of Her Majesty's Signet.

Jan. 12. Samuel Potter, of Broadstairs, surgeon, and Mary Ann his wife, dau. of Henry Lodge, of Stoke Newington, gent. in compliance with the will of Mary Ann, widow of Paulin Huggett, of Stone-farm, St. Peter's, Thanet, gent. to take the name and arms of Huggett only.

Jan. 14. John Johnes, esq. to be an Assistant Inclosure Commissioner.

Jan. 15. Brevet, Captain T. Deacon, of the 28th Foot, and Capt. H. P. Bourchier, 19th Light Dragoons, Town Major of Kingston, Canada, to be Majors in the Army.

Jan. 18. The Rev. Alex. Thurtell, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Caius college, Camb., the Rev. J. J. Blandford, the Rev. Edward Douglas Tinsling, M.A., and the Rev. Muirhead Mitchell, M.A. to be four of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Jan. 21. The Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, vice the Hon. Frances Catherine Devereux, res.

Jan. 22. Scots Fusilier Guards, brevet Major, Lieut. and Capt. F. Romilly to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel; 47th Foot, Major-General Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart. and G.C.B. to be Colonel.—Henry Landor, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

Jan. 25. Lord Howden to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lincolnsh. (Lindsey).—Sir M. J. Cholmeley.
Salisbury.—William James Chaplin, esq.
Worcestershire (East).—Capt. Geo. Rushout.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Hill, to be Archdeacon of Derby.
Rev. B. Gough, to be Archdeacon co. Derry.
Rev. V. Shortland, to be Archdeacon of Madras.
Rev. W. Wallenger, to be a Preb. in Chichester Cathedral.
Rev. C. Allen, Bushley P.C. Worc.
Rev. G. Arden, Winterbourne-Carne R. Dorset.
Rev. C. Badman, All Saints, Sudbury V. Suff.
Rev. W. Birch, Glenfield V. Leic.
Rev. C. Boutell, Jun. Downham Market R. Norfolk.
Rev. R. N. D. Browne, Ickleford R. with the V. of Pilton, Herts.
Rev. H. Barney, Wavendon R. Bucks.
Rev. W. B. Bushby, Binegar R. Som.
Rev. T. C. Childs, St. Mary's District P.C. Devonport.
Rev. A. Cole, Ide Hill, Sundridge P.C. Kent.
Rev. H. Cotesworth, Tempsford R. Beds.
Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, Alderley R. Cheshire.
Rev. G. Cuthbert, St. Matthew's P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. R. Daniel, Osbalwick V. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. Edwards, Brougham R. Penrith.
Rev. W. Ewing, Brightwell P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. R. H. Fielden, St. Lawrence, Newport R. Isle of Wight.
Rev. C. Girdleston, Kingswinford R. Staff.
Rev. C. Griffin, Haselton V. Worc.
The Hon. and Rev. F. S. Grimston, Colne Wake R. Essex.
Rev. H. P. Guillelard, Barton-on-the-Heath R. Warw.
Rev. F. Gutters, Compton Chamberlayne V. Wills.

MARRIAGES.

At Toronto, Edmund Deedes, esq., eldest son of the late Wm. Deedes, esq., Esling Park, Kent, to Annie Bruce, a dau. of the late Major Robert Kelly, addau. of the late Sir A. Macdowall, — At St. James's, Piccadilly, Paulson, esq., of Baltham-hill, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late O. Robinson, At Pevensey, the Rev. Richard King, of Pevensey, to Mary, relict of Rev. Robinson Welch.

Remarried at Brighton parish church, D'Oyly Bayley, esq. F.S.A. to Frances, he was originally married at Gretna, 1844) dau. of the late Mr. John Christ of Stockton-on-Tees.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Wils, sq. of Walworth, to Emily-Anne, dau. of P. Bond, of the Stock Exchange. — on, Somersetsh. Capt. Kinhead, of the Art. to Eliza-Mary, third dau. of L. esq. Clifton-down. — At Burnfoot, cash. Patrick N. V. Dudgeon, son of Col. Dudgeon, Edinburgh, to Lillias, the late George Whigham, esq. of Hail. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Williams Wardle, esq. to Wilhelmina, the late William Macdowall, esq. — erick, Capt. Thomas Edmund Knor, ng's Light. Inf. only son of the Hon. L. S. P. Knox, R.N. and grandson of Earl of Ranfurly, to Lucy-Diana H., third dau. of the Archdeacon of k. — At St. Marylebone, Joseph second son of Joseph Armitage, esq. ridge House, near Huddersfield, to second dau. of Henry Ingram, esq. of n's Wood-terr.

At Fulham, John Barker, esq. of Ald-b, Ennfolk, to Emma, youngest dau. of te John Augustus Thrupp, esq. of b-pl. Manchester-sq.

At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick H., esq. to Anne, younger dau. of James on, esq. of Albany-st. Regent's Park, addau. of the late Rev. James Thom-icar of Ormesby, Yorksh. — At St. 's, Bloomsbury, Christian Sommer, esq. na, to Annie-Isabel, youngest dau. of John Ord, esq. of York.

At Brighton, Arthur, son of the late d White Townsend, esq. of Tricketts Suffolk, to Susan, only dau. of the late Edmund Faulkner, esq. of the General Rec. — At Knightsbridge, Sir John d Harrington, Bart. of the Coldstream s, to Jane-Agnes, youngest dau. of J. S. rigg, esq. M.P. for Boston.

At Wellesbourne, Warwicksh. Richard ing, esq. Bordesley Park, Worcestersh. son of William Hemming, esq. Foxly-house, High Sheriff of Worcestersh. to ine-Hester, only dau. of Hugh Davies s, esq. Caer Rhyn, Carnarvonsh. — At

Arptree, Somersetsh. the Rev. William m, Incumbent of Barton St. David, to eldest dau. of the late James Hill, esq. rd. — At Westonbirt, co. Gloucester,

rthur Fitzhardinge Kingscote, youngest the late Thomas Kingscote, of Kings-sq. to Rosamond, dau. of the late Col. l, and niece of the late George Holford, Westonbirt. — At St. George's, Han-

g, William Price Struve, esq. of Swan-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-idie, 90th Light Inf. and relict of Capt. y, 86th Regt. — At Tetney, Linc. Ed-

kingsford, esq. of Sunbury, second son d Kingsford, esq. banker, Southwark, a-Jane, youngest dau. of Charles Dobree st, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex. — At

ord, Essex, W. W. Johnson, esq. of

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Limehouse, to Maria-Litson, eldest dau. of C. G. White, esq. of Poplar, and Woodford Green, Essex. — At Charlton, Kent, Comm. Henry Eden, R.N. to Lavinia-Mary, youngest dau. of William Rivers, esq. Greenwich Hospital. — At Launceston, the Rev. Thomas Adams Col-ling, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, to Harriet-Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Spettigue, esq. of Launceston. — At Amherst-burgh, Canada West, H. Stanley Jones, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. to Agnes, second dau. of Major Mutir, Royal Canadian Rifles.

28. At Blackrod, Thomas Coxhead Chisenhale Marsh, son of William Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Gaynes Park, Essex, to Eliza-Anne, dau. of Chisenhale Chisenhale, esq. of Arley, Lanc. — At Lolworth, near Cambridge, the Rev. Henry G. Roche, Curate of Upminster, Essex, to Eliza-Catharine, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Bond, D.D. of Hanwell, Middlesex. — At Tullylish, Francis Graydon Johnston, esq. of Saville-row, London, to Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. John Johnston, Tullylish-manse, Banbridge, Ireland. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Wells, esq. Southfleet, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Colyer, esq. of Joyce Hall, South-

fleet, Kent. — At St. Pancras, Middlesex, John, second son of John Bentley, esq. of Regent-sq. to Eliza-Skinner, eldest dau. of Geo. Longmore, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Brunswick-sq. — At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Logan Dobinson, eldest son of Joseph Dobin-

son, of Egham Lodge, esq. to Eliza-Jane, dau. of the late John F. Nembhard, esq. and niece of Mrs. Hibbert, of Hyde Park-sq. — At St. John's, Hackney, Edward Baker, esq. of Lion House, Stamford-hill, to Ann, only dau. of John Burnell, esq. of Upper Clapton. — At

Hull, the Rev. John Left, Rector of Wyham, Lincolnsh. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late T. B. Phillips, esq. of Louth, in the same co. — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. G. F. Marchant, of Totthill-st. Westminster, to Mrs. Marten, of Dorset Lodge, Bognor, Sussex, relict of Thomas Marten, of the R.N. and dau. of the late Capt. Mount, of the R.N. cousin and brother-in-law to the late Col. Sir James Mount. — At Toxteth, the Rev. Gilbert Sand-

bach, Rector of Upper Sapey, Herefordsh. to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Archibald Maxwell, esq. of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightsh. — At Galway, the Rev. C. H. Gould Buteon, of St. Brandon's, co. Galway, Vicar of Clon-

fert, eldest son of the late Archdeacon, and grandson of the late Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, to Helena-Eyre, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Eyre Maunsell, of Fort Eyre, in the same co. — At Somerton, Somersetsh. Michael Dave, esq. of East Chinnock, to Betsey, only dau. of Wm. Barnard, esq. of Somerton. — At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. George W. Gordon, esq. of Jamaica, to Maria-Jane, only dau. of the late W. T. Shannon, esq. Clare, Ireland.

29. At Teignmouth, Lieut. C. W. Lindsay, R.N. to Helen-Jane, only dau. of the late Jas. Mackenzie, esq. — At Reigate, the Rev. Francis Henry Murray, Rector of Chislehurst, in Kent, second son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Fanny-Catherine, third dau. of John L. Anderson, esq. — At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Henry E. S. Rudyard, esq. to Le-

titia-Matilda, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Burroughs. — At Christ Church, Egham, Geo. James Macklin, surgeon, of Buntingford, Herts, to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of Abel Ashford, esq. — At Southam, Warwickshire, John Benbow, esq. M.D. of Edinburgh, to Eli-

zabeth, eldest dau. of the late Richard Spraggett, esq. of the former place. — At Norwood, Middlesex, Walter Crook, esq. of Stone, near Aylesbury, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the

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onmouth, and of Burton Park, near Pet., Sussex, to Augusta-Charlotte-Elizabeth child of Sir Benjamin Hall, of Llanour and Abercarne, co. Monmouth.—
 vonport, Frederick John O. Evans, esq. to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. s Hall, R.N. of Stoke.—At Stone, Staff., the Rev. William Stewart O'Beirne, of rshall, to Marianne, second dau. of the Henry Taylor, esq. of the Hayes, near —At St. John's, Hampstead, Richard s Perry, esq. to Marianne, third dau. of lips, esq.—At Trinity Church, Mary, J. Ireland Blackburne, esq. Capt. 5th. Guards, only son of John Ireland Blackburne, esq. M.P. of Hale, Lancash. to Mary, dau. of Sir Hen. Bold Hoghton, Bart. of on Tower.—At Lechlade, Peter Playne, of Park-hill, near Nailsworth, to Mary, est dau. of the late R. B. Kendall, esq. ngdon.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Geo. opher son of George Morrison, esq. of Mon, to Hester-Moore, youngest dau. of Fincher, esq. of Chelsea.—At Wom, the Rev. Henry Le Grand Boyce, to Cordelia, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry e Mason, R.N. of Hillfield, Yately, t.

At Charlton, Kent, Henry Sewell, esq. on, Worcestersh. fourth son of Russell, esq. of Little Oakley Hall, Essex, to the, only dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Wood, of Cropwell Bishop and Wysall, Notts.
 At St. James's, Sussex-gardens, Capt. s Mein, 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Inf. the late Col. J. A. Mein, 74th Highs. to Marianne, third dau. of the late F. ore, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-ent.-Col. George Everest, F.R.S. late or-Gen. of India, of Claybrook Hall, tersh. to Emma, eldest dau. of Thomas esq. of Gray's Inn, and Hampstead, Essex.—At Blythfield Hall, Staffordsh. at of the Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot, Capt. Bagot, R.N. second son of the Bishop h and Wells, to Frederica W. youngest 'the late Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot.—ghton, Arthur Hyde Dendy, esq. of the Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza, est dau. of Arth. Dendy, esq. of Brighton, of Dorking, Surrey.—At St. Peter's, sq. William Hobbs, esq. R.N. to Frances-ond, youngest dau. of the late Capt. r, many years Barrack Master at Hull, t.—At St. John's, Paddington, the Charles Burney, M.A. Incumbent of St. the Apostle, Greensted Green, eldest the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Car-el.—At Dunchideock, the Rev. Henry Rector of Bridford, second son of Sir nce Vaughan Palk, Bart. of Haldou, Devon, to Isabella-Mary, dau. of James s, esq. of Dunchideock House.—At rge's, Hanover-sq. Edward Frith, esq. ter-st. Bedford-sq. to Mary Ann Bayley, en-st. Grosvenor-sq. second dau. of s Bayley, esq.—At Shoreham, the Rev. s Binney, of Weyhouse Chapel, London, abeth, dau. of Thomas Piper, esq. of rk-hill.—At Tenby, the Rev. Alfred Kempe, Rector of Wexham, Bucks, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Phipps Woodcock, esq. of St. Kitt's.—lcoates, T. J. Steventon, esq. of Osgodby, near Market Rasen, Lincolnsh. son of e Capt. T. Steventon, R.N. to Sarah- dau. of Capt. W. W. Darling.—At t, North America, the Hon. William W. of Prince Edward's Island, to Joanna, hild of the late Peter Forrest, esq. of ster-st. Bloomsbury.
 At Bishopstone, Walter, second son of e George Bland Young, esq. of Broad

Chalke, to Maria-Anne, only surviving dau. of Henry Rooke, esq. of Throope.

19. At the Spanish chapel, Spanish-pl. London, Lieut.-Col. John Louis Smith, Royal Art. to Mrs. Hebdin, relict of Edward Hebdin, esq. late of Lyme-Regis, Dorset.—At St. Pancras New Church, William Castle Smith, esq. of Cambridge-pl. Regent's-park, son of the late Wm. Smith, esq. M.D. of Bideford, to Sophia-Caroline, third dau. of William Jekyll Austey, esq. of Brompton-cresc. late Postmaster-Gen. of Jamaica.—At Clifton, Bristol, William Kersteman, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman, and grandson of Maj.-Gen. Kersteman, R.E. to Julia, widow of the Rev. Henry Pratt, and dau. of the late Rev. Sir J. Godfrey Thomas, Bart. of Bodiam, Sussex.

20. At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. the Rev. J. A. Coombe, Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and Rector of Alburgh, Norfolk, to Sarah, youngest dau. of J. E. Wilson, esq. late of Cambridge.

21. At St. Peter's, Mile End, Thomas Slemmon Shaw, esq. M.A. T.C.D. of Comber, co. Down, Ireland, eldest son of William Shaw, esq. of Longford, to Mary-Ann, fourth dau. of John Watson, esq. of Mile End.

22. At Christ Church, Albany-st. Regent's Park, the Rev. William Whitehead, Fellow of Worcester coll. Oxford, and Curate of Camberwell, second son of the Vicar of Chard, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Loxham, Incumbent of St. John's, Liverpool.—At Plymouth, James Stuart Cockburn, esq. to Eliza-Martha, only dau. of Capt. Johnson, 68th Regt. of Plymouth.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Leonard Just, jun. esq. of Hong Kong, to Jamesena-Chisholm, youngest dau. of the late Major Donald MacKenzie, of the Royal African Corps.—At St. Pancras Church, J. J. Field, esq. of Guildford-st. to Louisa-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Incumbent of Regent-sq. Chapel.—At Newton Kyme, Henry C. Blackett, esq. of Sockburn Hall, to Theophania, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Lodington Fairfax, esq. of Newton Kyme, Yorksh.—At Cheadle, Chesh. Henry A. Parry, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex, to Sarah-Susannah, second dau. of E. R. Le Mare, esq. of Belmont, Cheadle.—At Dublin, the Rev. J. Lynch, Curate of Ballinasloe, to Hadassah-Catherine, eldest dau. of R. Brownrigg, esq. of Norrismount, Wexford, and Rathmines-road, Dublin.—At Wallasey, James Hargreaves, esq. of Mayfield, Bolton-le-Moors, to Ann-Isabella, second dau. of Joseph Mann, esq. of New Brighton, Cheshire.—At Muff, co. Londonderry, John Scaife, esq. to Emily-Sarah-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wilkinson.

23. At Dublin, H. Brownrigg, esq. only son of T. Brownrigg, esq. of Greenfield, Dublin, to Mary-Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Capt. A. Hanna, 56th Regt.—At Bideford, George Boydell, esq. of Chester, to Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Geo. Richard Farmer.

24. At Welwyn, Herts, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings, youngest son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Huntingdon, to Agnes, sixth dau. of Henry Fynes-Clinton, esq. of Welwyn.—At Dublin, John Scudamore, esq. to Anne, relict of John Holland, esq. Lieut. R.N. and dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Boxer, R.N.—At St. Pancras, Henry Ponsford, esq. of Seymour-pl. Euston-sq. to Elizabeth-Avice, eldest dau. of William Belt, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, to the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third dau. of the Marquis of Westminster.—At Etchilhampton, John Crouch, jun. esq. of Bruton, Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Whitehead Cockell, M.A. of Etchil-

hampton Hall, E. Devon. —At Dover, the Rev. *Isidore Perry*, M.A. Vicar of Tilmanstone, to Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Green, esq.

Lately. —At Southsea, Major W. *Calamy*, R.M. to Elizabeth Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Rector of Witlesham, Sussex. —At Newington, Frederick Arthur *Mason*, only surviving son of the late Lieut. R. J. Mason, R.M. to Frances Maria, only dau. of the late T. Kelly, esq. and niece of Col. Mason, R.M.

Dec. 1. —At Charlton, Kent, Capt. *Drummond*, late of the Rifle Brigade, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Meunter, Senior Chaplain to the Royal Art. —At Bathford, Frances Smart *MacGregor*, esq. son of Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Paul MacGregor, Bathford House, to Louisa Jane, dau. of John Wiltshire, esq. of Stockerwick, near Bath. —At Clapham, the Rev. Charles *Parker*, M.A. to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Chubb, esq. of Clapham-park. —At Broughton, Oxfordsh. the Rev. Thos. *Dand*, M.A. Rector of Blechington, to Elizabeth Susan Ann, only dau. of the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, Rector of Broughton. —At Leamington, Frederick *Cooper*, esq. of the Madras Medical Serv. to Barbara, dau. of the late William Tomlinson, esq. of Newark.

2. —At Shirley, Hants, *Goffrey Piery*, esq. 2d Queen's Royal, to Amelia, seventh dau. of the late Walter Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt House, Suffolk. —At Long Ashton, near Bristol, Joseph *Sams*, esq. of Somerset, Manager of the West of England Branch Bank, to Sophia Elizabeth, only dau. of Joseph Sams, esq. of Davington. —At Stoke, Lieut. *Symons*, R.M. to Georgiana Ellen, youngest dau. of Samuel Kerwill, esq. of Devonport.

3. —William *Spurling*, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Esther, eldest dau. of John Thomas Betts, esq. of Broomfield, Clapham. —At Bath, Peregrine Henry *Fellowes*, esq. R.M. son of Capt. Sir Thomas Fellowes, R.N. C.B. to Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of Major-General Forbes, Royal Art. —At Curry-Mallett, Somerset, Sydney, second son of Charles Hill *Hall*, esq. of West Wickham, Kent, to Cornelia, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hayden Cardew, Rector of Curry-Mallett. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Carter, esq. son of Major Carter, Royal Art. to Margaret Corsane, dau. of the late John Reid, esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, and sister of Sir James John Reid. —At Huddersfield, William, youngest son of the late George *Irlam*, esq. of Bootle Hall, near Liverpool, to Frances, second dau. of the late William Brook, esq. of Gledholt, near Huddersfield. —At St. Mildred's, Thomas *Tribe*, esq. of Bombay, son of Lieut. Tribe, R.N. to Helen, dau. of W. Cunningham, esq. late of Drogheda, co. Antrim. —At Dunany, the Rev. Thomas Combe *Williams*, S.C.L. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, second son of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex, to Elizabeth Blacker, youngest dau. of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Stranmore House, co. Down. —At Whitechurch, near Monmouth, Thomas Powell *Hooper*, esq. solicitor, Ross, to Lucy Margaret, only dau. of John Ralph Norton Norton, esq. solicitor, Monmouth. —At Hadley, Middlesex, Thomas, second surviving son of Col. *Haile*, of Hadley, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Reid, esq. —At Stanning hill, Berks. the Rev. Herbert *Randolph*, M.A. of Balliol coll. Oxford, and Vicar of Abbotsey, Hunts, to Rosabella Stanhope, second dau. of his Excellency Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, Gov. of Gibraltar, &c.

5. —At Staplegrave, Taunton, Somerset, George, son of Charles *Mathias*, esq. of Lamphrey Court, Pembroke, to Caroline, dau. of Capt. Edward Betwell Law, of Staplegrave

Lodge, Taunton. —At Dartford, Charles *Jas. Matton*, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. to Sophia, third dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. —At Broughton, Oxon, Henry Wenman *Newman*, esq. of Thornbury Park, Glouc. to Frances Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Goodenough, D.D. Rector of Broughton Pagns, Oxfordsh.

8. —At Pontnewynydd, Pontypool, Duncan *Campbell*, esq. of Hart-st. Bloomsbury, and of Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthensh. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. G. Phillips, Rector of New Moat, Pembr. —At Jarviston House, Lanarksh. Capt. J. O. *Moller*, 26th Regt. to Mary Pen, third dau. of the late Major Drysdale of Jarviston. —At All Souls' Church, Langham-pl. Rear-Adm. Earl *Waldegrave*, C.B. to Sarah, widow of Edward Milward, esq. Hastings. —At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. W. C. *Smith*, esq. of Hunningham Hall, Warwicksh. to Christina Louisa Mackenzie, only dau. of Madame de Lacy. —At Mynddyyswyn, Monmouthsh. Mr. Edward *Darice*, currier, of Cowbridge, to Miss Lewellin, eldest dau. of Thomas Lewellin, esq. banker, of Cowbridge. —At Margate, Lieut. Frederic *Shorr*, R.N. to Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut. Benson, R.N. Preventive Service.

9. —At Girvan, Ayrshire, Capt. John *Dalrymple*, M.P. son of Mr. North Dalrymple, brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Stair, to Mademoiselle Louise de Coigny, eldest dau. of the Duke de Coigny, grand-dau. of the late Sir Henry Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart. and heiress of the extensive estates of Bargany, Ayrshire.

—At Henney, near Sudbury, Suffolk, the Rev. John Wingfield *Harding*, of Tong, Shropsh. to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late Charles Raymond Barker, esq. —At Sleisham, the Rev. C. W. *Diggle*, M.A. eldest son of Col. Diggle, R.H. to Georgiana Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Heathcote, of Shaw-hill, Wilts.

10. —At Nottingham, William Rothwell *Gaskell*, esq. of Kandy, Ceylon, only son of the late W. W. Gaskell, esq. of Latchford, Chesh. to Harriet Margaret, third dau. of the late John Hadden, esq. of Nottingham. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John *Robson*, esq. of West Chilton House, Northumberland, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. B. Scott, esq. —At Bath, Robert Parry *Nisbet*, esq. of Southbroom House, Wilts, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Edward Greene, esq. of Huxton-hall, Cambridgeshire, and relict of Rev. Henry Curtis Smith, son of Sir John Smith, Bart. of Sydling. —At Up Marden, Robert Richard *Clay*, esq. surgeon, of the Wandsworth-road, to Harriet, only dau. of the late Charles Clarke, esq. of Up Marden-house, Sussex, and of Holme Bush, Surrey. —At Whitechurch, Herefordshire, William Powell *Hooper*, esq. of Ross, to Lucy Margaret, only dau. of John Ralph Norton Norton, esq. of Whitechurch. —At Adare, Sir John Nugent *Humble*, Bart. of Cloncoskeran, co. Waterford, to Eliza Philippa, only dau. of George Fosbery, esq. of Curra Bridge, Limerick. —At St. Peter's Church, Charles Cottingham, only son of the late James *Johnstone*, esq. of Drum, co. Monaghan, to Charlotte Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Mark Synnot, esq.

11. —At Christ Church, Marylebone, William George Thomas *Bugg*, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Selina Dale, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Vaughan, esq. of Walcot-pl. Lambeth.

12. —At St. Dunstan's West, William Johnston *Neale*, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of the late Adam Neale, esq. M.D. Physician to the Forces, to Fanny Herbert, dau. of the late Capt. J. Nisbet, R.N. and grand-dau. of the late Viscountess Nelson.

OBITUARY.

LORD STOURTON.

Dec. 4. At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, after a long illness, aged 70, the Right Hon. William Stourton, 17th Baron Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts (1448).

His Lordship was born June 6, 1776, the eldest son of Charles-Philip 16th Lord Stourton, by the Hon. Mary Langdale, 2d daughter and coheir of Marmaduke 5th and last Lord Langdale. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father April 29, 1816.

Lord Stourton was a man of mild and amiable character. From the time of the formation of the English Catholic Board until the measure called Emancipation became law, he was a constant attendant upon the deliberations of that body, and did not altogether abstain from participating in its proceedings. Occasionally he presided over general meetings of the English Roman Catholics, and always appeared sufficiently willing to contribute both in purse and person to the advancement of their interests. After his admission to Parliament, he gave his support to both the Grey and Melbourne administrations.

His Lordship married in Oct. 1800, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, and sister to his Eminence Cardinal Weld; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue fourteen children, all of whom but one are still living. They were five sons and nine daughters, 1. the Hon. Mary, unmarried; 2. the Right Hon. Charles now Lord Stourton; 3. the Hon. Catharine; 4. the Hon. Eliza; 5. the Hon. Edward, who died in 1828, aged 21; 6. the Hon. Anna-Maria; 7. the Hon. William Stourton, of Holdgate Lodge, Yorkshire; who married, in 1828, Catharine-Alicia, eldest daughter of Edmund Scully, esq. of Bloomfield House, co. Tipperary, and has issue; 8. the Right Hon. Theresa, Lady Arundell, who became in 1838 the third wife of Henry-Benedict 11th and present Lord Arundell, and has issue; 9. the Hon. Apollonia; 10. the Hon. Charlotte; 11. the Hon. John Stourton, Lieutenant in the 96th Foot; 12. the Hon. Marmaduke; 13. the Hon. Eleonora-Mary, married in 1844 to Richard Peter Carrington Smythe, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart.; and 14. the Hon. Mary-Lucy.

The present Lord married, in 1825, the Hon. Mary Lucy Clifford, seventh daughter of Charles 6th Lord Clifford, and has issue four sons.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE.

Dec. 17. In Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, within a fortnight of ninety-one years of age, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, a Privy Councillor, Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent, a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Member of the Roxburghe Club; great-uncle to the Duke of Buckingham.

Though this distinguished man may be said to have in some measure outlived his generation, yet his name and character are well remembered in the highest circles of British society—are familiar to the minds of men who enjoyed or could admire learned leisure and intellectual refinement—to the minds of those, also, who feel interested in the events of that period which extends from the middle of the American war, to the brief and hollow truce called the peace of Amiens. The father of Mr. Grenville, who as a Privy Councillor enjoyed the same prefix as his son, was the Right Hon. George Grenville, second son of Hester Countess Temple. His elder brother succeeded to the title; while he himself, aiming at the dignities and honours of political life, quitted the profession of the law, in which he had practised for a few years, and obtained a seat in Parliament. Eventually he became a cabinet minister, and filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer during the years 1763, 64, and 65. It was by this Minister that the memorable resolution imposing stamp-duties in America was moved in the House of Commons. This Mr. George Grenville married the daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart., and amongst the issue of that marriage were two very remarkable men, one of whom was the celebrated Lord Grenville, who died in 1834, leaving no successor to his title; and the other was the subject of this memoir. He was born on the 31st Dec. 1755. In youth and early manhood he displayed evidences of intellectual vigour far beyond that which falls to the lot of ordinary men; and as the son of one who had been a Minister of the Crown, he took his seat in the House of Commons under the most favourable auspices. At the outset of his public career, however, he did not co-operate with the great body of the family party then known as the Grenville Set, but, on the contrary, became a follower of Charles Fox. It always seemed to have been a sort of habit with the members of the Grenville party, or rather of the Grenville family, that one or two of the number should withdraw from

the main body, and temporarily—in some instances permanently—join the political enemy. Few men who have retired early from public life seemed to have enjoyed such opportunities and qualifications for high advancement as Thomas Grenville. His exterior was eminently pre-possessing; his oratory graceful and fluent, nay highly effective when called upon to defend any of his relatives—then he reached a point which entitled him to all the praise due to a fervid, forcible, and impassioned advocate. Lord Rockingham reposed in his talents for debate, diplomacy, and the general business of government, a confidence unbounded. Fox rejoiced in his co-operation, and thought him a man of the highest order of mind. Pitt dreaded his hostility, and sought his alliance. His own brother was a leading Minister of the Crown, and continued to be a man of great political influence till he reached the advanced age of seventy; yet the subject of this notice withdrew from the political world before he had attained that period of life when men are considered best qualified for the administration of public affairs. So highly did Mr. Fox esteem his talents, that if the celebrated India Bill brought in by that minister had proved successful, Mr. Grenville was to have received from him the appointment of Governor-General; and when the American war approached its close, Mr. Grenville was selected by the English Minister, as Plenipotentiary on the part of this country, to negotiate the terms of peace with Dr. Franklin and M. Vergennes, the latter being considered the ablest negotiator in Europe. The unexpected death of M. Vergennes, however, left Mr. Grenville without that opportunity which he anticipated of matching his yet untried powers as a diplomatist against the practised wiles of that adroit and successful minister. Mr. Grenville certainly went to Paris, and made some progress in arranging the proposed treaty; but the negotiations in which he was engaged were broken off by no less an event than a change of ministry at home. The mission of Mr. Grenville was therefore at an end.

He returned to this country, and resuming his seat in Parliament, still continued to give Mr. Fox's party the full benefit of his support. But when the general election of 1784 came, he found himself without a seat in the new House of Commons, for of course none of the family boroughs of the house of Grenville were accessible to him, as he differed from his relatives, not only in supporting the Coalition Ministry, but on other political grounds. For some years, therefore, at

this period of his life, he withdrew into privacy, and, being still young, devoted himself with considerable success to a further cultivation of classical literature, and to an indulgence of that intellectual luxury and personal ease in which the greater part of his after-life was spent. Time, however, wore on, and when another dissolution of Parliament came—as come it must at the end of seven years—his friends found him not unwilling to take his place once more in the House of Commons, and accordingly he was returned to the Parliament of 1790 as member for Aldborough, in Suffolk, for which place he continued to sit until 1796, when he was elected for the town of Buckingham. While he sat for Aldborough, however, his political sentiments underwent a material change. The course pursued by Mr. Fox with reference to the French Revolution alienated many members of his party, and amongst that number was Mr. Grenville, who transferred his allegiance to a new leader, and gave his cordial support to the measures of Government, Lord Grenville being then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The assistance of such a man in Parliament was of course highly esteemed by the Minister, but his talents as a diplomatist were so universally acknowledged that the earliest possible opportunity was taken of sending him on a foreign mission.

In the year 1795 it was thought expedient to accredit a Minister Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, with the view of engaging the Prussian Monarch to unite with England and her allies in resistance to the wild aggressions of the French Republic. Mr. Grenville was appointed to this mission at a moment when the aspect of affairs was not quite so threatening as it became before he reached his destination. The necessary withdrawal of British troops from the continent, and a series of disastrous events neither provided against nor apprehended, soon rendered this scheme less feasible than when it was first projected. Mr. Grenville, however, took his departure, but the vessel in which he sailed got entangled in the ice, and being incapable of making further progress, he was obliged to put back and return to England; yet, as was justly observed at the time, "his zeal was not frozen up by the intense cold which then prevailed throughout Europe." He sailed without delay in another vessel; and in this instance he was still more unfortunate, for the vessel was wrecked and several of the crew perished. With great difficulty Mr. Grenville gained a footing on the ice; and though he lost everything

except his despatches, at length succeeded in reaching land, which was three miles distant from the place of his debarkation. Without rest, and almost without refreshment, he prosecuted his journey to Berlin, if not to accomplish his object, at least to make a vigorous attempt; and, though he might not be able to control fortune, he had resolved to deserve success. Mr. Grenville having, from the necessity of the case, lost much time in proceeding from London to Berlin, the emissaries of the French Government in England took care to learn and transmit to Paris the object of the mission to Prussia. The French Directory wasted not a moment in sending off the Abbé Sieyès to Berlin; thus the design of the British Minister was anticipated, and his expectations disappointed. The military events of the period, no doubt, greatly favoured the negotiations of the French Abbé, but he also enjoyed the unquestionable advantages of being first in the field; of possessing vast experience as a negotiator, combined with that peculiar aptitude for diplomacy which distinguishes the natives of the south of Europe. All hope of securing the co-operation of the King of Prussia being for that time at an end, Mr. Grenville returned to England, and continued, as before, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

The prosecution of the war with France, and the establishment of our empire in India, then filled the public mind, and left no room for the crotchets of law-making. Still the minister felt that such a man as Mr. Grenville should not be allowed to go altogether unrewarded; yet it was not until the year 1800 that any situation could be found for him, and then it was only a sinecure, that of "Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent." The Justices in Eyre were instituted in the twelfth century and abolished in the nineteenth. While the forest laws, however, remained in force these justices had important functions to discharge; but for hundreds of years the office had been a mere sinecure, applicable by the minister of the day to such uses as the necessities of his party and his position might demand. By the 57th of George III. cap. 61, it was enacted that the offices of Justices in Eyre should cease on the termination of the existing interests; and Mr. Grenville was the last of these functionaries.

At length the government of Mr. Pitt was brought to a close, and about that time Mr. Grenville ceased to support the Tory party. He had been a warm advocate of the war against France; and in the House of Commons he spoke with some energy against the preliminaries of the

peace, which is best described as "the truce of Amiens." Subsequently to that period we find him doing little else than seeming to renew political relations with the Fox party, as if he foresaw that the time was not distant when a coalition must be formed between that section of politicians and the smaller knot to which he himself belonged. In the month of February, 1806, this fusion of interests did take place; but still Mr. Grenville was left without office, though his brother was Premier. But the death of Mr. Fox in the succeeding autumn led to the following arrangement:—Lord Howick, afterwards second Earl Grey, resigned the first seat at the Board of Admiralty, becoming the successor of Mr. Fox as Foreign Secretary, and then the subject of this memoir received the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. His appointment took place on the 27th of September, 1806, and his resignation in April, 1807. This was the most prominent position to which Mr. Grenville ever attained; but he held it only during the short space of seven months. It was a brief and unimportant career—too narrow for the exercise of his genius—too short even for the display of his practical talent; yet this trifling tenure of office constituted almost the whole of the services which the country obtained from the labours of Mr. Grenville. Still he received from a large circle of competent judges the homage due to a statesman, though it would now, perhaps, be no easy task to discover all the grounds which justified their admiration. Nevertheless, no doubt was entertained that in the proceedings of Parliament he displayed great ability, as well as varied information; and although he never represented any other than a family interest, yet the choice of such a representative would have done honour to the most numerous and enlightened constituency in England. The world naturally grows weary of seeing the same phrase, however felicitous, too often repeated; we therefore now hear much less frequently than in days of yore that the higher classes are "the Corinthian capitals of society;" yet that obsolete figure of speech might fairly be revived in favour of such a man as Thomas Grenville. He belonged to two aristocracies, and adorned both; a man of noble birth and noble intellect, an accomplished scholar and a thoroughbred gentleman.

The public life of Mr. Grenville may be said to have reached its close when the ministry of which his brother was the head made way in 1807 for the re-admission of the Tories. Mr. Grenville probably foresaw that his party, by insisting on a concession of Roman Catholic

claims, had effected their own exclusion from office throughout a long future; he discerned no charms in a protracted term of fruitless opposition; the society of scholars, the companionship of books, were for him more attractive than the midnight vigils and evil communication of St. Stephen's Chapel. He had been in Parliament for the greater part of thirty years, and he now found himself, though in possession of a good sinecure, yet not at all advanced in the matter of personal dignity, with the exception of his having been appointed a Privy Councillor, which event took place in the year 1798. Influenced by some or all of these considerations, Mr. Grenville gave up public life, and throughout the third of a century remained within that retirement in which he ended his days. His, however, was not a seclusion from the world at large, but a separation from political associates. No man enjoyed more than he did the intercourse of private society, or entertained a wide circle of friends with a more bounteous hospitality—at once liberal and refined. The longest span of human existence was enjoyed in no imperfect manner by the subject of this memoir; but ever since the present generation of men have appeared upon the stage of life he has been rather a looker-on than a participator in their toils and struggles. The contests for emancipation of the Roman Catholics, for cash payments, for the punishment of a queen, for the freedom of trade, for dissenters' privileges, reform in Parliament, poor laws, corporation reform, negro emancipation, or the trade in corn, never seemed to concern him practically. In the quietude of his rare and splendid library he heard, as from afar, the din of political conflict, and contemplated, without joining in, the ministries and oppositions which divided Parliamentary interests during the Regency, the reigns of George IV. William IV. and Victoria.

The will of Mr. T. Grenville has been proved by the Hon. George Fortescue, his executor. The personality was sworn to as under 100,000*l.*, including his library, valued at 42,000*l.*, which he has bequeathed to the British Museum by the following codicil:—"I, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, do make, publish, and declare this as and for a further codicil to my last will and testament. With the warmest continued affection to the Duke of Buckingham and to my family, I feel it incumbent upon me, upon further consideration, to cancel the bequest of my library and bookcases as contained in my will. A great part of my library has been purchased from the profits of a sinecure

office given to me by the public, and I feel it to be a debt and a duty that I should acknowledge this obligation by giving that library so acquired to the British Museum, for the use of the public. I do, therefore, by this codicil, revoke the bequest contained in my will of my library to my great-nephew Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos for life, with remainder to the senior male descendant of the head of my family as an heir-loom; and I do hereby give and bequeath my library, such as it may be at the time of my death, to the trustees of the British Museum, for the purposes thereof and benefit of the public. But I do not mean hereby to disturb the bequest made by my will to the said Duke of such of my letters and papers as my executors may on examination consider as worth being added to the large manuscript collection at Stowe. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of October, 1845. Duly attested.—THOMAS GRENVILLE."

This noble library was the result of a continued and unwearied pursuit of nearly fifty years. When the Catalogue of the rarer portion of the collection was printed in 1842, the entire library was said to consist of about 20,000 volumes. Amongst them were many of the earliest and most curious specimens of typography; first and best editions of the classics, including an unrivalled collection of Homers; the rarest Spanish and Italian poems and romances; the most complete series existing of the early editions of Ariosto; many books printed on vellum, and in an extremely fine condition; a range of English, and more especially Irish, history perhaps unrivalled—among which will be found the rarest works on the Spanish armada, and on the divorce of Henry the Eighth; an assemblage of early voyages and travels, from the original editions of Marco Polo and Contarini, Columbus and Vesputius, to the collections of De Bry, Halsius, Hakluyt, and Purchas; forming such a complete chain of uninterrupted information on the subject as no other library can furnish. In point of condition the library is altogether unrivalled. Large paper copies abound, and most of the books are in russia and morocco bindings by Lewis and Mackenzie.

We have heard it stated, that out of every five books the Museum has already four. This may be overcharged. In point of condition, at any rate, the Museum copies are generally inferior. In a great public library duplicates are essential. The Museum will now have *four* copies of the first folio edition of Shakspeare. Mr. Grenville's, it is said, is the finest known. It measures twelve inches seven-

eighths, by eight inches and three-eighths, and cost Mr. Grenville 116 guineas. This, therefore, is an accession. But a volume of still greater rarity in the collection, and of which there was no copy in the Museum, is the first edition of Shakspeare's "Sonnets," containing the mysterious dedication so perplexing to the commentators. The Chaucers, too, are uncommonly fine; and among the rarer articles we may mention a copy (complete) of the first edition of Sir Philip Sydney's "Arcadia;" a copy of the first edition of Spencer's "Shepherd's Calendar;" the first edition of "Reynard the Fox" (1479) translated by Caxton into English in 1481; the only known copy of Stowe's "Summary of 1561;" forty different works from the library of Thuanus,—more especially the *Monstrelet* of 1572; the copy of "Coryat's Crudities," presented by the author to Henry Prince of Wales, with the Prince's initials on the red velvet binding; Charles the First's copy of "Dr. Donne's Poems," with his pencil marks before his favourite passages; that extremely rare volume, the first edition of "Gawain Douglas Palis of Honoure;" the only known copy of the "Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Gylforde, Knight, and howe he went with his seruants and company towarde Jerusalem" (4to. 1511); Sir Kenelm Digby's copy of "Plato," with his autograph; Wilkes's copy of Warburton's "Pope," with MS. notes for a new edition; "Roy's Satire on Cardinal Wolsey;" that rare work in English Topography, "Winstanley's Audley End;" an unusually fine copy of the first edition of "Fox's Book of Martyrs;" Douglas's own copy of his "Nenia Britannica;" the first edition of the "Polyglott Bible" (1514-1517); the first edition of the "English Bible" (1535)—nearly complete; the first edition of "Cranmer's Bible;" the second edition of "Coverdale's Bible" (1550)—nearly, it is said, as rare as the first; that curious little volume, "The Complaynt of Scotland" (1548), of which only four copies are known,—one in the British Museum—one belonging to J. M'Gowan—one belonging to Mr. G. Paton,—and the present volume, formerly belonging to the Duke of Roxburghe: all the four copies want the title—of which there is only a small remnant in this; "Ashmole's Berkshire" and "Aubrey's Surrey"—two of the rarest of our county histories, *on large paper*; the presentation copy of "Munro his Expedition" (on large paper, the only one known)—the work which suggested to Sir Walter Scott his "Legend of Montrose," and where he found his Dugald Dalgetty; the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth editions of "Don Quixote,"—

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the first (of 1605) being especially rare; "Juliana Berners boke of hawkyng and huntynge," printed (on vellum) by Wynkin de Worde, in 1486; the only perfect copy known of the first edition of Ovid (fol. 1481); the first edition of Pliny (1469),—among the rarest and most valuable productions of the fifteenth century; the only uncut copy of the first edition of Plato (1513); "the Arches of Triumph," erected at the entrance of James I. into London, on his accession—extremely rare, and equally interesting to the book and print collector. There is a copy at Chatsworth—another in the Pepsian Library—and a third in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Grenville's copy (formerly Mr. Dent's) has a duplicate series of the plates, containing variations.

Such is a short outline of a few of the rarer works contained in this noble library of history and pure literature—the noblest bequest to the nation (not excepting Sir Hans Sloane's) ever made by a private person in this country.

Mr. Grenville's portrait, by Hoppner, is engraved in folio by Say; also by Dean, with his autograph, in 8vo., for Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

LORD AMELIUS BEAUCLERK, G.C.B.

Dec. 10. At Winchfield House, Hants. aged 75, Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H., and F.R.S.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk was the third son of the fifth Duke, by Lady Katharine Ponsonby, daughter of William second Earl of Besborough, and uncle to the present Duke of St. Alban's. He entered the navy in 1782, at the age of eleven years, on board the Jackall cutter, commanded by Lieut. Bailey, and, after serving in that vessel for twelve months, accompanied the late Vice-Adm. John Campbell to the Newfoundland station in the Salisbury. He afterwards joined Commodore Gardner's expedition to the West Indies. In 1789 he was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the Europa, a fifty-gun ship; and he was made a Lieutenant in Sept. 1790. He never held a Commander's commission, but was promoted to the rank of Captain in Sept. 1793. He was then appointed to command the Juno, and in that ship in the year following, 1794, beat off the French frigate Junon, together with a corvette and a brig, near the Hiérès Islands. He also commanded the Juno, in March, 1795, when the French fleet was defeated, and two ships captured. In the ensuing year he commanded the Dryad, and captured the French frigate Proserpine; and subsequently commanded the Royal Oak, in

the Walcheren expedition. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in August 1811, and commanded the white squadron of the Channel fleet. In 1819 he became a Vice-Admiral, and in that rank he commanded the fleet sent to Portugal in Dec. 1826. In July 1830, he attained the rank of full Admiral, and from April 1836 to 1839 was the Commander-in-chief at Plymouth. He was first and principal Naval Aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in March 1831, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in August 1835, having been a Knight Commander of that order from the period of its enlargement in Jan. 1815.

His Lordship was unmarried.

SIR GEORGE H. BARLOW, BART.

Dec. 22. At Fir Grove, Farnham, aged 84, Sir George Hilare Barlow, Bart. and G.C.B., formerly Governor-general of Bengal, and subsequently Governor of Madras.

Sir George H. Barlow was the fourth son of William Barlow, esq. of Bath, by Hilare, daughter of Robert Butcher, esq. of Walthamstow; and brother to the late Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. He went to India in the service of the East India Company in 1778, and it was not long before the excellence of his character and attainments drew the attention of the then ruling authorities. In 1787, he was selected by Lord Cornwallis to conduct an investigation into the state of the manufactures and commerce of the province of Benares; and in a despatch to the Court of Directors, dated January, 1788, the acknowledgements of the Supreme Government were expressed for the "ability, zeal, and unwearied assiduity with which Mr. Barlow had executed the commission intrusted to him."

The character Mr. Barlow had established in the public service recommended him at a very early period after the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in India to his Lordship's attention and highest esteem; and the ties of mutual friendship and confidence which were then formed remained unbroken until the death of that illustrious person. In a letter to Mr. Dundas (the late Lord Melville) dated the 16th Nov. 1787, Lord Cornwallis thus stated his first impressions of Mr. Barlow's character:—

"He is assistant to, and the intimate friend of, Mr. Law, the collector of Gayah. Their joint exertions have in a short time rendered that almost ruined district one of the most flourishing in the Company's territories. He is master of

the languages of the country, and equally conversant in the revenue and commercial business. He has an active benevolence, an earnestness to relieve the distressed, and to promote the happiness of mankind, rarely to be met with; and his pleasant manners and engaging address would qualify him for a much more delicate negotiation than ours with the Nabob Vizier."

In 1788 Mr. Barlow was nominated Sub-Secretary to the Supreme Government in the revenue department—an office which the great revenue and judicial reforms then in progress rendered of particular importance. The system of revenue and judicature established under the auspices of Lord Cornwallis is justly considered one of the greatest acts of government and legislation that any age or country ever produced; and it is well known that his Lordship, in carrying into effect the measures alluded to, placed in a material degree his reliance on Mr. Barlow, who co-operated with distinguished ability in furnishing and in arranging the vast extent of information and of materials required in the execution of such important and difficult arrangements, and in the progress of the lengthened discussions which they involved. Lord Cornwallis, throughout the future period of his life, expressed the warmest sense of gratitude for the aid which he had so ably given, and considered Mr. Barlow to have established the most strong and lasting claims to his country's approbation.

Mr. Barlow continued in the situation of Sub-Secretary in the Revenue Department until 1796, when he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government. The Court of Directors had seen cause to pass a severe censure on the irregularities which had prevailed in the Secretary's Department, with the exception of that branch of it which Mr. Barlow had filled. But on his promotion all irregularities were rectified, and a diminution of expenditure produced to the amount of 12,000*l.* a year.

The services of Mr. Barlow having been attended by a uniform course of approbation, he was advanced by the Court of Directors in April, 1801, to the station of a Member of the Council of Bengal. Lord Wellesley, who was at that time absent from the seat of Government, in acknowledging that appointment, adds, that he had appointed Mr. Barlow to be Vice-President in Council during his absence from the Presidency, observing further, "My experience of the eminent talents, knowledge, and integrity of Mr. Barlow, inspires me with the fullest confidence that he will discharge the trust which I have reposed in him to my entire

satisfaction." Lord Wellesley in a subsequent letter states, "My experience of Mr. Barlow's character, and my implicit confidence in his talents and virtues, would leave me without an emotion of doubt or apprehension of his ability to conduct your affairs if I were instantly to resign this charge into his hands."

A college was established at Calcutta by Lord Wellesley on a very extended scale, in the formation of which Mr. Barlow was enabled to render essential aid. Lord Wellesley, in a speech addressed to the college, observes: "In the original foundation of this college it was my intention to have provided a sufficient means of instruction for the students in the principles of general jurisprudence and of the law of nations, connecting that course of study with the principles of the Mahomedan and Hindoo law, and with those of the wise and salutary code of laws introduced by that great and worthy statesman, the Marquess Cornwallis, for the administration of these provinces, and improved and extended by succeeding Governments, with the aid of the talents, knowledge, and virtues of Sir George Barlow, whose merits and services towards his country and mankind, in the formation and subsequent improvement of that code, are to be traced in the increasing prosperity and happiness of every province of the empire to which it has been extended."

In 1802 the Court of Directors were pleased to appoint Mr. Barlow to the situation of Provisional Governor-General, and in 1803 he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet.

In 1805 an important change took place in the Government of India, by the recall of Lord Wellesley and the re-appointment of Lord Cornwallis to the station of Governor. Lord Cornwallis, in announcing that appointment, in a private letter to Sir George Barlow, observed, that one motive he had in undertaking so arduous a duty at his period of life was the desire of consigning the Government of India into his hands. Lord Cornwallis arrived in India in July, 1805, and he had not proceeded far in the work of pacification with the Mahratta States, with which we were then at war, before the hand of death terminated the career of that distinguished patriot. Sir G. Barlow, according to his provisional appointment, succeeded to the office of Governor-General, and he did so in circumstances most critical and difficult. The Court of Directors recorded on that occasion their thanks for "the promptitude and energy with which he followed up the plan which his illustrious predecessor, Marquess Cornwallis, had marked out for the resto-

ration of peace and amity with the Mahratta powers, for the judgment and ability he displayed in accomplishing definitive treaties of peace with Dowlut Row Scindiah and Jeswunt Row Holkar, and for the vigour with which he immediately entered upon the important work of retrenching the expenditure of the Company, and the progress he made therein."

On the death of Mr. Pitt, in Jan. 1806, Mr. Fox's administration came into power, when a very sweeping change took place in every office under the Government; and, by an unusual proceeding, (viz. the sign-manual of the Sovereign,) Sir George Barlow was required to resign the situation of Governor-General—a proceeding that excited strong disapprobation. The late Lord Melville and the late Lord Castlereagh, in their places in Parliament, strongly protested against it. It is, however, due to the Government of that day to say that they did what they could at least to palliate the injury. Sir George had formed the intention of immediately returning to England; but his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors joined in so earnest a request that his services in India might be continued, that he felt it his duty to yield to their solicitation. It was on this occasion that his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Order of the Bath.

The Court of Directors appointed him Governor of Madras in May, 1809, and he took charge of that government in the following December.

Previously to his arrival a "very dangerous spirit of cabal had shown itself among several officers of the army." An alarming mutiny soon after broke out in the Madras army, combined with great distractions in the civil service. In one of the most alarming crises that ever occurred in our Indian history—a convulsion that shook the Government to its foundation—everything was done, every arrangement carried into effect, with a degree of energy, firmness, and ability that could not be surpassed. The warmest approbation of the Supreme Government, and the strong commendation of the Court of Directors, were repeated in successive despatches.

On this memorable occasion it was the gracious intention of his Majesty George III. to have raised Sir George Barlow to the peerage. For this purpose every preliminary arrangement had been made, when, in the providence of God, His Majesty fell into the last illness, from which he never recovered. The Prime Minister, Mr. Perceval, however, entertained a strong sense of Sir G. Barlow's claims on public gratitude, and, if he had

been spared from the hand of the assassin, there can be little doubt that the intention mentioned would have been carried into effect.

This now brings us to one of the most singular and painful revolutions that has ever occurred in the history of any individual, and to the extraordinary change which ensued in the affairs of the Indian Government. In the course of the strong measures that the safety of the State had compelled Sir G. Barlow to adopt, many enemies had been unavoidably created both abroad and at home, and the heaven thus working was gradually, but effectually, made manifest in the councils of the India House, while the Government of the Prince Regent timidly or treacherously yielded to the clamour thus excited. It is needless to say that all idea of conferring a peerage was abandoned; and, not satisfied with this, the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Prince Regent's Government, in eager haste sent out orders to Sir George Barlow immediately to transfer the Government of Madras to other hands.

It is understood that the Court of Directors had it in contemplation, at the period of Lord Minto's appointment to be Governor-General, to have acknowledged the important services which had been previously rendered by Sir George Barlow by a considerable pecuniary grant, but particular circumstances intervened to prevent this being done. It might have been expected, now that his claims to public gratitude had been greatly enlarged, that the ordinary dictates of justice and consistency would have led to a recurrence to what was formerly intended. But everything was completely and very disgracefully changed, and with difficulty was a pension for life of 1,500*l.* a year granted to one of the most devoted, most disinterested, and most able persons that ever acted in the service of the East India Company; one who had extricated the country from the most perilous circumstances in which it could be well placed, and who had given new vigour to the public finances, the depressed state of which had been long a subject of great anxiety and alarm at the India House.

Sir George Barlow returned from India in 1814, having passed thirty-four years of his life in that country. In the stormy scenes which marked the latter period of his residence he was enabled to maintain, with the help of God, that firmness, calmness, and equanimity, which formed a peculiar feature in his character. He now saw fit to withdraw entirely from the turmoil of public life, and lived during the subsequent years of his life in the

midst of a devotedly attached family, respected, honoured, and beloved by all who had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance.

Sir George Barlow married at Calcutta, in April 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith, esq. of Westmeath, by whom he had issue eight sons and seven daughters, viz. 1. George-Ulrick, Capt. 4th dragoons, who married in 1817 his cousin Hilare, third daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, but died in India without issue in 1824, and his widow has since remarried, secondly, the late Right Hon. William Earl Nelson, and, thirdly, George Thomas Knight, esq.; 2. the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Harriet Viscountess Exmouth, married in 1808 to Pownall-Bastard 2d Viscount Exmouth, and is mother to the present Viscount, but her marriage was dissolved by act of parliament in 1820; 3. William, who died in 1811, in his 19th year; 4. Charlotte; 5. Sir John Henry Barlow, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 6. Robert, in the Bengal civil service; 7. Louisa, who died in 1821; 8. Charles-Anstruther; 9. Frances; 10. Anne-Caroline; 11. Richard-Wellesley, in the Bengal civil service; 12. Harriet; 13. Edward; 14. Emme, who died in 1818; and 15. Frederick.

The present Baronet was born in 1795, and is a widower. He is a senior merchant in the Bengal civil service.

BARON DEDEL.

Aug. 19. In Wilton Crescent, having completed his 70th year, his Excellency Baron Dedel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Netherlands.

Baron Dedel was appointed to fill the post of minister at the British Court in 1833, having been previously engaged in similar duties at several of the continental states. He mixed much in English society, and was on terms of intimacy with several members of the nobility, including the late Lord Montagu, the late Lady Holland, and others, whose deaths, so rapid in succession, had, it was reported, the effect of accelerating his own. During a protracted illness he was assiduously attended by Drs. Bright and Ferguson.

The Baroness Dedel died in Holland, whither she had proceeded for change of scene, about three years since. By this lady the Baron had two children (twins), a son and a daughter, who are about 19 years old.

His Excellency attended on his Majesty the King of the Netherlands during the period of his visit to this country in 1845, and twice entertained him at his

residence, in Wilton Crescent. The Baron was also well known on the English turf.

His mortal remains were transported for interment to the village of Loorduyenen, in the vicinity of the Hague. The funeral *cortège* was followed by his son, chief mourner; M. Stratenus, Councillor to the Legation; and Mr. May, the Netherlands Consul General.

COUNT POLLON.

Dec. 22. In Lower Grosvenor-street, in his 49th year, his Excellency Count Nomis de Pollon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Sardinia.

The Count was a member of an ancient Sardinian family. At a very early age he entered the service of his country, and we are informed served with considerable distinction in the war against Napoleon. He subsequently directed his attention to diplomatic affairs, and when but of a very tender age came to this country as secretary to the Duc D'Aglie. He was subsequently advanced to the office of *chargé d'affaires*, the duties of which he discharged for some time. He afterwards proceeded as Sardinian Minister to the Hague, from which he returned about ten years since to this Court, as chief minister, and in such capacity he has terminated his earthly career. The Count was altogether for nearly five-and-twenty years a resident in this country, and was highly respected in the circles of our aristocracy. He was a man of great talent and learning, and a first-rate linguist. He never was married, and the Marquess de Palavicino, of the legation, was the only one of his friends present when he died.

His Excellency was first attacked with his fatal disorder on the 18th of Nov. when visiting Sir W. Middleton, at Shrubland Park, Suffolk. He was subsequently attended by Drs. H. Ferguson and Bright, and, after about three weeks, he returned to town in a weak, though apparently not in a dangerous state.

On the 28th Dec. his remains were interred at Kensal Green Cemetery. The Rev. Mr. O'Connor, chaplain to the Sardinian Embassy, read the funeral service at the residence of the deceased, in Lower Grosvenor-street, and at about ten o'clock the *cortège*, consisting of a hearse, three mourning and his excellency's private carriage, moved towards the place of its destination. The attendants merely comprised the Marquess de Palavicino, Secretary to the Legation; the Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian Minister; Benjamin Heath, esq. Governor of the Bank of England; and J. White, esq. (executors to the will

of the deceased); the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, and the more immediate connections, &c. Amongst the carriages following were those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and others of the Royal Family, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, the members of the late and present ministry, and the *corps diplomatique*.

CHARLES CHOLMONDELEY, Esq.

Dec. 5. At Gresford, Flintshire, aged 76, Charles Cholmondeley, esq. of Overleigh, Cheshire; only brother of Lord Delamere.

He was born June 6, 1770, the younger son of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal, by Dorothy, second daughter and coheir of Edmund Cowper, esq. of Overleigh.

He married, Jan. 23, 1794, Caroline-Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Nicholas Smith, esq. of Cubley; and by that lady, who died Dec. 3, 1818, he had issue four sons and three daughters; 1. the Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley, who died in 1831, leaving issue by Mary, daughter of Reginald Heber, esq. of Hodnet, co. Salop, and sister to the late Bishop of Calcutta (since married to the Rev. Samuel H. Macaulay, Rector of Hodnet) four sons; 2. Hugh; 3. Thomas; 4. Caroline-Henrietta, married in 1823 to Thomas Hibbert, esq. of Birtles-hall, Cheshire; 5. Georgiana-Charlotte; 6. George-James; and 7. Anne-Maria-Emma.

PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq.

Nov. 28. At Saltmarshe, co. York, in his 67th year, Philip Saltmarshe, esq. of that place, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate of the West Riding.

He was born March 15, 1780, the eldest son of Philip Saltmarshe, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Rawson, of Stony Royd, co. York, esq.; and was the representative of a very distinguished family, which has flourished at Saltmarshe for nearly 800 years. He was a kind benefactor to the poor, and a liberal contributor to the public institutions, an upright magistrate, and a high-minded English gentleman. His influence extended over a large district, and probably among all his great and powerful ancestors none have been followed to the tomb with more real sorrow and unfeigned regret. His body was deposited on the 4th Dec. in the family vault, in Howden Church. In the first mourning coach were the three sons of the deceased; in the second, Arthur Saltmarshe, esq. and Christopher Saltmarshe, esq. his

two brothers; and J. Walker, esq. the high sheriff. The procession was closed by the private carriages of many relatives, and a great number of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood; the tenants on horseback; the members of the respective benefit societies; and the tradesmen and other respectable individuals of the town of Howden.

Mr. Saltmarshe married, May 10, 1824, Harriet, daughter of Robert Denison, esq. of Kilnwick Percy, co. York, and had issue three sons, Philip, Arthur, and Robert: and two daughters, Henrietta-Maria and Catharine-Elizabeth.

JOHN PAYNTER, ESQ.

Jan. 2. At his seat, Boskenna, near Penzance, in his 56th year, John Paynter, esq. an active magistrate for Cornwall.

Mr. Paynter was, we believe, educated at Oxford. For many years after quitting the University he prosecuted his studies in retirement. This may have increased the natural shyness and reserve of his character—a disposition which often deprives the world of the advantages of superior talent. But a strong sense of duty impelled him to break through this restraint, and for the last twenty years engaged him in the bustle of active life, and in the promotion of the public welfare, until his physical powers sank beneath the generous exertion. He had been for many years an indefatigable magistrate—fulfilling the duties of his office with the highest credit to himself and great benefit to the community. In politics he was a consistent Whig, and on several important occasions zealously promoted the cause which he conscientiously espoused—but with such good feeling, that he never lost the respect of those from whom he differed. He was indeed so much and so generally valued for his thorough knowledge of Cornish interests, and his devotion to public business—which seemed to be his ruling passion—that we have frequently heard men of all parties concur in regarding him as one who would worthily represent his native county in Parliament. On this subject it is now sufficient to say, that whatever measure promised substantial advantages to Cornwall was sure to obtain his energetic support. In his own district, he was the President of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, which rising Institution was much indebted to his fostering care. He was frequently also the chairman at the meetings of agricultural and horticultural societies, and delighted and instructed their members with those rich stores of information relating to their pursuits which he had

diligently collected during a long residence on the continent.

He was a considerate landlord, and always accessible to the poor of his parish. He was not only their liberal benefactor in distress, but the kind and christian reconciler to whom they were always ready to submit the arrangement of their disputes—whilst the more opulent often gladly availed themselves of his judicious arbitration in questions of property.

His health, it seems, had been declining for some time, but even his most intimate friends were not apprehensive of any immediate danger. On New Year's day, according to a good old usage of his family, he entertained at his house about thirty of his poorer neighbours, who, whilst they repaid his bounty with grateful wishes of health, long life and every blessing, little thought how soon they should be deprived of their kind friend and patron. When these guests had left, the servants who went to apprise their master found him insensible and almost lifeless, sitting in his study near the grate, in which the fire had gone out. He was partially revived by their care before a messenger, who had been dispatched to Penzance, returned with his cousin, Mr. Francis Paynter, and two medical men. They found him still below stairs, but in a very exhausted state, and a considerable time elapsed before he was able to reach his bed-room with their assistance. Afterwards he expressed his feeling that he was better and warmly acknowledged the kindness of those around him—but in a few hours sank into a slumber from which he never awoke.

Mr. Paynter was unmarried. He has left a brother, Thomas Paynter, esq. some time Recorder of Penzance, and now one of the police magistrates at Kensington, near London. He married Anne, daughter of W. Moody, esq. of Kingsdon, Somersetshire, and has issue.

REV. F. V. JAGO ARUNDELL.

Dec. 5. At Landulph, Cornwall, the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago Arundell, M.A. Rector of that parish, the author of "A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia," &c.

Mr. Arundell was the only son of Thomas Jago, esq. a solicitor of extensive practice at Launceston, and was born in that town in the month of July 1780. His mother's maiden name was Bolt; she was the daughter of an eminent surgeon of the same place. To the great worth and piety of his parents, more especially his mother, may probably be ascribed his early and deeply religious turn of mind. He received an excellent education in the grammar-school at Lis-

heard, and subsequently pursued his studies at Exeter college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1809.

His taste for historical records and antiquities was manifested at an early age. When only sixteen he was already engaged in collecting materials for the history of his native town, and an instance of his zeal and sagacity at that period is worthy of remembrance. One of the mouldering towers of Launceston Castle bore the traditional name of the Witch Tower, as being the spot where the last old woman was burnt for witchcraft in the reign of James the First. Mr. Arundell determined to examine the spot, and, after clearing away the weeds and rubbish which lay at the base of the tower, he discovered the still remaining ashes of the barbarous pyre, and the staple fixed in the wall, with a portion of the chain by which the victim had been bound.

Mr. Arundell was for a short period Curate of East Anthony in Cornwall, and in 1804 he was presented to the rectory of Landulph, in the gift of the duchy of Cornwall.

In the year 1816 he obtained the royal permission to assume the name and arms of Arundell, which he did as representing the sole heiress of the elder branch of Arundell of Tolverne. His own family of Jago was originally seated at Wendron by Helstone, and more than one of them are numbered among its old incumbents.

In 1816 he married Miss Maria Morier, the daughter of a gentleman who was for some time Consul at Constantinople, and sister to Mr. James Morier the author of "*Hajji Baba*." It was in consequence of this marriage that Mr. Arundell first turned his thoughts towards the East, another uncle of his wife being the Dutch consul at Smyrna. In 1819 he received the appointment of Chaplain of the British factory at that town, which he continued to hold for a period of fourteen years.

It was in 1826 that he undertook his pilgrimage to the Seven Churches of Asia, a pilgrimage "so endeared to the heart of the Christian, from those churches being coeval with the foundation of his faith." His main object was to compare the present condition of the Seven Churches with the awful prophecies addressed to each in the Apocalypse; and he was also desirous to combine with that object other geographical researches, to which he was incited by the observations of his friend Colonel Leake, in his "*Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*." The narrative of this expedition, under the title of "*A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia*," was published in 1828; it not only excited a wide

interest at the time, but has ever since been a work constantly quoted by writers on the early history of the Church.

In 1833 Mr. Arundell commenced a second pilgrimage, during which he succeeded in discovering the lake of Anava described by Herodotus, the celebrated cities of Apamea and Sagalassus, and nearly ascertained the site of Colossæ. Later in the same season he explored the remains of several other ancient cities, including the magnificent ruins of Apollonia, and those of Antioch in Pisidia, which was the principal object of the journey. These remarks were imparted to the public in his "*Discoveries in Asia Minor*," published in 1834, a work which displays profound learning in every point connected with history, language, and antiquity, accompanied by most agreeable sketches of the manners and characteristics of the modern inhabitants. It comprises a vast number of Greek inscriptions, which are illustrated by masterly commentaries, throwing a great light on the history and manners, as well as the geography, of ancient times.

Mr. Arundell was contemplating yet another Asiatic tour, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Pisidia, when a severe domestic affliction recalled him from Smyrna to England. This was a failure of the sight of his beloved wife, which ended in total blindness.

After Mrs. Arundell had derived some partial relief, Mr. Arundell again departed for Smyrna in Sept. 1835, taking the route of Paris, Lyons, Avignon, and Nismes; embarking at Marseilles for Alexandria, and proceeding thence by way of Acre to Jerusalem. At this period he also visited Rhodes, and made ample notes of the antiquities of that interesting place. In Feb. 1836 he was at Constantinople; in March he revisited Smyrna, and he afterwards repaired to Ephesus, Athens and Corinth. From Patras he re-embarked for England, in company with the Persian princes then visiting this country, and he landed at Falmouth on the 22d May 1836. It is to be regretted that Mr. Arundell's notes made on these travels, which would have proved a valuable sequel to his former volumes, should not have been published, and we may express a hope that they may still appear under the care of Mr. James Morier or some other competent editor.

Whilst Mr. Arundell resided at Smyrna, as well as during his travels, he formed a very valuable collection of antiquities, coins, and manuscripts, including some Greek copies of the Gospels. A portion of his coins were purchased some time since by the British Museum. At home

he also indulged his taste in the collection of some rare books, several choice pictures, (especially the portrait of a female by Vandyck,) prints, and carvings. Among his own manuscript stores, in addition to those already alluded to, were a large collection for the history of Smyrna, another for his native town of Launceston, another for the county of Cornwall; journals of his daily life from boyhood upwards; besides his professional compositions, a commentary on the Bible, Sermons, &c. Of his Cornish materials the principal use he made was in his communications to the Messrs. Lysons, who in the Cornwall of their "*Magna Britannia*" made frequent acknowledgments of his valuable assistance. He wrote the description of the ancient mansion of Cotele to accompany the series of large views of that interesting object, made by Mr. Cundy, an artist at Plymouth. With respect to his own parish, there is a pleasing little book, entitled "*Landulph Church, by the Rector,*" which he published for the benefit of the parochial free-school, set on foot by himself. In forming an embankment of the river at Landulph, Mr. Arundell is supposed to have expended the sum of 1200*l*.

In all the duties that devolved upon him as a minister of the Church, Mr. Arundell was most exemplary, but his friends have sometimes regretted that his talents should have been buried, during the latter years of his life, in a parish so obscure and remote as that of Landulph. His long experience of foreign countries, combined with his active habits, his zeal for the church, his deep religious feeling, and his exemplary manners and conversation, appeared to mark him out as eminently calculated for the office of a Colonial Bishop; and the reverence with which his name continues to be regarded at Smyrna, afforded a confident presumption that no less esteem would have followed his labours in any more enlarged sphere of action. His own aspirations, however, were far from ambitious. Mo-

desty was one of the most marked features of his character. In society he was retiring, though, when drawn out, ever cheerful and agreeable; his conversation was full of anecdote and information, and his manners always those of a gentleman. He was an exemplary parish priest, at all times kind and compassionate, and ever ready to render any service either spiritual or temporal within his power.

His death was the result of a very sudden attack, attributed to disease of the heart. His funeral was attended by his brother-in-law, Capt. Wm. Morier, and many other friends, and his body was interred near the altar of Landulph church, not far from the grave of Theodore Paleologus, one of the last members of that Imperial house.* It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Arundell, who had done so much for the Christian church in the East, and for Grecian learning and antiquity, should find his last resting-place in the same sanctuary with that exiled descendant of the last Christian emperors of Greece.

Mrs. Arundell survives him, but without children. His library, coins, and collection of antiquities are being prepared for public sale.

COLONEL GRIFFITHS.

Oct. 15. At Southampton, aged 78, Colonel Frederick Griffiths, late of the Royal Artillery.

Colonel Griffiths was born in 1768, and educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, having been appointed a gentleman cadet in 1783. At this time, the promotion in the Ordnance corps being very slow, the candidates were necessarily obliged to pass many years at the Academy previously to obtaining their commissions; in consequence of which Mr. Griffiths did not commence his duties as a Second Lieutenant until 1789. Having been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1791, he joined his company at Gibraltar, but in 1793 was

* Theodore Paleologus died in the parish of Landulph in the year 1636; and his grave was examined about fifty years ago, when his remains were found in an oak coffin; his stature appeared to have been much above the ordinary height, his countenance strongly marked, with an aquiline nose, and a long white beard flowing on his breast. His daughter, Dorothy, was married in 1656 to Alexander Arundell, of Clifton, in Landulph; from which fact has probably arisen a mis-statement recently made by the newspapers, that the subject of the present memoir was a descendant of the Paleologi. We should not, however, omit to mention that in 1815 Mr. Arundell made a very interesting communication on this subject to the Society of Antiquaries, which was published in the *Archæologia*, and reprinted in the second volume of Mr. Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*. Our readers will recollect the appearance in our Magazine for Jan. 1843, of Mr. Bradfield's interesting memoir of Ferdinando Paleologus, of Barbados, the son of Theodore, of whose fate Mr. Arundell was unacquainted. In Ferdinando's will there printed it will be seen that he mentions his sister "*Dorothy Arundell.*"

obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health.

Shortly after his arrival at home he was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery; and on promotion to Captain-Lieutenant, he was transferred to a company in the Foot Artillery. He was subsequently re-appointed to the Horse Artillery, and re-joined his former troop. On promotion to Captain in 1802, he succeeded to the command of the same troop, in which he had consecutively served in each rank, and in which he had established his character for zeal and ability. At the time of the encampment in 1805, when King George III. was present, the troop was quartered at Weymouth, and was noted for its discipline and efficiency; and the Captain of it was not only commended in the field by royalty, but often honoured and complimented by the personal notice and hospitable attention of his Majesty's sons, who at that exciting period took deep interest in military movements. The troop having returned to head-quarters, the subject of our memoir was shortly afterwards appointed Second Assistant in the Carriage department.

On the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, Major Griffiths volunteered his services, and was actively employed in the previous operations for the attack of Flushing. This campaign having been brought to a close, he resumed his duties at Woolwich, as Field officer of the Garrison, and Assistant in the Carriage department. During the period he held that situation, and subsequently, when Secretary to the Select Committee of Field officers, Col. Griffiths, and his attached friend the late Gen. Millar, were both conspicuous for their ability, zeal, and the successful manner in which the various experiments were carried on, and the true merits of inventions and improvements ascertained.

On the breaking out of the Luddite disturbances, Lieut.-Col. Griffiths was ordered to take the command of the Northern District, and proceeded to Weedon with half a battalion of artillery. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel, Aug. 12, 1819. In 1822 he returned to Woolwich, and the following year retired from the corps, having been induced to sell his commission for the sake of his wife and family, a step which was universally regretted by his friends, brother-officers, and subordinates.

Colonel Griffiths has left a son, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Charles Griffiths, late of the Queen's Bays, who married July 25, 1838, Lucy, only daughter of the late Alexander Copland, esq. of Great George-
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street, Westminster, and Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex.

LIEUT. W. P. GREEN, R.N.

Oct. 18. At Landport, near Portsmouth, aged 61, Lieut. William Pringle Green (1806).

This gallant officer entered the service in 1797 as midshipman on board the *Cleopatra*, Capt. Penrose, one of the western squadron (the only ship at Portsmouth that put to sea and did not mutiny); and, after a service of ten months, joined *La Topaze*, and served on board her three years and a half. In the year 1800, when on the West India station in the latter ship, disease carried off his patron, Captain Church, 13 other officers, and more than 100 seamen and marines. *La Topaze*, during that time, was warmly engaged with a Spanish ship of the line off the Havannah, and also with the batteries in Gibraltar-bay; and Mr. Green was in boats which performed some active service in cutting out vessels. When his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent took his passage to England from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in *La Topaze*, Mr. Green was in attendance upon him as a naval aide-de-camp. After the death of Captain Church, Mr. Green joined the *Circe*, at Jamaica, and from that ship was transferred, on promotion, to the *Sanspareil*, bearing the flag of Admiral Montagu.

Peace now taking place, a regulation was made precluding midshipmen from passing their examination for the rank of Lieutenant on foreign stations; whereby Mr. Green, as he could not obtain leave to repair to England for that purpose, owing to the deficiency of officers of his class, from the unusual mortality which had prevailed in the fleet, lost his promotion.

In 1803 Mr. Green followed his Captain (Caton) into the *Trent*, and after three years' service in the West Indies came home in her. War having been declared some weeks before his arrival, he was draughted, with part of the crew, into the *Conqueror*, 74, when the urgency of the service again prevented his obtaining leave to pass his examination, whereby he lost more than three years' rank, besides all the chances which the possession of that rank would have afforded him in war. The *Conqueror* was one of the fleet which, under Nelson, pursued the enemy in the four quarters of the Globe, and ultimately fought the combined fleets off Trafalgar, in which action the *Conqueror* captured the *Bucentaure*, on board of which was the French Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Green was in the command of boats which were twice sunk in

the attempt to take that precious prize in tow. For his services on that day Mr. Green was selected by his Captain (Israel Pellew) as having merited the rank of Lieutenant, which he received, and was appointed to the *Formidable*, one of the Channel fleet, and for some time the flagship of Lord St. Vincent, the Commander-in-Chief.

In 1807 Lieut. Green was appointed, at the intercession of the Duke of Kent, to the *Decade* frigate, as Second Lieutenant, and soon after to the *Eurydice* frigate, as First Lieutenant, having been eleven years afloat in active service. The *Eurydice* was employed, during the American embargo, in the year 1808, as a ship of observation on the American lines adjoining Nova Scotia; and Lieut. Green having whilst on this service, and previously, when in the *Conqueror*, in the Mediterranean, attentively observed the construction and equipment of the American navy, made notes of them, and submitted them to Adm. Sir John Borlase Warren, the Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, suggesting the expediency of some change in the mode of construction and armament, and in the discipline of the crews of the British ships, in order that they might cope with the enemy on equal terms.

In 1811, Lieut. Green, again through the intervention of the Duke of Kent, was appointed to the command of the brig *Resolute*, 14, when he put in practice his mode of training the crew, to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty, who ordered the experiment, and devoted the *Resolute* for the purposes of trial, whereby her commander lost the chance of distinguishing himself and of prize money; in consideration of which the Admiral held out to him the most favourable prospects of the favour of the Board of Admiralty. While in the *Resolute*, he trained all the men under his command to the sword and gun exercise, rendering them efficient for war service, and suggested to the Admiralty the advantage to the service of training men to arms on board guard and receiving ships after the plan he had adopted, which was universally adopted in the service. Lieut. Green afterwards made several very valuable suggestions, for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the Admiralty, and invented several improved kinds of fitting, &c., which are still in use in the Navy. On paying off the *Resolute*, in 1815, the Duke of Kent applied for Lieut. Green's promotion, when Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, replied, "Owing to the Navy being reduced to a peace establishment, promotion is for the present at an end." The public import-

ance attached to Lieutenant Green's plan for lowering and fidding topmasts is shown in the endeavours which were made by Sir Robert Seppings, then Surveyor of the Navy, to improve on it, and in the award of the Navy Board of 5000*l.* to Mr. Rotch, for an imitation submitted long after Lieut. Green's model had been before that Board, and which, had this prior claim received attention, would in justice have obtained such reward for him; his prior right was distinctly acknowledged by the solicitor to the Admiralty, Lieut. Green having regularly entered his caveat at the office of patents. He also invented a tiller for a disabled rudder, which was tried and adopted.

In 1829 (having in the interval entirely employed his time to improvements connected with the Navy) the deceased was appointed to a Falmouth packet as a reward for his services, with an assurance from the Admiralty that it was a life appointment; in consideration of which he resigned his claims to promotion and a lucrative situation in a mercantile house. At the end of two years and ten months, however, his vessel requiring repair, she was paid off, and, although others in a similar situation were re-appointed, the deceased was neglected and no further notice taken of him. From this time until 1842 Lieut. Green remained unnoticed: at that date an appointment as Lieutenant of the *Victory* was given him, and he was quartered in the *Blanche* frigate, in Portsmouth harbour. At the expiration of twelve months, however, his embarrassments overcame him, and he thereby lost his appointment, and from that time until his death he remained unrewarded and neglected, but still devoting his time to the maturing of inventions for the improvement of the service. He has left a widow and seven daughters, to exist (if they can) upon the pitiful pension of a Lieutenant (50*l.* per annum)—a Lieutenant of 41 years! The eldest son of the gallant deceased is a medical student, not passed the hospitals, his late father's means not having permitted him to devote the money necessary for that purpose: the second son is Mr. John Green, of the *Victory*, clerk, not passed for the rank of paymaster and purser: and the youngest son, Mr. Gilbert Elliot Green, is a master's-assistant of the *Hibernia*, 100, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, in the Mediterranean. It is hoped that the publication of these facts will be the means of obtaining from the Government some remuneration to the widow and family adequate to the services rendered to his country by the gallant deceased. In the mean time a public subscription

has been commenced, and has received considerable attention.

JOHN SYDENHAM, JUN. ESQ.

Dec. 1. At his residence, Orchard, Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 39, John Sydenham, jun. esq.

The short literary life of John Sydenham furnishes but little material for biographical narrative or comment, yet his early devotion to and his continued study of archæology, especially as connected with his native county of Dorset, entitle him to respectful notice in our pages.

He was the eldest son of Mr. John Sydenham, a bookseller in the town of Poole, where the subject of this article was born, on the 25th of September, 1807. He received a good general education at a private academy in his native town, and evinced, at an early age, a partiality for literary pursuits. In his twenty-second year (1829) he engaged as editor of the Dorset County Chronicle, published at Dorchester, and continued to fulfil the duties of that appointment during a period of thirteen years. That newspaper maintained, under his able management, a highly respectable position amongst its competitors of the provincial press; and its columns were frequently occupied with matters of literary, and especially of antiquarian, interest, from the pen of Mr. Sydenham.

In 1831 he took a very active part in the election for the county of Dorset, which was strongly contested between Lord Ashley and the Hon. W. P. S. Ponsonby (now Lord de Mauley). The polling was continued for fourteen days, with great spirit on both sides; and the writings of Mr. Sydenham, it is believed, contributed much towards Lord Ashley's success.

Whilst at Dorchester he wrote and published two octavo volumes. The first of these was "The History of the Town and County of Poole; collected and arranged from ancient records and other authentic documents, and deduced from the earliest period to the present time," 8vo. 1839, pp. 490. It was reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time of its publication, (vol. XII. p. 609.) Mr. Sydenham, in his preface, thus refers to the partiality for topography which led him to prepare this work. "Topography is at the best an unpromising and unthankful branch of literature. Neither in the pecuniary return which is customarily its lot, nor in the reputation awarded to its student, does it offer any inducement to undertake that labour and expend that time which it rigidly requires. Some other, perhaps better, motive must there-

fore be called into operation, something like a love of labour for its own sake, something of a feeling of association and identification between the topographer and his subject, something akin to what was felt by the poet, in his oft repeated but beautiful lines,

"Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui."

Such motives and feelings do prevail. He who explores the recorded annals of past ages, or ascends into the mists of traditional legends, finds, in his researches, reward for the past and encouragement to proceed. Warton well delineated his own conviction, and that of many others, when he asserted that

"Not rough nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar Antiquity, but strewn with flowers."

Such have been the motives prompting to the present publication. It is the condensed product of collections made in the leisure hours of several years; and, should it appear that too long time has elapsed since the publication was first spoken of, let it be remembered that the hours devoted to it have been snatched from other avocations, and have been much encroached on by the privations of sickness.

In 1841 Mr. Sydenham published a smaller volume with the following title:—*"Baal Durotrigensis: a Dissertation on the ancient Colossal Figure at Cerne, Dorsetshire; and an attempt to illustrate the Distinction between the Primal Celtæ and the Celto-Belgæ of Britain; with Observations on the Worship of the Serpent and that of the Sun."* 8vo. pp. 65. This little work, as its title implies, is intended to illustrate one of the most ancient memorials of Britain. It was fully noticed (with a copy of the engraving) in our vol. XIX. p. 394.

Mr. Sydenham announced at the same time, as in the press, "Notes on the Via Iceniana in its course through the County of Dorset"; but that work remained in manuscript at the time of his death.

In 1842 Mr. Sydenham left the Dorset Chronicle, and removed to Greenwich, in the capacity of editor of "The West Kent Guardian," where he continued till the month of January 1846, when he projected the plan of establishing a Newspaper in his native town, of which the first number was published on the 9th of April following, under the title of "The Poole and Dorsetshire Herald." This periodical soon obtained an extensive and respectable circulation, and has now every prospect of complete success. The "Prospectus" which appeared in the first

number presents a complete epitome of all that ought to characterise a well-conducted local newspaper.

Had his life been spared, it was Mr. Sydenham's intention, in conjunction with two of his most intimate friends, to commence the present year by devoting some few days in each month to an archæological survey of the county of Dorset, with the praiseworthy object of rescuing from oblivion, if not from destruction, its numerous vestiges of primeval antiquity, and at the same time enlarging his own materials for a new history of the county. His constitution had however been so enfeebled by an asthmatic affection, that his friends had never anticipated a lengthened existence: but so comparatively sudden was his demise, that they were quite unprepared for the event, and feel more acutely the shock.

Mr. Sydenham married, in 1833, the daughter of the late William Zillwood, who kept a classical academy at Dorchester, and niece of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood, Rector of Compton near Winchester. She is now left a widow with six children, the eldest of whom, a boy eleven years old, appears to possess a share of his father's abilities.

Mr. Sydenham was zealously devoted to antiquarian pursuits, and directed his attention chiefly to the illustration of the Celtic and Roman remains of his native county. On these subjects, as well as in numismatics, he was well informed; and he manifested besides a warm interest in every other branch of archæology, as well as topography. Possessed of a refined mind, a discriminating judgment, and power of description, he did much to advance these his favourite pursuits. As a zealous member of the British Archæological Association, he occasionally contributed to its proceedings. He attended the congress at Canterbury in 1844, as well as that at Winchester in the succeeding year; and he devoted a considerable space, first in the West Kent Guardian, and afterwards in the Poole Herald, to the proceedings at those meetings. He was a good classical scholar, and acquainted in some degree, as his Essay on the Cerne Giant shews, with the Hebrew tongue. As a newspaper editor he adopted from sincere convictions a Conservative policy, and evinced much ability in enforcing it. He was eminently skilled in all the practical details of his profession, and was a kindly impartial reviewer.

Attached to his domestic circle by an affectionate devotion, and to his friends by a warm-heartedness and sincerity seldom

exceeded, the loss of this amiable man will not soon be forgotten. J. B.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 16. At Greenwich, aged 43, John, eldest son of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Woodford, and Cornhill.

Nov. 21. Martha-Drew, wife of C. P. Bartley, esq. of Westbourne-terrace.

Nov. 22. At Kensington, aged 85, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Charles Dyer, M.A., Rector of Abbot's Roding, Essex.

Nov. 28. Aged 76, at Islington, Henry Prichard, esq. of Newgate-st. for many years a member of the Corporation, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon Within. On *Nov.* 29. Aged 76, Robert Westwood, esq. of Newgate-st. and Hackney, for many years a member of the Corporation, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon Within. There is a remarkable coincidence in the fate of these two respectable gentlemen. Both were common councilmen, and finally deputies of the same ward; lived next door to each other; were exactly the same age; and Mr. Westwood survived Mr. Prichard only a few hours, dying early on the morning of the 29th. They were buried on the same day, and almost all the shops in the street in which they lived were closed out of respect to their memory. Mr. Prichard was the head of the firm of Henry Prichard and Son, brush-makers, of 15, Newgate-st.; and Mr. Westwood the head of the firm of Robert Westwood and Sons, chemists and druggists, of No. 16 in the same street.

Nov. 30. Aged 68, Ann-Pearce, wife of Samuel Brown, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

Dec. 5. In Cadogan-pl. aged 58, Major Jeffrey A. Willows, late of Madras, of Old Heath, near Colchester.

Dec. 6. In Lower Belgrave-pl. Pimlico, aged 59, S. F. Scott, esq.

Dec. 7. At Hammersmith, aged 72, Daniel French, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn Feb. 9, 1808.

At Brixton hill, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Twycross, relict of Geo. Weatherstone, esq.

Aged 70, Dr. George Rees, of Euston-square.

Dec. 8. At the residence of her son, Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Harbourn.

In Bedford-sq. aged 48, Thomas Reynolds, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 66, Mr. John Davidson, Assistant Commissary General in Her Majesty's service.

In South-crescent, Alfred-pl. near Tottenham-court-road, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Jones.

Dec. 11. At Argyll-house, Chelsea, Richard Curran, esq. eldest son of the late John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Elizabeth, wife of John Matthew, esq. of Lavender-hill.

Dec. 12. At her father's, Upper Gower-st. Jane, second dau. of William Tait, esq. and grand-dau. of the late John Hunter, L.L.D., Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew's.

At St. James's Palace, aged 35, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. Henry Hicks, of New Bond-st. and housekeeper to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

In Guilford-st. (at the residence of her mother), Sarah, wife of Cowdell Chapman, esq. of Egremont-pl. and the Temple.

In Shandwick-pl. William Colvin, esq. of Torquhan, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, R.N.

Aged 76, Anne, relict of John Christmas, esq. of Huntley-st. Bedford-sq.

Miss Eliza Savage, Park-st. Grosvenor-square.

Dec. 13. At Kensington, aged 26, Adelaide-Augusta, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Bayly, esq. of Bentinck-st.

At Clapton, Thomas Livesey, esq. He was one of the early founders and successful promoters of gas-lighting, and filled for many years the Deputy Chairmanship of the Chartered Gas Company.

Aged 91, Philip Cooper, esq. of Waterloo-pl.

Aged 79, Mr. Septimus Miles, of Doctors' Commons.

Dec. 14. At the residence of his father, Rye-lane, Peckham, Robert Henry Turnley, esq.

At Islington, aged 71, Maria, relict of Charles Chubb, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

In Charles-st. Manchester-sq. Dr. John Foley.

Dec. 15. Aged 53, Major John Constantine Trent, of the Royal Horse Guards. He purchased his Cornetcy, 1815; Lieutenantancy, 1820; and Troop, 1832; Brevet-Major, 1841.

Theophilus T. H. Cock, esq. of Clifton, eldest son of the late Thomas Theophilus Cock, esq. of Messing, Essex.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 92, Mrs. Jane Sturges.

John Blair, esq. of Pall Mall, formerly of Worthy Park, Jamaica.

In Gloucester-cresc. Regent's Park, aged 80, William Barnett, esq.

In her 26th year, Lady Harriet Howard, second dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.

Dec. 17. At Woburn-sq. aged 72, John Bellamy, esq. late of the House of Commons. He was the son of the late

John Bellamy, esq. who was for a long time Housekeeper of the House of Commons, which office the late Mr. Bellamy likewise filled for many years with great respect and esteem. He was also an eminent wine-merchant in Parliament-street. He had lately retired from his duties at the House of Commons, as he had some time from the cares of business, with a large fortune, which had been much increased by the recent death of his sister Mrs. Keir, of Clapham Common. He has left three sons and two daughters.

At Chelsea, aged 61, Mrs. Abel, relict of William Abel, esq. of Bungay.

Elizabeth Ann, wife of James Tyler, esq. of Holloway.

Dec. 18. At Buckingham Palace, aged 70, Miss Maria Anson, having been 50 years in the Royal service.

At Greenwich, aged 40, John Drake Finch, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Coward, widow of John Coward, esq.

Dec. 19. In Newington-pl. aged 61, Frances-Dorothy, relict of William Currie, esq. of Guernsey.

Major Blunt, formerly of the 67th Reg. and son of Gen. Blunt.

At Islington, aged 74, Charles Hill, esq. late of the eminent firm, Hill and Co. salesmen's bankers, of West Smithfield.

In Sussex-sq. Hyde Park, aged 69, Maria, relict of Robert Lang, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. West, Connaught-sq. aged 73, Edward Willies, esq.

Dec. 20. Aged 78, Sarah, widow of Mr. William Walker, of the Strand, bookseller, whom she survived but three months.

At Brixton-hill, aged 74, Mr. James Calder, for many years one of the proprietors of the *Globe*.

Aged 84, Jane, wife of William Wood, esq. of Windsor-terr. City-road.

At Brompton, aged 59, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Scott, esq. of the War Office.

Dec. 21. In Albemarle-st. aged 55, Mary Anne, wife of William Tanner, esq. of Blacklands, Wilts.

At South Bank, Regent's Park, aged 83, Frances Morel, spinster.

Dec. 22. At Duke-st. Westminster, aged 87, Jane, widow of Samuel Homfray, esq. of Coworth House, Berks, and sister of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park, Monmouthsh. whom she survived only 17 days. She was married first to Capt. Henry Ball, R.N.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park, Mary, relict of John Clark, esq. M.D., K.H., of Sped-dock, near Dumfries.

At Chelsea, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John James Hamilton, of the Legacy Duty department, Somerset House, and

eldest dau. of the late Murray Kathrens, esq. of Dublin.

Aged 75, Ann, wife of Alexander Carse, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st.

In New Bond-st. aged 39, Thomas Turner, esq. eldest son of the late Charles Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park.

In Russell-sq. aged 79, John Capel, esq. Mr. Capel was an eminent stock broker; and in May, 1821, was a candidate for the aldermanic gown for the ward of Vintry. Mr. Venables was elected by 49 votes against 30. So strong an interest was excited that no less than five counsel were employed to scrutinize the votes as they came to the poll.

In Chenies-st. Bedford-sq. aged 73, John Francis Regnier, esq.

Aged 42, Stevens Wade Henslow, esq. solicitor.

In South-st. Finsbury, aged 63, Miram D'Aguilar.

Dec. 23. At Brompton, aged 67, Elizabeth Edmunds, niece of the late Richard Edmunds, esq. of Chancery-lane, and Edderton, Montgomerysb.

In the Crescent, Camberwell Grove, aged 66, J. D. Kohler, esq. of Cheapside.

Marian, second dau. of George Beck, esq. of Hatcham-terr. New-cross.

Dec. 24. Robert King, esq. of Chester-st. Belgrave-sq.

At the residence of her nephew, Brook-st. Hanover-sq. aged 69, Frances, second dau. of the late John Stokes, esq. of Sloane-st.

Dec. 25. In Charterhouse-sq. aged 40, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Goode.

Aged 40, Thomas Maddock Hawley, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.

Georgiana, second dau. of Ambrose Poynter, esq. of Park-st. Westminster.

In New Millman-st. aged 67, Henry Dobson, esq.

In Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, aged 48, Henry Haines, esq.

Dec. 26. In Hereford-st. Park-lane, aged 69, Levi Ames, esq. of the Hyde, Beds.

At Hampstead Heath, Samuel Hoare, esq. banker, of the firm of Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Lombard-st.

At St. John's Wood, William Drayton, esq. late of Barbados.

At the residence of Charles Lyall, esq. Dudley Villas, Clapham road, aged 68, Miss Stevens.

At Islington, aged 59, Joseph Workman, esq. late of Storey's Gate, Westminster.

Aged 67, Daniel Stephenson, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity House.

In Hanover-st. Hanover-sq. Maria, relict of the Rev. W. Horne, of Gore Court, Kent.

Aged 69, Major-Gen. Robert Pitman, C.B. of the Bengal Army. He was appointed a cadet in 1796, and became Colonel of the 55th Native Infantry in 1825.

Dec. 27. In the Hampstead road, aged 70, Baroness Mary Ann Katharine, relict of Lord Coleraine. [We are not sure whether the eccentric George Hanger, the last owner of that title, he meant: he died in 1824, and a memoir of him will be found in our Magazine for that year, i. 457.]

Alfred, infant son of the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon.

At St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Nicholas Pocock, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

In Myddelton-sq. Susannah, the wife of John Johnson, esq. late of Leverington, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 28. At Kennington Common, aged 59, William Furnidge, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen.

In Newington-causeway, aged 68, Miss Sarah Wyburn, late of Bexley, Kent.

Aged 41, Frederick Poppe, esq. formerly of Hamburg, but late of Chelsea, and New London-st. Mark-lane.

Dec. 29. At Islington, Frances, wife of Edward Portbury, Historical Engraver, and younger dau. of the late Capt. Quirk, of his Majesty's packets.

In Cadogan-pl. Chelsea, Alexander M'Pherson, esq.

At Clapham, aged 71, Thomas Stephenson, esq. His daughter, Charlotte-Frances, died on the 23rd, in her 21st year.

Dec. 30. In York-terr. Regent's-park, Anne, wife of John Hume Spry, D.D., Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, &c.

In Cadogan-pl. Barbara, dau. of the late Thomas Willows, esq. of Golden-sq. and Barnet.

At Bloomsbury-sq. aged 80, R. S. Ap-pleyard, esq.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, A. A. Hoghton, esq. Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, aged 30, Matilda Yardley, third dau. of the late Samuel Yardley, esq. of Stoke Newington.

In Pall-Mall, aged 65, Mr. Joseph Calkin. He was a pupil of Mr. Lyon, and afterwards was articled for two years to Spagnoletti, so long leader of the Opera band. Mr. Calkin was a violin player in the Drury-lane orchestra in 1798, and assisted in the arrest of Hatfield when he fired at George the Third. He was a tenor player in the Philharmonic Band, of which society he was a member and honorary librarian. In 1821 he was appointed one of the King's State Band by George the Fourth, and he was many years an active member of the Royal Society of Musi-

cians. Mr. Calkin was also well known and respected as one of the firm of Calkin and Budd, of Pall Mall, at one time booksellers to Royalty.

Lately. At Hackney, at an advanced age, Harriot, relict of John Francis Hamm, esq. late of Walmer.

In Osnaburgh-st. aged 85, Anna-Maria, widow of Colonel M'Cresagh, late of 96th Reg.

Jan. 1. Suddenly, in Sussex-st. Bedford-sq. aged 73, Samuel Pridde, esq. late of Tintinhull, Somersetshire.

At Greenwich, aged 95, Mr. John Hope, surgeon, second son of the Rev. W. J. Hope.

In Torrington-square, aged 86, Mrs. Weatherall.

Jan. 2. In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 35, Catharine, wife of John Grove, esq. of Penn, Buckinghamshire.

At Ladbroke-sq. Notting Hill, aged 82, Dorothy, relict of Thomas Mason, esq. formerly of Coventry.

In Somers-pl. Hyde Park-sq. aged 75, James Willis, esq. late of St. James's-st.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Richard Gilpin, esq. of the Grange, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire.

At Greenwich, aged 42, Jane, wife of Thomas Jones, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and dau. of the late Col. Forman, of Greenwich.

Aged 24, Elizabeth-Russell, wife of Frederick L. Slous, esq. of Crescent-pl. Mornington-crescent.

Mrs. Bruce, relict of P. Craufurd Bruce, esq.

Aged 53, Magdalena-Sophia, wife of Caleb Field, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

In Gloucester-pl. aged 69, Henry Villebois, esq.

Jan. 3. Aged 81, Hannah, widow of John Ruddick, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset-pl.

Aged 65, John Blake, esq. of Richmond-terrace, Watworth.

In Montague-pl. aged 36, Lady Fellows, after giving birth to a son, on Christmas day.

In Russell-sq. Nancy Gillian, relict of James Dunlop, esq.

Jan. 4. In Burton-st. Eaton-sq. aged 69, Eliza, widow of Robert Winter, esq. formerly of the 46th Regt. and Battersea Rise, Surrey.

At Allsop-terr. Alexander Fraser, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Jan. 5. In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 75, Margaret, relict of Capt. O'Connell.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Maria, relict of John Alexander Fletcher, esq.

Jan. 6. In Shacklewel-lane, aged 48, John Forbes, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

At Upper Clapton, aged 79, John Dyer,

esq. formerly of Chicklade Lodge, near Hindon, for many years Secretary of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, afterwards Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Wilts.

At Leigham House, Streatham, Louisa, dau. of J. W. Liddiard, esq. and wife of Edward Fowler Bean, esq. of Ashburton, Devon.

Jan. 7. In Prince's-road, Notting Hill, aged 73, John Bynon, esq. late of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House.

Aged 55, Ann, wife of Robert Kemp, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. and late of Balham Hill, Surrey.

Aged 71, Mrs. Isabella Mazo, of Greenwich.

Aged 72, Mrs. Jane Walton, of Bayona Cottage, Hammersmith.

Aged 69, Anthony Launt, esq. of Kingsland-crescent, late of Upper Thames-st.

Aged 22, Mary-Ann, dau. of Robert William Tyte, esq. of the Royal Navy.

Aged 37, in Tredegar-sq. Bow, Thomas Thorp, esq.

Jan. 8. At Hampstead, Abigail, wife of Wm. Harwood, esq. late of Bristol.

Jan. 9. In Gloucester-pl. New-road, Enoch Hawkins, esq. Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and Lay Vicar of Westminster Abbey. He was for many years considered the first alto singer in the metropolis.

At Oxford-terrace, aged 75, James Vere, esq.

Jan. 11. At Loughborough House, Brixton-road, aged 73, Thomas Wellett, esq. for many years the highly respected master of that celebrated school.

Sarah, relict of Capt. Joseph Vernon, formerly of the 22nd Light Dragoons, and second dau. of the late Rev. Bernard Fowler, Rector of Wormley, Herts.

In Eaton-pl. aged 73, Anna-Maria, widow of George Eyre, esq. of Warrens, Wilts. She was the dau. of Col. Horace Hayes, was the second wife of Mr. Eyre, and left his widow, without children, in 1837.

In Middlesex-place, New-road, aged 73, Isaac Brandon, esq.

Jan. 12. Aged 33, Anthony Augustine Belletti, better known as "Anthony Augustine."

In Chester-st. Belgrave-sq. aged 78, Richard Stonhewer Illingworth, esq.

BEDS.—*Nov. 27.* At Leighton Buzzard, aged 76, Mrs. Deverell, relict of Thos. Deverell, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 29. At St. Peter's, Bedford, aged 73, John Rawlins, esq.

BERKS.—*Dec. 6.* At Reading, Anne, wife of D. Alder, esq.

Lately. At Newbury, aged 70, H. E. H. Woodham, esq.

Jan. 6. At Bullock's Hatch, near Windsor, aged 46, Ann, wife of Philip Palmer, esq.

BUCKS.—*Nov. 7.* At Little Missenden Abbey, Captain William Fitch Arnold, (late 19th Lancers,) a magistrate for the county.

Dec. 24. At High Wycombe, aged 65, John Wilkinson, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 7.* At Fen Ditton rectory, near Cambridge, aged 70, Mrs. Susannah Berkeley.

Jan. 9. At Lidgate Hall, Newmarket, aged 83, George Pawsey, esq. cousin of the Bishop of London. He entered the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieut. 20th Nov. 1781, and retired on half-pay in 1791. He was also for many years a Captain in the Suffolk Yeomanry. The family of Pawsey or Passy have been settled in Suffolk since the year 1644. They were formerly of great note in Germany and France, and suffered much during the persecution of the Huguenots. The present representative of the family, Mr. Pawsey's grand-nephew Edward William Wilton Passy, esq. Major H.M. 56th Regt. re-assumed the ancient name of Passy by royal licence, Aug. 3rd, 1842. Mr. Pawsey married in 1809 Ann, daughter of Joseph Downing, esq. and has left issue.

CHESHIRE.—*Dec. 25.* At Burton Hall, near Chester, aged 67, Miss Birch, dau. of the late George Birch, esq. of Hamstead Hall, Staff.

Dec. 27. At Arley, Margaret-Maria, wife of the Rev. M. Shaw, and youngest dau. of the Rev. P. Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden, Kent.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 15.* At Liskeard, aged 84, John Carthew, esq.

Dec. 23. At Falmouth, at the residence of her son-in-law, Com. J. G. Dick, R.N. of the Coast Guard Service, aged 68, Ann-Catherine, relict of the Rev. Charles Baker, Vicar of Tilmanstone, Kent.

Dec. 26. At Penzance, aged 73, Mr. Alexander Berryman, leaving eight sons, sixty grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren.

DERBY.—*Dec. 16.* At Stancliff Hall, Darley Dale, Luke Parkinson, esq. formerly of Manchester.

DEVON.—*Dec. 5.* At Plymouth, the residence of his father Mr. G. Everest, late of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House, aged 33, Lieut. Walter Grossett Everest, R.N. (1842.)

Dec. 12. At Honiton, aged 78, Mrs. Nesbitt, relict of the Hon. Samuel Nesbitt, formerly Secretary of the Bahamas.

At Sidmouth, aged 73, Rebecca-Ann, relict of Nath. Weekes, esq. of Barbados.

Dec. 13. At Plymouth, aged 85, William Spinks, esq. formerly Lieut. 3rd Royal Vet. Battalion.

Dec. 17. Aged 91, Davie Bassett, esq. of Watermouth.

Dec. 18. At Budleigh Salterton, Elizabeth G. dau. of the late John Wolcott, esq. of Demerara; and *Dec. 19.* At Budleigh Salterton, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Wolcott, mother of the above.

Dec. 18. At Mount Radford, Exeter, aged 80, Rebecca, relict of John Cann, esq. of Fuidge House.

Dec. 19. At Plymouth, aged 60, Maria, wife of James W. Coffin, esq.

At Honiton, aged 81, Constantia-Charlotte Hardy, last surviving sister of the late Lieut.-Col. Hardy, Col.-Comm. of the York Fusiliers.

At Budleigh Salterton, aged 34, William Tomkyns, esq. M.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Dec. 23. At Northernhay House, Exeter, aged 59, Letitia-Elizabeth, wife of William Henry Thompson, esq. of Kilham, Yorkshire.

At Sidmouth, aged 70, Andrew Hutchinson, esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Dec. 24. At St. Thomas, near Exeter, Mary, relict of William Drake Dewdney, esq. of the East Devon Militia.

Dec. 26. At Plymouth, Sarah, wife of John Shurlock, esq.

Dec. 27. At Devonport, aged 39, Frederick Rogers, esq. late of the firm of Hitchcock and Rogers, of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Lately. At Barnstaple, aged 76, John Gribble, esq. partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Drake, Gribble, and Marshall, of the Barnstaple Bank, and Alderman of the borough of Barnstaple.

At Exeter, leaving a wife, two daughters, and two sons wholly unprovided for, Commander Robert Young. He fought for his Lieutenant's rank, which he attained in 1796, as acting Lieutenant of the *Thorn*, at the capture of the *Courier*, in 1795, and from that period up to his acquiring the rank of Commander, in 1810, a space of fourteen years, he had little leisure. He was Lieutenant of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, in St. Vincent's action with the Spanish fleet, in 1797; of the *Savage*, in the expedition to the *Helder*; of the *Entrepenante*, cutter, at the battle of *Trafalgar*; and of the *Ulysses*; and commanded a flat-bottomed boat at the expedition to *Walcheren*. The Patriotic Fund marked their sense of his gallantry by honorary reward; and in 1839, a Commander's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, of 65*l.* per annum, was bestowed upon him.

Aged 48, Susan, wife of the Rev. Ed-

ward Brown, late Vicar of Berry-Pomeroy.

Jan. 4. At the Citadel, Plymouth, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm McGregor, of the 5th Fusiliers.

Jan. 6. At Kenton Cottage, aged 86, Philip Furse, esq.

At Torquay, Mary, second dau. of the late William Blane, esq. of Winkfield Park, Berks.

Jan. 7. Aged 67, Jane, wife of Samuel Salter, esq. of Topsham.

At Bampton, aged 84, Thomas Heathfield, esq.

Jan. 12. At Norton House, near Dartmouth, aged 62, Susan, wife of Caleb Roope, esq. of Woburn-sq., London, and Oporto.

DORSET.—*Dec. 20.* At Piddletown, aged 79, Sarah, widow of William Neyle, esq. of Ambrook House, Devon.

Dec. 21. At the house of her son, E. Lacy, esq. surgeon, Poole, aged 86, Mary, relict of P. Lacy, esq. of Salisbury.

Jan. 1. At Blandford, aged 78, Susannah, relict of William Fisher, esq.

Jan. 9. At Poole, aged 29, John Slade, esq. eldest son of Robert Slade, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 2.* At her family mansion in Stockton-on-Tees, Miss Dorothy Smith, cousin (and heiress in tail under the will) of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Starkey, of Stockton and Seaton Carew, co. Durham (before her marriage, Smith), widow of the late Rev. John Starkey, M.A. This lady was remarkable for her exemplary discharge of every domestic and social duty. She succeeded to Mrs. Starkey's possessions about eight years ago; and is now herself succeeded, under the limitations of Mrs. Starkey's will, in the Darlington farm and the Stockton property, by William Rutter Bayley, esq. of Bath; and in the little estate called "Raworth," in Norton parish, co. Durham, (lands which have long descended in the Smith family,) by her niece, Miss Anne Smith.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 5.* At the house of his brother, the rectory of Little Plumstead, aged 58, Thomas Penrice, esq. of Kilvrough, county of Glamorgan. He was brother to the late John Penrice, esq. of Yarmouth.

Dec. 3. At Alresford Hall, the seat of W. W. Hawkins, esq. aged 56, James Bales, esq.

Dec. 5. At Walthamstow, aged 72, Mrs. Jago, relict of R. H. Jago, esq. of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn Fields.

Dec. 8. At Epping, aged 77, James Windus, esq.

Dec. 10. At Castle House, Walthamstow, aged 77, Robert Gore, esq.

Dec. 23. At Chigwell, aged 76, Mary, relict of John Wilkins, esq.

Dec. 27. Aged 65, Jane-Frances, wife

of the Rev. George Pawson, Rector of Little Tey, Essex.

At the Vicarage, Braintree, aged 74, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Bernard Seale.

Dec. 29. At Harts, Woodford, Charlotte, wife of John Gore, esq.

Jan. 3. At the residence of her dau. at Woodford, aged 55, Susanna, wife of William Robson, esq. of the Hyde, Edmonton.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 6.* At Clifton, aged 21, Mary-Ann, second dau. of Joseph Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle.

Dec. 9. At Cheltenham, Rebecca-Maria, wife of John Sparrow Stovin, esq.

Dec. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 79, Marianne, widow of George Francis Tyson, esq. of Grove House, Sussex.

Dec. 14. Louisa, wife of John Clifton, esq. of Aban-court, Cheltenham, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart. of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, aged 80, John Masters, esq.

Dec. 17. At Oddington House, aged 91, Lady Reade, relict of the late Sir John Reade, Bart. and mother of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. of Shipton-court, Oxon. She was Jane, youngest dau. of Sir Chandos Hoskyns, Bart. by Rebecca, dau. of Joseph May, esq. was married in 1784, and left a widow in 1789, having had issue two sons and three daughters.

Dec. 20. At Dursley, aged 70, Nathaniel P. Wathen, esq. formerly Capt. of the Stanley Volunteer Rifle Corps, and son of the late Sir Samuel Wathen, of Stratford House, Woodchester.

Dec. 21. At Nailsworth, aged 64, Henrietta-Abigail, wife of C. F. Davis, esq. only surviving sister of the late Messrs. Jos. and D. O. Orlidge, of Bristol.

Dec. 24. At Clifton, aged 70, John Shaplugl, esq.

Dec. 27. At Clifton, aged 5, Grace-Maria, dau. of Major G. H. Robinson.

Dec. 28. At Clifton, aged 63, Hannah Spencer Grosett, only dau. of Schaw Grosett, esq. and sister of the Hon. John Rock Grosett, of Jamaica.

Dec. 29. At the residence of her brother, William Frank Fisher, esq. Keynsham Villa, Cheltenham, Harriet, widow of Capt. E. Fennell Hopkins.

At Cheltenham, Arabella, wife of Edward Fricker, esq. and second dau. of the late Wm. Osborne, esq. of Broadway, Worcestershire.

Jan. 5. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Elizabeth-Anna, wife of George Richards, esq. late Fellow of King's College, Camb.

At Alveston, aged 19, William, son of Rear-Adm. Milward, of Caledonia-place, Clifton, and Penzance, Wexford.

Jan. 10. At Bristol, aged 85, John Chapman, esq.

Jan. 12. At Cheltenham, Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Capper, Rector of Huntley.

Jan. 13. At the residence of his father, aged 51, John Reynolds, esq. eldest son of Joseph Reynolds, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 14. At Bristol, aged 47, Joseph Hassell, esq.

HANTS.—*Dec. 15.* Aged 63, John Barney, esq. of Lysses House, Fareham, a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 19. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Harriet-Maria, eldest dau. of Samuel Tupman, esq. late of the Office of her Majesty's Paymaster General.

Dec. 27. At Bournemouth, aged 73, Margaretta-Matilda, relict of John Macartney, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the Co. Dublin Militia.

Dec. 28. At Shirley, aged 38, William Frederick Jekyll, esq. late Lieut. in 6th Foot.

At Exbury, New Forest, aged 65, William Creswell, esq. late Major in the Royal Marines.

Lately. At Portsea, George Johnstone, esq. formerly Surgeon of her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham.

At Hursley Park, near Winchester, the seat of her nephew Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. M.P., aged 69, Alethea-Bigg, youngest dau. of the late Lovelace Bigg Wither, esq. of Manydown.

Jan. 4. At Andover, aged 82, Philip Henry Poore, M.D.

Jan. 6. At Broughton, aged 83, Joseph Tomkins, esq.

Jan. 10. At Clanville, near Andover, aged 79, Jane, widow of Capt. Charles Ryder, R.N. late of Titchfield, Hants.

Jan. 13. At her mother's house, at Southsea, Portsmouth, aged 27, Emma, second dau. of the late Lieut. Habersfield, R.N. and second cousin to John Kerle Habersfield, esq. of the Crescent, Clifton.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 1.* At Hereford, Fred. B. Glasspoole, M.D.

Jan. 6. At Frogmore, near Ross, aged 79, William Bridgman, esq. F.R.S., F.A.S., and other literary societies.

HERTS.—*Dec. 15.* Aged 34, James Russell, eldest son of James Howard, esq. of Watford.

Dec. 24. At Belmont, aged 72, David Bevan, esq. in consequence of injuries received the week before from an accident by fire.

Dec. 27. At Hatfield, aged 65, James Archer, esq.

Dec. 31. Aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of James Wildman, esq. formerly of Much Hadham.

Jan. 1. At Haresfoot, aged 92, Thomas Dorrien, esq.

Jan. 2. At Yew House, Hoddesdon, Ann, youngest dau. of John Walsley, esq. of Castle Meer, Lanc.

Jan. 4. At Hoddesdon, Susanna, wife of George Cheffins, and last surviving daughter of the late Gaius Bishop, esq. of Wellingborough, Northamptonsh.

HUNTINGDON.—*Dec. 22.* At Hemingford Grey, aged 63, Frances, relict of Thomas Margetts, esq.

Dec. 25. At Stilton, suddenly, aged 72, Stephen Rowles, esq. late of Walsley and Haddon. He has, by a will made in 1838, directed that his executors should invest in the public funds, in the names of the trustees of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, such a sum of money as would produce a clear annual income of 500*l.*, of which 350*l.* is to be appropriated to the general purposes of the infirmary, 100*l.* for the salary of the house-surgeon, and 50*l.* to provide a chaplain. After bequeathing a few small legacies, he gives the residue of his property to the infirmary, to enlarge and extend the charity. By a subsequent codicil this will has been confirmed, with some trifling exceptions, not, however, in any way affecting the bequests of the infirmary. The property is stated to amount to about 18,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* is vested in the funds, and the rest in land and mortgages, chiefly the latter.

KENT.—*Dec. 8.* At Woolwich Common, aged 18, Frances-Esfield, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Messiter, of the 28th Regt.

Dec. 11. At Dover, aged 81, Claude Benezet, esq. formerly of the Treasury, Calcutta.

Dec. 16. At Chatham, Capt. Josiah Eyles Deere, 94th Regt.

Dec. 18. Aged 77, Mary, relict of James Harris, esq. of Coddington-farm, Chelsfield.

Dec. 19. Thomas-Walkden Skeggs, esq. eldest son of John Skeggs, esq. of Lewisham. He inherited an ample fortune from his aunt, the late Miss Skeggs, of Highbury Place, Islington.

Dec. 20. At Turkey-mill, Maidstone, aged 33, Marshall, second son of John Hollingworth, esq.

At Canterbury, Georgiana-Mary, wife of Major Randolph, 57th Regt.

Dec. 24. At the house of her son, at Sittingbourne, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Colley, esq. Lieut. R.M.

At the Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, aged 79, William Alexander Morland, esq.

Dec. 27. At Stonewall Park, Penshurst, James Johnson, esq. late Surgeon Major of the Grenadier Guards. He attained the rank of Assistant Surgeon

1833, Battalion Surgeon 1828, Surgeon Major 184-.

Dec. 28. In the Oaks, Canterbury, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. F. Dawson, Canon of the Cathedral aged 76, Mrs. Welden.

Jan. 1. At Sevenoaks, Kent, at the residence of Capt. Nepean, R.N. Margaret, relict of Rear Adm. Stuart.

Jan. 3. At Sydenham, aged 80, George Chilton, esq. late one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Jan. 4. At Dover, aged 42, Julia-Ann, second dau. of R. C. Broheir, esq. late of Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex.

Jan. 5. At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Sandilands, late of 3d. Regt. of Guards.

Jan. 7. At Holden House, Southborough, aged 22, Sarah-Maria, third dau. of the late Thomas Lotherington, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 18.* At Grove House, Toxteth Park, aged 71, William Kay, esq.

Dec. 24. Samuel Orme, eldest son of the late Samuel Orme, esq. of Liverpool.

Dec. 29. At Lancaster, aged 89, John Denis De Vitre, esq. Lieut. in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and late of West Knoll, Cumberland, for many years the oldest Lieut. in Her Majesty's service. In 1781, when Lieut. of the Chaser, 18-gun ship, and whilst cruising off the Madras coast, she was fallen in with by the Bologna, French frigate, of 36 guns, and, after engaging her in a severe but unequal contest for two hours and upwards, was compelled to surrender. For four months the officers of the Chaser were kept as prisoners of war on board the French vessel, but were afterwards unjustifiably transferred to the tender mercies of Hyder Ali, under whom it is well known all English prisoners were most cruelly treated. Lieut. De Vitre was chiefly confined in a loathsome dungeon at Bangalore, but was occasionally marched under a vertical sun to other places of confinement, whilst heavily laden with irons. He was subjected to these cruelties for nearly two years, and it is believed that he was the last survivor of all the British prisoners who had been in confinement under the tyrant Hyder Ali, or his still more inhuman and perfidious successor, Tippoo Sultan.

Dec. 31. At Towneley, aged 84, Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq.

Jan. 2. At Stonyhurst, aged 19, John, second son of Robert Berkeley, esq. of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire.

Jan. 4. Susan-Georgina, infant dau. of the Rev. C. W. Lawrence, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 13.* At Leicester, aged 41, Major William Heyrick Macaulay,

of the 21st Regt. Madras Army, son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Rector of Rothley.

Dec. 24. At Leicester, aged 91, G. Luck, esq.

Dec. 30. At Loughborough, aged 81, Thomas Denning, esq.

Jan. 2. At Gaddesby, Charles John Simpson, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 23.* At West Barkwith, Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Beaumont, esq. of Summerland-pl. Devon.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 11.* At Staines, Mary-Hilman, widow of T. Tildesley, esq. R.N. and of Hampton Court.

Dec. 20. At Sudbury-hill, Harrow, aged 71, Miss Frances Wing.

Dec. 21. Aged 42, Ann, wife of P. E. Dover, of the Harrow-road.

Dec. 25. At Turnham-green, aged 74, James Startin, esq. late of the firm of Welch, Startin, and Co. Merchants, Birmingham.

At Enfield, Thomas Thackeray Rennell, esq. eldest son of the late Major Rennell.

Dec. 27. At Kingsbury, aged 64, Mary, wife of Benjamin Bond, esq.

At Boston House, Chiswick, the residence of her dau, aged 80, Sarah, relict of John Hole, esq.

Dec. 28. At his cottage, near Hampton Court, aged 62, John Lowe, esq.

Jan. 6. At Chiswick, aged 74, William Cock, esq. a celebrated market gardener and florist.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 17.* Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. Gibson Lucas, of Filby House.

Dec. 28. At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Francis Riddell Reynolds, esq.

Dec. 31. At Ingham, John Postle, esq.

Latel. At Yarmouth, aged 15, Edward, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Hawtayne, of Catton, near Norwich.

Jan. 3. George Hogge, esq. of Lynn and Thornham Hall.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 4.* At Keyston, near Thrapston, Frederick Henry Binns, esq.

Dec. 17. At Edgecott House, aged 75, Mrs. Carter, relict of Thomas Carter, esq.

Dec. 27. At Daventry, Mary, wife of John Howell, esq. of Ardmore-lodge, St. John's-wood, London.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 12.* At Oxford, aged 91, Anne, relict of Thomas Bridges, esq. formerly of St. Nicholas-court, Thanet.

Dec. 17. Elizabeth-Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. William Buckle, Vicar of Pyrton, Oxon, and of Banstead, Surrey.

Dec. 19. At Oxford, aged 65, Crews Dudley, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 21. At Banbury, aged 70, W. Walford, esq.

Dec. 24. At Oxford, aged 18, the

Hon. Jonathan Barrington Forbes, Gentleman Commoner of Oriel college, and eldest son of Lord Forbes.

SALOP.—*Dec. 18.* At Shelton, near Shrewsbury, aged 74, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Burton, Vicar of Ateham.

Dec. 26. At Tong Lodge, aged 76, Ann Moss Phillips, widow of William Phillips, esq. of Chetwynd.

At Madeley, Sophia, relict of Robert Ferriday, esq.

Jan. 2. At Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 73, William Egerton Jeffreys, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and a Deputy Lieut. for Salop.

Jan. 11. At Market Drayton, aged 32, Anne, wife of Capt. John Horner, late of 55th Reg.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 14.* At Morden, North Curry, aged 50, John Scott Gould, esq. He was a munificent benefactor to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, as well as a liberal patron of various local charities in the neighbourhood: his immense wealth is estimated at nearly 500,000*l.*

Dec. 18. At Portishead, aged 92, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of Tho. Wigan, esq.

Dec. 19. At Compton House, Axbridge, aged 79, Joanna, wife of Peter Fry, esq.; and within one hour afterwards, from apoplexy, caused by extreme grief, aged 78, the said Peter Fry.

Dec. 23. At Somerton-court, the residence of her dau. aged 87, Anne, relict of John Hall, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

Lately. At Horsington, in his 100th year, Mr. Peter Martin. He was father of 21 children, grandfather to 69, great grandfather to 75, and great-great-grandfather to 2.

At Congresbury, aged 93, W. N. Paynton, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Jan. 9. At Langham House, aged 84, Mrs. Sophia Jane Grant.

At Butcombe Court, near Wrington, the Hon. Jane, wife of C. G. Ashley, esq. and dau. of the late Viscountess Newcomen. She was married in 1818.

At the residence of her son, Bath, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Parsloe, esq. formerly of Daglingworth, Glouc.

At the house of her son, Milverton, aged 74, Mary, relict of Joseph Steele, esq. of Queen-sq. Exeter, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

STAFFORD.—*Dec. 21.* At Hilton, near Wolverhampton, aged 73, Mary, widow of John Hale, esq. of the Hollies, near Stourbridge.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 5.* Aged 73, George Clarke Pickering, esq. of Earl Soham.

Dec. 16. At Southwold, aged 44, Mary, wife of Comm. Charles Rayley.

Dec. 23. Aged 55, Walton Turner, esq. of St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich.

Dec. 24. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 80, Margaret, second daughter of the late Gregory Wood Sparke, esq. of Risby.

SURREY.—*Dec. 8.* At Merton, Mary, wife of James Reid, esq. and dau. of the late John Robins, esq. of Norwood Green, Middlesex.

Dec. 17. At the residence of his father, aged 34, Allen, eldest son of Thomas Allen Shuter, esq. of Hooley House.

Dec. 25. At Richmond, aged 72, Mary-Eleanor, widow of Nicholas Donnithorne Bishop, esq. of Cross-deep, Twickenham.

Jan. 6. At Norbury Park, Mickleham, aged 78, Henry P. Sperling, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 7.* At Hastings, aged 23, Emily, dau. of J. Alfred Wigan, esq. of Clare House, East Malling, Kent.

Dec. 10. At Brighton, Rebecca-Martin, only dau. and heiress of the late Sir James Martin Lloyd, Bart. of Lancing.

Dec. 13. At the Brunswick Baths, Brighton, Alexander Ogilvie, esq. formerly of Mere, Rosthern, Chesh. and late of Northumberland-st. Strand.

Dec. 14. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 94, the Dowager Lady Lubbock. She was Elizabeth-Christiana, dau. of Fred. Commerell, of Hanwell, esq. was married in 1771 to Sir John Lubbock, the first Baronet, and left a widow in 1816, without issue.

Dec. 18. At Uckfield, aged 43, Catharine, wife of the Rev. John Streetfield, M.A. She was the eldest daughter of Harry Darby, esq. and married in 1822.

At Brighton, Valentine Antoine, second son of the Baron de Thoren, of Underdown, Ledbury, Herefordsh.

Dec. 20. Aged 74, William Manbey, esq. of Montpellier-crescent, Brighton, and late of Stratford Grove, Essex.

Dec. 22. At Brighton, Mrs. Macaulay, of Hodnet Hall, Salop, wife of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, Rector of Hodnet, only dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Heber, of Hodnet, Shropsh. and Marton, co. York, and sister to Reginald, Lord Bishop of Calcutta. She was married first in 1822 to the Rev. Charles Cowper Cholmondeley, eldest son of Charles Cholmondeley, esq. of Overleigh, Cheshire; he died in 1831; and secondly, in 1841, to Mr. Macaulay.

Dec. 27. At Brighton, aged 74, Ann, relict of John Telford, esq. of Hastings, and only dau. of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, Rector of Gravelly, Herts.

Dec. 31. At Brighton, Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Henry Chatfield, of Balcombe.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of Francis Gregg, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. J. B. Ferrers.

At Fitzhall, aged 19, James, eldest son of Simon Frazer Piggott, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and of Fitzhall, Iping.

At Hastings, aged 71, John Acton, esq. late of Ipswich.

Jan. 11. At Hailsham, aged 70, Catherine, wife of Richard King Sampson, esq.

WARWICK.—Dec. 7. At Leamington, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Campbell, of Kilberry, Argyleshire.

Dec. 11. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 80, William Mousley, gent. brother to the late Dr. Mousley, first Archdeacon of Madras.

Dec. 24. At Kenilworth, aged 81, Hannah Toms, formerly of Coventry. She had been deaf and dumb from her birth. She was dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Toms, who was Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, from 1768 till 1793.

At Elmdon Rectory, aged 63, Anna-Maria-Sydney, wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Spooner.

Dec. 25. At Leamington, Anastasia, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Leveson Gower, of Bill Hill, Berks.

WILTS.—Dec. 28. Aged 54, John Withers Clark, esq. of Preshute.

Jan. 5. At Rowden Hill, near Chippenham, aged 38, Mary-Remington, wife of West Awdry, esq.

At the Rectory, Lyddington, aged 74, Lady Martin, relict of Sir Henry William Martin, Bart. She was Catharine, dau. of Thomas Powell, of Tottenham, esq.; was married in 1792, and left a widow in 1842, having issue Sir Henry the present Baronet, and one daughter.

WORCESTER.—Oct. 14. While on a shooting excursion at Boraston, near Tenbury, Francis Valentine Lee, esq. of the Oxford circuit, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 9, 1829.

Dec. 11. At Wribbenhall, aged 58, Col. Philip Wodehouse, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Philip Wodehouse, Prebendary of Norwich.

Dec. 22. At Barnt Green, near Bromsgrove, aged 78, John Maughan, esq.

Dec. 27. At Severa House, Worcester, Charlotte-Anne, third dau. of the late John Stevenson, esq. the eminent surgeon, oculist, and aurist, late of Conduit-st. Hanover-sq.

Jan. 4. Aged 64, William Holmes, esq. of Beoley Hall.

YORK.—Dec. 9. At her father's house, Bridlington, aged 24, Mary-Caroline, wife of Edward J. H. Tucker, esq. of her Majesty's ship Canopus, and eldest dau. of Capt. Curlew, R.N.

Dec. 18. At Wyton, aged 94, Robert Bell, esq.

Dec. 26. At York, aged 57, Frances-Hearne, relict of John Quantock, esq. of Norton-sub-Handon, Somersetsh. and dau. of the late John Bettesworth, of Caerhayes Castle, Cornwall.

At Old Malton, Mr. James Gardner, the inventor and maker of the turnip-cutter that bears his name.

Dec. 30. At Norton, near Malton, aged 75, William Brown, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen.

Jan. 4. At Bridlington, aged 53, Comm. William Edward Curlew (1841). He was midshipman of the Cerberus at the attack on Granville in 1803, and was slightly wounded when in her boats at the attack of a privateer, in the West Indies, in 1807. He was at the capture of the *Muriegallante* and *Deseada*, and in the *Leviathan* at the destruction of the three sail of the line in the Mediterranean in 1809. He passed for a lieut. in 1810, and was promoted in 1811. He was made a Commander in 1841 from the Coast Guard Service.

Jan. 9. At Hull, Matthew Sewell, esq. eldest son of the late Matthew Sewell, esq. alderman of Lincoln.

WALES.—Dec. 21. At Llandough Parsonage, Glamorgan, at the residence of her younger son, the Rev. E. D. Knight, Harriet-Mercy, relict of the Rev. R. Knight, Vicar of Tewkesbury, and grand-dau. of the eminent Dr. Doddridge.

SCOTLAND.—Aug. 12. At Moffat, Comm. James Galloway, R.N. (1806) of Melville-st. Edinburgh.

Nov. 26. At St. Andrew's, George Playfair, esq. late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal.

Dec. 2. Aged 79, Ann, widow of James Ogilvie, esq. of Campbeltown, Inverness-sh.

Dec. 5. Adam Anderson, LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, St. Andrew's. Dr. A. was well known in the literary world, having contributed the articles, Barometer, Cold, Dyeing, Fermentation, Evaporation, Hygrometry, Navigation, and Physical Geography, to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and Gas Light to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dec. 9. At Forest House, Castle Douglas, N.B. Elizabeth, wife of John Mac Taggart, esq.

Jan. 4. At Greenock, the Right Rev. Dr. Scott, Roman Catholic Bishop.

IRELAND.—Dec. 3. In the Widows' Alms House, Dublin, aged 107, Ellen Henderson.

Dec. 9. At Johnstown rectory, co. Kilkenny, the residence of her son, the Rev. J. W. Despard, aged 90, Hannah, relict of William Despard, esq. of Killaghy Castle.

At Athlone, aged 58, James Robertson,

esq. 7th Hussars, formerly of the 9th Lancers.

Dec. 21. Near Kells, Capt. Despard, resident magistrate co. Meath.

Dec. 23. At Dublin, aged 61, John Bickerson Flanagan, esq. late surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 27. At Westcourt, Callan, co. of Kilkenny, Mary, wife of the Rev. C. B. Stevenson.

Dec. 29. At Dundalk, aged 67, Captain Chandle, of the 17th Lancers. He first entered the service as a private soldier. In 1811 he was presented with an ensigncy in the Infantry, from which he subsequently exchanged into the Cavalry. In 1812 he was gazetted to a Lieutenancy, and late in the same year to a captaincy. His commissions were purchased by hard service alone. He served during the campaign of 1790, in Holland, including the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October. He also took part in the siege of Malta, and was present at the surrender of La Valetta and the battle of Maida. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was wounded before Rosetta. In 1809 he served in the Ionian Islands, and witnessed the siege and capture of Santa Maria. In 1828 he was appointed Paymaster of the 17th Lancers.

Jan. 9. At Cork, aged 90, William Wrixon, esq. of Ballygiblin, father to Sir Wm. Wrixon Becher, Bart. He married Mary, dau. of John Townsend Becher, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 31.* On his passage to Ceylon, Thomas G. Allen, esq. son of the late Capt. G. Allen, of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Sept. 27. At Malligau, Anna-Maria, wife of George Wilson, esq. Major of brigade E.I.C. service, and nephew to Lord Berners. She was the 2d dau. of Charles Dashwood, of Beccles, esq.

Oct. 17. Aged 22, Lieut. James Shaw, of the 10th Light Cav. This enterprising young officer lost his leg at Maharajpore, and subsequently accompanied Lord Ellenborough to England. He died of brain fever on his way up the country, on board the steamer Indus, and was buried at a village called Juggonauthpore, at the junction of the Ganges and Bhageruttee.

Oct. 20. At Bombay, aged 22, Lieut. Edward Stanger Leathes, 21st Bombay Native Inf. third son of Hugh Stanger Leathes, esq. of Blaenavon, near Abergavenny.

Oct. 26. At Simlar, aged 21, Lieut. Thomas Haydon, of the Bengal Art., second son of Thomas Haydon, esq. of Guildford.

Oct. 29. At Ahmedabad, aged 28, Lieut. Arthur S. Young, 3d Bengal N. Inf. and adjutant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Nov. 7. At Bombay, Lieut. Lawrence G. Halsted (1841), of the Spiteful steam-sloop. He died on board that vessel. He was the youngest son of the late Adm. Sir Lawrence Halsted, G.C.B., nephew of Viscount Exmouth, and brother of Capt. Halsted. He was promoted for his services in China, when mate of the Wellesley, 72, having been officially reported at the capture of Amoy and Chinghae.

Nov. 15. At Dacca, aged 20, Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. H. Shepherd, Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency, and granddan. of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Senior Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta.

Nov. 24. At Kurrachee, in Scinde, aged 22, Lieut. T. B. Stanley, of the Bombay Art. eldest son of Edward Stanley, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Dec. 2. At Bombay, aged 27, Stephen Babington, esq. Civil Service, youngest son of the late Stephen Babington, esq. of the same service.

WEST INDIES.—*Nov. 14.* At Belize, Honduras, aged 31, Henry August Gray, esq. Public Treasurer.

Nov. 30. At Demerara, aged 48, Richd. Daly, esq. 12 years special Magistrate of Jamaica, and only brother of Col. Daly, late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

ABROAD.—*July 16.* In New South Wales, Murray Mitchell, son of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and grandson of Gen. Blunt.

Aug. 15. At Havre, aged 67, William Holmes, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, Solicitor.

Sept. 28. Aged 50, Lieutenant Francis Theodore Dudley Sewell (1821). He was midshipman of the Topaz, at Mocha, in 1820.

Oct. 10. At St. Helena, Major John Romaine Hornsby, R. Art. He was included in the late Brevet (since his death) as a Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 4. At Bonn, in Prussia, aged 90, Dr. Reis, the oldest musical composer in Germany, and father of the celebrated Ferdinand Reis, who died five years ago. He was for a long time master of the chapel of the Elector Maximilian Frederic of Cologne, which has reckoned among its members Beethoven, Reicha, the two Rombergs, and many other artists of transcendent merit. Dr. Reis was not only the writer of numerous vocal and instrumental compositions, but also the author of many recondite works on the history and theory of music.

Nov. 15. In Maryland, United States of America, at the country seat of her son-in-law, John Mactavish, esq. Mrs. Caton, mother of the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness Wellesley, and Lady Stafford.

Dec. 4. At Venice, aged 51, Mr. Wm.

Colston Tatam, 23 years the British Vice Consul at that place, and formerly of the Bank of England.

Dec. 10. At Carlsruhe, the Landgrave of Hesse. He was born in 1779. He is succeeded by his younger brother, Gustavus Adolphus Frederick, born in 1781.

At Hospenthal, Count Frederiek Gonfalonieri, chief of the Milanese conspiracy against Austria in 1821, who was subsequently confined during 17 years, in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia.

Dec. 11. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 69, Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, eldest son of the late Richard John Uniacke, Attorney-General of that province. He was for many years Attorney-General of Lower Canada, a representative in General Assembly, and Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony.

Dec. 13. At Carlsruhe, Madame de Sablenkoff, wife of General de Sablenkoff, of the Russian Service, and only daughter of the late John Julius Angerstein, esq.

Dec. 21. At Alexandria, suddenly, from congestion of the brain, aged nearly 21, Lord Bernard Thomas Fitzalan Howard, third and youngest son of the Duke of

Norfolk. He had recently arrived at Alexandria from a tour in Greece.

Dec. 22. At Malta, Margaret, sister of Dr. William C. Watt, Deputy Inspector of the Royal Naval Hospital there.

Dec. 31. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 79, Lady Hobhouse, relict of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. She was Amelia, dau. of Sir Joshua Parry, of Cirencester; became the second wife of Sir Benj. Hobhouse in 1798, and was left a widow in 1831, having had issue a very numerous family.

Lately. At New Brunswick, Captain John Hodges Pipon, R.E. drowned whilst attempting to swim back to a canoe which had been upset, and contained his papers. He was one of the officers who conducted the important work of surveying the boundary line between the United States and our North American possessions, and at the time of his death was engaged in surveying the country between Quebec and Halifax.

Jan. 1. At Genoa, on her way to Naples, aged 32, the Hon. Isabella-Maria Stafford Jerningham, youngest dau. of the Lord Stafford.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham, and the Sub-Districts of Hampstead, Plumstead and Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Eltham, and Sydenham, which sub-districts were added to the Returns issued by the Registrar-General for the first time on Jan. 1, 1847.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DEC. 26, 1846, to JAN. 23, 1847 (5 weeks).

Males	3297	} 6680	Under 15.....	2486	} 6680
Females	3383		15 to 60.....	2276	
			60 and upwards	1914	
			Age not specified	4	
Births for the above period			6980		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 22, 1847.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 3	50 0	29 6	50 8	49 0	51 11

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 18.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 300 <i>l.</i> Calves 70
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 23,300 Pigs 300
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JAN. 22.

Walls Ends, from 27*s.* 0*d.* to 29*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 23*s.* 0*d.* to 26*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 54*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 53*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1846, to January 25, 1847, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	34	38	32	30, 21	fair, foggy	11	30	35	31	30, 11	fair, foggy
27	34	38	32	, 37	cloudy, fair	12	29	36	44	29, 98	do. do.
28	28	35	37	, 47	foggy, cl. sleet	13	38	42	36	, 86	rain, do.
29	35	41	32	, 45	fair	14	33	37	34	, 97	cloudy, do.
30	35	34	28	, 55	do. cloudy	15	34	39	33	30, 04	do. fair
31	26	32	31	, 51	foggy, fair	16	33	35	30	, 01	do. do.
J. 1	29	34	35	, 25	do. slight rn.	17	28	31	31	, 08	do.
2	31	35	29	29, 80	do. cl. snow	18	29	33	33	, 06	do.
3	31	35	34	, 66	fair, do. do.	19	31	37	34	, 04	foggy
4	38	42	43	, 27	cl. fr. rain	20	34	37	34	, 02	do. snow
5	43	47	44	, 34	constant rain	21	35	37	40	29, 80	constant sn.
6	42	45	43	30, 0	foggy, rain	22	36	39	36	, 76	foggy
7	43	45	42	, 8	rain, cloudy	23	36	40	45	, 64	cloudy, rain
8	43	40	36	, 11	cloudy	24	45	45	43	, 26	const. hvy. r.
9	35	37	33	, 30	do. fair	25	44	48	44	, 33	fair, cl. do.
10	33	35	32	, 24	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	206	94½		96	97				16 pm.	12 8 pm.
29	206	94½		96½	97½	93½			21 pm.	8 11 pm.
30	206	94½		97	98	93½			20 pm.	8 11 pm.
31		94		95½	97				20 16 pm.	10 7 pm.
1	205	94		95½	97					6 9 pm.
2		94½		95½	97½					9 10 pm.
4	206	94½		95½	97½				21 pm.	7 11 pm.
5	206	94		95½	97½					12 8 pm.
6	206	94	93½	95½	97½	103½	253			10 14 pm.
7	206	94	93½	95½	97½				20 pm.	14 11 pm.
8	206	94½	93½	95½	97½					11 14 pm.
9		94	93½	95½	97½				17 pm.	11 14 pm.
11		94	93½	95½	97½				22 17 pm.	15 12 pm.
12	206½	94	93½	95½	97½	103½	254			12 9 pm.
13	206½	93½	93	95½	97½				17 pm.	10 13 pm.
14	206½	93½	93½	95½	97½		254	15 18 pm.		13 6 pm.
15	206½	93½	93½	94½	97½		254	11 pm.		5 9 pm.
16	207	93½	92	94½	97½		254	16 12 pm.		5 9 pm.
18		92½	92	94½	97½					5 9 pm.
19	206	92½	92½	94	97½		253			8 5 pm.
20	205½	92	91½	93½	97½	101½		8 pm.		4 8 pm.
21	205	92½	91½	93½	97½		250½	8 pm.		8 5 pm.
22	205	91½	91	93½	97½					3 8 pm.
23	204½	90½	90½	92½	97½		250			2 6 pm.
25	204½	91½	91	93	97½		251			3 7 pm.
26	204½	91½	91½	93½	97½	91½				4 8 pm.
27	204½	91½	91½	93½	97½	100	251	11 6 pm.		4 8 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

F. R. S. remarks: "It would require more than the authority of Lord Brougham to persuade the world that Dr. Johnson could deliberately write nonsense; but his lordship has accused him of so doing. It seems impossible that any one who had read the vigorous and pious lines that conclude the poem on the Vanity of Human Wishes, could so much forget them as to substitute one word for another, and himself be the author of nonsense. In Lord Brougham's second volume of *Lives of Men of Letters and Science*, he compares (p. 75) the merits of Dryden and Johnson, and says, 'In the concluding passage of the satire the two artists approach each other, and the original, more nearly, but Dryden is considerably above Johnson.'

'A soul that can securely death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die,'

is given much better, with more spirit, and very closely, than by

'For faith, that, panting for a happier
seat,
Counts death kind nature's signal of
retreat.'"

And then he adds, 'Dryden has nothing which corresponds to the unintelligible verse,

'For nature, sovereign o'er transmuted
ill.'"

But it is Lord Brougham himself who has made it unintelligible. Johnson's line is

'For patience, sovereign o'er transmuted
ill.'

It is to be hoped, for the credit of the critic and the poet, that this inconceivable oversight will be corrected in a future edition."

Δ remarks: "At p. 182 mention is made of a letter having been read at the Society of Antiquaries, from 'some person resident at Rome in 1721,' giving some interesting particulars as to the so-called Pretender. It is to be regretted that the members of the society should be supplied with *crambe bis cocta*, as this letter is no original communication, nor by any means uncommon. It was first printed in 1721, and, in 1844, reprinted in the first volume of the 'Spottiswoode Miscellany,' edited by Mr. Maidment, who has added to it some valuable notes. Indeed, the two volumes of this miscellany are among the most curious contributions to Scottish literature recently published. While re-

ferring to the 'Auld Stuarts,' I may state that at the sale of a very nice small cabinet of pictures, in Tait's rooms here (at Edinburgh), on the last anniversary of King Charles's decapitation, a portrait of Cardinal York, when a young man, from the Muti Villa at Frascati, was sold for 16*l.* 16*s.* And the same Cardinal's episcopal mitre of white silk, in its case, stamped with the royal arms of England, together with his Eminence's red cap, or *beretto*, worn as Cardinal, produced 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Except for associations, the intrinsic value of these two articles (the cap being miserably moth-eaten) is somewhat about 5*s.* 6*d.* These, and the portrait, were purchased by the Rev. J. Hamilton Gray (husband to the authoress on Etrurian Sepulchres). The authenticity of the Cardinal's head-gear was attested by the Marchese Malatesta, heir of Cardinal York's executor, Monsignor Cesarini."

A. B. can supply no information regarding Sir Alexander Cumming's MSS. (inquired after in p. 114) but will be very thankful if T. will impart the information he seems to possess relative to the birth, parentage, &c. of the said Baronet, or a reference to any printed document from which the object of his inquiry can be obtained. He married Elizabeth Dennie, one of the co-heiresses of Wm. Dennie, of Pookchurch, Gloucestershire, the last of that branch of one of the wealthiest and most influential county families.

A Correspondent would feel obliged for information respecting the marriages of the children (especially of the daughters) of Henry Hastings, grandson of Sir Henry Hastings (who was knighted by James I. in 1603, and who died in 1629) by his 4th son, Anthony. Henry Hastings is stated to have established himself in Ireland, and to have left a family at his decease. Also, when the aforesaid Henry Hastings went over to that country, in what county he settled, and the arms borne by him.

E. wishes to know what became of the oak carvings, when St. Katharine's Hospital near the Tower was demolished, particularly the heads of Edward the Third and Queen Philippa, figured in the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1782.—We hope our correspondent will find they were removed to the new chapel erected in the Regent's Park, as we remember that its architect, Ambrose Poynter, esq. carefully removed some of the most interesting features of the old church.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A Book of Roxburghe Ballads. Edited by John Payne Collier, Esq. 4to.

VERY many years have elapsed since we first saw these ballads, in their rich and portly volumes, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library in St. James's-square, where we looked over them in company with the late Mr. Gifford. Another long interval took place and we again beheld them reclining on the sofa in Mr. Rodd's drawing room; and we now for a third time see the same work, having shed its old coat—*pellem exuta senectæ*—bright with the polish of criticism, and adorned with the embellishments of the modern press.* What portion of the original Mr. Collier has extracted he has not unfortunately told us; and we are somewhat in the dark as to the principles on which the selection has been made, and whether the greater part of those which he has left has been previously printed in former collections. We have great confidence in Mr. Collier's knowledge, discretion,

* Mr. Collier has a note regarding the fate of these Roxburghe Ballads when in the possession of the late Mr. Bright, who, he says, *kept them out of sight, and also concealed his possession of the York Miracle Plays*. Now to this we have to observe that, besides Mr. Bright being in his habits, and from his health, a "retired gentleman," he had, at great cost, formed a large and most curious collection of old poetry, of which these volumes alluded to formed a part; that among these books he spent the greater part of his time, was intimately acquainted with their contents, and had his life been prolonged, would doubtless have presented us with much curious information, the result of his continued labours. To such persons as Mr. Bright we never should grudge the sole and unparticipated possession of their own volumes, acquired by large sacrifices of money, and designed for their own improvement, and ultimately for the information of others. We cannot admit that the same rule is to be applied to such libraries as those of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord F. Egerton as to Mr. Bright's, *who himself is the workman as well as the proprietor*. We do not know who possesses the York Miracle Plays: from his outbidding the British Museum it is clear he sets a high value upon them, and may probably have his own views as to their future publication. Lastly, we say on this subject, though few would deny the application of so enlightened a critic and editor as Mr. Collier is acknowledged to be, yet he must be aware that there are floating on the great sea of literature at the present time very many who, stimulated only by the hope of gain, enter unprepared upon undertakings which they are incompetent to fulfil, and then call for assistance on others whose collections have been probably the laborious result of years, formed with a discriminating purpose, and increased by a well-directed and long-continued application. We think no general rule can be laid down on this subject. The cheerful and willing satisfaction of granting, or the painful necessity of refusal, must depend on the nature of the particular application, on its intended purpose, and on the quarter from which it comes. When the old scholars wrote on the title-pages of their books their own names, and added "*Et Amicorum*," and when the former possessor of the MS. alluded to adopted as his motto *οὐ κησὶς ἀλλὰ χρῆσις*, literature was in a very different state from what it is in the present day, when it would seem often nearer to a public benefit to be too close than too liberal of our literary treasures: for what can we suppose to be the ordinary and average value of editorial labours, when such learned societies as the Shakspeare and Percy have permitted some works to be edited under their auspices, by persons either incompetent to their work or too careless to execute it with becoming attention to their own reputation or the just demands of their readers? We know some to whom we would freely impart every thing we possess; we know some also to whom every thing we must refuse.

and taste; but we think that the titles, or perhaps initial verses, of the entire collection might have been given, which it would not be advisable, in these days of delicacy and refinement, to reprint.

The present volume contains fifty-five ballads,* written expressly for the amusement of the lower orders in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, and sung in the most frequented thoroughfares. As regards their character, style, and their merit, we will give the judgment of the editor:—†

"It would be manifestly unfair to judge of them by the standard usually applied to the higher classes of poetry, although poetry of no inferior description will occasionally be found in them; nor are their merits to be measured by the easier process of comparison with well-known works, in some respects similar. The volumes of Percy and Ritson are composed of mixed specimens. Sometimes, it is true, they were

addressed to general auditors, but they are often the compositions of writers in the superior grades of life, and were intended for the gratification of more refined society. As an assemblage of popular poetry it has no precedent; it is different from any other production of the kind hitherto published; and, as in its substance it is peculiar, we have made its form and appearance correspond with the substance."

To these observations of the editor there is little to object; and we should be only inclined to add, that, being the production of so many various authors, there is of course no distinguishing style pervading the whole; that some are infinitely superior to others, and that a few, perhaps a very few, possess little poetical merit, and are chiefly valuable for their illustration of the several customs, habits, and manners contemporaneous with the writer.‡ Such, however, must be the case in all collections of our

* Ritson distinguishes the *ballad* as a mere narrative composition from the *song*. See Preface to *English Songs*, p. ii. And again, in his *Essay*,—"With us *songs* of sentiment, expressive, and even descriptive, are properly termed *songs*, in contradistinction to mere narrative compositions, which we now denominate *ballads*. A similar idea is adopted by the Spaniards," &c. p. 1. Pinkerton, in his *Dissertation on the Tragic Ballad*, says, "That species of poetry which we denominate *ballad* is peculiar to a barbarous period. In an advanced state of the arts the comic *ballad* assumes the form of the *song* or sonnet, and the tragic or heroic *ballad* that of the higher ode." p. xxxiv. Thus Dryden's *Alexander's Feast* would appear to be a kind of *ballad-ode*. Dr. Aikin, in his elegant essay prefixed to his *songs*, says, "The *ballad* may be considered as the native species of poetry of this country, it being the rude uncultivated verse in which the popular taste of the time was recorded." p. 26. The favourite topics of the *ancient* he considers to be "the history of victories, the prowess of kings, and the adventures of the legendary saint or the knight errant; afterwards the term *ballad* was brought to signify a *comic story* told in familiar language, and used for ridicule and satire. Such are the *ballads* comprehended between the time of Charles the Second's reign and the days of Swift and Pope." p. 29. However it is right to keep this distinction between the *ballad* and the *song* in view, yet the words are promiscuously used, even by the most accurate writers, *ex. gr.*: Percy gives "the ancient *ballad* of Chevy Chase." "The fine heroic *song*," he adds, "of Chevy Chase has ever been admired by competent judges." So Addison:—"An ancient *song* or *ballad* that is the delight of the common people," &c. *Spectator*, No. LXX. "The Dragon of Wantley" Percy calls both a *ballad* and a *song*, vol. iii. p. 298.

† The names of the authors of the ballads are as follows. P. 7, Richard Barulfeld; p. 42, Thomas Churchyard; p. 55, John Carre, 1573 (*a new name*); p. 127, W. M. 1564; p. 135, John Heywood; p. 139, Elderton; p. 153, Edward Ford; p. 189, Thomas Nelson, temp. Elizabeth (*a new name*); p. 237, Martin Parker; p. 249, Lawrence Price (Civil Wars); p. 254, N. P. (unknown); p. 298, John Wade, seventeenth century (*a new name*).

‡ The following is a list of those which we consider the cleverest and most interesting ballads in the volume. 1. Ragged, and Torn, and True, p. 26; 2. The Devil and the Scold, p. 35; 3. Mock Beggar's Hall, p. 49; 4. Soldier's Repentance, p. 64; 5. My Wife will be my Master, p. 85; 6. The Devil driven away by Women, p.

older poetry : so unequal were the productions of the best writers that we must be prepared to make large allowances for those of inferior and secondary talent ; but if on the one hand they are to be placed in the scale of poetic excellence so much below the romantic lays and ballads of our own and sister country, in picturesque language, simple description, and exquisite pathos,* as well as in rich native humour and characteristic touches of common life, they are infinitely superior to the general mass of the *political* ballads, which followed so closely upon them, and which, being written on the spur of the occasion, in the heats of party warfare, and under the pressure of temporary expedients, are often so incorrect and unfinished in expression and measure as to injure their effect, whether in their light comic banter and jocular sarcasm, or in their expression of more bitter feeling, and the severity of malignant wit.† Upon the whole these ballads form a valuable addition to that class of poetry to which they belong, and of which we had only a few scattered specimens before ; and we hope, when this impression (to which, for its appropriate elegance and form, we give all praise) is sold, that Mr. Collier will afford one more accessible to such purses as ours, exhausted at once by the united drainage of Church and State, by ecclesiastical exaction and the exigencies of the Exchequer, so that we say with the poet Cowper, that we have nothing on our shelves but a few stray volumes of our own manufacture, an old Concordance bound in "good cow-hide," and a bundle or two of single sermons, kindly presented to us by their generous authors.

Much information will be found regarding the poetry in Mr. Collier's Introduction, and as the book, both from its subject and its form, will not be

121 ; 7. The Lamentation of England, p. 127 ; 8. Epitaph on Bishop Jewell, p. 139 ; 9. The Praise of Nothing, p. 147 ; 10. The Norfolk Farmer's Journey to London, p. 153 ; 11. The Song of the Caps, p. 172 ; 12. Sack for my Money, p. 177 ; 13. West Country Damosel's Complaint, p. 202 ; 14. The Common Cries of London, p. 207 ; 15. The Great Boobee, p. 221 ; 16. A Caveat for Cutpurses, p. 271 ; 17. The Coach's Overthrow, p. 291 ; 18. The Bad Husband turned Thrifty, p. 298 ; 19. The Pedlar's Lamentation, p. 304 ; 20. The Merry Man's Resolution, p. 317 ; 21. Death's uncontrolable Summons, p. 328. We think Mr. Collier has a little overpraised "The Merchant's Daughter of Bristow," p. 104, which seems to us to be injured by being modernised and interpolated. At the same time we always pay the attention due to Mr. Collier's opinion and judgment in such matters.

* English songs of the time of Edward the First and Second are pleasing, as the reader may judge from some published by Warton ; but after this they gradually decline in merit till the time of Henry the Seventh, when they arrived at the utmost perfection of dullness. The Nut-Brown Maid, written in the time of Henry the Eighth, about 1520, is the first English song worth mention after those in the reigns of Edward the First and Second. In the Pepys Collection the ballad of Luther and the Pope is the only one printed before 1600. Vide Pinkerton's Maitland Poems, ii. 499.

† Ritson says, "An ingenious Frenchman has projected the *history of his country* from chronological series of songs and ballads ; and the multitude of MS. and printed collections preserved in the Royal Library, or otherwise attainable, would leave a diligent compiler no loss for materials. A history of England of this sort would be no less interesting than delightful ; but the task is impossible." The ingenious Frenchman is M. Meusnier de Querlen, in his *Mémoire Historique sur la Chanson* (L'Anthologie Française, tom. i. p. 44). Yet some approach to this, in a more limited manner, was made by a collector of what is called the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum. Mr. Wright tells us that "some individual who lived through the Commonwealth and Protectorate, when pamphlets and ballads filled with libellous matter were most numerous, purchased nearly every one of these tracts as they appeared, and carefully wrote on each the date of the day on which it was bought, and these, being collected and preserved, afford an *inexhaustible fund of materials for the history of that important period of our annals.*" See Wright's Political Ballads, p. xii.

in every one's hand, we shall present some of it in as abridged a form as we can. The *broadsides*, or separate ballads, are in most instances unique; no duplicates of them are found in public or private libraries. Deloney and Johnson, the well-known ballad writers, were the only persons who collected these scattered pieces into small volumes, while the others perished.* Favourite ballads, like first Shaksperes, fell victims to the admiration of their readers, as favourite infants are smothered by the inordinate affection of the nurse.

Mr. Collier doubtless can recollect the time, *juvenilibus annis*, when every housemaid's pocket contained its brass thimble and its ballad; and a few years only have elapsed since each rustic Phillis, when she returned from a country fair or wake, brought back one or two of them in her placket. These, however, are now anathematized in the country and rural villages, though still finding a regular sale in the provincial towns,† and especially in the seaports, where they are purchased by the sailors to beguile the weary solitude of their wandering life, and to remind them of their favourite and faithful "black-ey'd Susan," whom they left on shore. Mr. Collier says, that very few of the older ballads (that is, of those of Elizabeth's time) would have descended to our day, but that their popularity induced the printers in the time of Charles and James to republish them; unfortunately, however, in these reprints many interpolations took place; they were often modernised and their original features injured, as may be often felt in reading the present compilation. Mr. Collier has given a curious and conclusive instance of this in the ballad of Mock Begger's Hall, of which there are two copies in the Roxburghe volume, both belonging to the period of the Civil Wars; but one copy shews its priority of date and elder-hood, by alluding to the *theatres*, which were not finally closed by the Puritans before 1648. The stanza is as follows:—

"They are not able two men to keep;
With a coachman they must content be,
Which at *play-house door* on 's box lies asleep,
While Mock Begger Hall stands empty."

But, when the *later* copy of the ballad was published, the glories of the Bull and the Swan and their rivals were over, the Bankside was a solitude, and those illustrious but ill-fated persons, John Shauke, William Sly, and

* Thomas Deloney and Richard Johnson lived in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. Deloney published his *Garland of Good Will* before 1596, *Strange Histories* 1607. Johnson printed his *Crown Garland of Golden Roses*, 1612; and published his first work 1592.—See note of *Introd.* p. x. Mr. Collier has asserted that Richard Johnson was born in 1573 (see *Registers of Saint Giles, Cripplegate*); a fact previously unknown. So Saint Giles is now the patron of *two poets*.—See *Ritson's Dissertation* in his *Ancient Songs* on this subject, p. 73, &c.

† All the *modern* ballads now on sale that we have seen, have the following printer's name—J. Catnach, Printer, 2, Monmouth Court, Seven Dials; and some in addition have—Sold by W. Marshall, Bristol; T. Batcheler, 14, Hackney Road Crescent; J. Pierce, Southborough; Bennet and Boyle, Brighton. We presume that they are still favourites with the *sailors*, for on one we see, "J. Paul, Printer, 35, Hanover Street, *Portsea*, where upwards of 4,000 different sorts of ballads are continually on sale, together with 40 new penny song books," &c. R. Harris, Salisbury, and Sharman, Cambridge, are other publishers. There is only one *provincial and local ballad*, printed by Jacob of Maidstone, on the mysterious and dreadful murder of *Harriett Monekton*, at Bromley, which excited so much painful interest, and at last eluded the vigilance and power of the law.—REV.

Thomas Poope,* were carrying their noble persons and high sounding names, in search of employment, into the country. The passage in the second edition was therefore of necessity altered—

“ They are not able two men to keep ;
With a coachman they must contented be,
Which at Goldsmith's Hall door on's box lies asleep,
While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.”

It is much to be lamented that Mr. Collier found it impossible to give a chronological arrangement, so much to be desired, to his volume ; but the difficulties arising from the loss of the original copies, and the subsequent alterations, were insuperable even to his knowledge and ability ; nor could he, which however is of less consequence, arrange them according to their subjects and character, as the more fortunate editors of other similar works have been able to accomplish.

It appears that we have few ballads of an earlier date than the time of Edward the Sixth,† and that Ritson is correct when he says, that the oldest printed ballad known to be extant is that on the downfall of Thomas Lord Cromwell in 1540, reprinted by Percy. That they were sung about the town before the Reformation is known ; and in 1537 a man of the name of John Hogan was arrested for amusing the people by a political ballad, for he had offended against the Proclamation of 1533, which prohibited “ fond (*foolish*) books, ballads, rhimes, and other lewd treatises in the English tongue.”‡

Only two or three of the ballads of Edward's time are known, though the first lines of some are preserved in the curious manuscript drama called “*Respublica*,” bearing date in the last year of that reign. An edict issued by Queen Mary a month after she came to the throne, seemed to evince pretty clearly that these ballads were in their nature satirical and political, and reflected and ridiculed the *old* religion, for that was too rich and fertile a subject for such wit as the age liked, and such as Skelton has bequeathed us, not to form at least the main argument ; and the prohibition so well answered its purpose as to save the reputation of many a peccant friar, and to leave the modern antiquary and poet to lament its fatal severity. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, this restraint was removed ; ballads and ballad-singers again resumed their vocal trade ; the old songs were reprinted—new ones were added ; and Robert Langham had a bundle of them “ fair wrapped up in parchement and bound with whipcorde, all ancient.” In Wager's old interlude, which we recommend to the particular attention of *some* of our readers, called “ The longer thou livest, the more fool thou art,”§ the titles of some of these are given. From the

* See the first folio, &c. for the list of actors in Shakspeare's plays.

† Vide Ritson's Ancient Songs, I. p. xcvi. — Collier. In our edition of Ritson's Songs, 1790, the Dissertation does not extend to xcvi pages, and the passage alluded to occurs at p. lxxiii.

‡ See Collier's Shakspeare, I. cclxxxviii. Mr. Collier has given the very words of this song preserved in his note. — Vide p. xiv.

§ In this part of his Dissertation we think Mr. Collier should have given a reference to Ritson's very learned and copious Dissertation on Ancient Songs and Music, p. lix. as regards Langham, &c., and p. lxxii. on Deloney and Johnson, &c. ; for this learned antiquary seems to have anticipated all that succeeding critics have been able to say, and has furnished them with materials. On Richard Johnson see Mr. Chappell's Introduction to Crown Garland of Golden Roses.

specimens which Mr. Collier has printed, (p. xvii.) we much lament their loss, for they are evidently written in a far more poetical spirit and character than any of those in his volumes, and appear to have the true simple nature, the romantic character, and pretty and pleasing expression of those charming compositions of a like nature, which have come to us from the mountains of our northern isle—*emphatically* the land of song.

It was about 1592, or somewhat earlier, that Elderton,* Johnson, Deloney, and Munday increased and preserved these popular writings, and kept the country well supplied with them.† Things remained much the same during the reign of James the First, and particular printers were licensed to publish broadsides. The names of many of the popular ballads of this time may be seen in Mr. Collier's introduction (p. xix.) and in Mr. Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher (vii. p. 364). The titles of these are so attractive as to excite a sigh when we think of our loss; but such is the fate of literature. The old galleons laden with ingots of gold and gems have foundered in the stream of time, while the light empty skiffs and worthless schooners have escaped. Old Ennius, and Pacuvius, and Nævius, the masters of Virgil's song, are nothing but shadows and dust; while such braggarts as Sidonius and Ausonius, *et tout ces Gascons là!* as Scaliger calls them, are filling our reluctant shelves. In the reign of Charles the First, the new name of Martin Parker, the author of the well-known poem of the Nightingale, and others, appears in the list of ballad writers, to which Mr. Collier adds those of Lawrence Price, Wade, Climsell, Guy, &c. "Thus," he says, "we have many more broadsides belonging to the forty years immediately preceding the Restoration than have come down to us during the whole previous period from the Reformation. Among them are to be included not a few reprints of older ballads, of which only the *re-impressions* are now extant."

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. What's one man's food is another man's poison. High walls stoop and dunghills rise. Open the

* Elderton, says Percy, had been originally an attorney in the sheriffs' court of London, and afterwards (if we may believe Oldys) a comedian. He was a facetious, fuddling companion, whose tippling and whose rhymes rendered him famous among his contemporaries. He was the author of many popular songs and ballads, and probably other pieces in these volumes besides the following are of his composing. He is believed to have fallen a martyr to his bottle before the year 1592. His epitaph is recorded by Camden and translated by Oldys.

"Hic situs est sitiens, atque ebrius Eldertonus,
Quid dico, hic situs est? hic potius *sitis* est.

"Dead drunk here Elderton doth lie;
Dead as he is, he still is dry.
So of him it may well be said,
Here he, but not his thirst, is laid."

See Percy's Reliques, ii. p. 205. Some account of Elderton also occurs in Mr. Collier's Old Ballads, 1840, p. 45-56.

† Bishop Percy, in the first volume of his Reliques, p. lxxvi. has given the titles, dates, &c. of eighteen of these little Miscellanies and Garlands, by R. Johnson, T. Deloney, Thomas Lansier, Martin Parker, &c. "This sort of petty publications," he observes, "had anciently the name of *Penny Merriments*, as little religious tracts of the same size were called *Penny Godlinesses*. In the Pepysian library are multitudes of both kinds." Some further account of Richard Johnson occurs vol. iii. p. 215-16, with a list of his publications.

door to a lucky day. When the anvil suffers the hammer thrives. And many more of similarly good sayings would Sancho Pança doubtless have uttered, had he foreseen the unexpected good fortune that was to come on the ballad maker from the adversity of his friend and brother the *player*. Let us listen to Mr. Collier's information on the subject:—

"An imperfect attempt to put a sudden termination to dramatic performances was made in 1642, and carried into execution in 1648. Theatres remained shut, with a few instances of disobedience, until the return of Charles the Second. During this interval the writers and printers of ballads (which were still issued as black-letter broadsides), seem to have reaped an *unusually abundant harvest*: for, in proportion as the people were deprived of one species of amusement, they evidently required another. We know that many of these

productions were of a political complexion; and, although none such have reached our day, it is not unlikely that some ballads were satirically directed against the parties who had been prominent or instrumental in putting an end to theatrical representations. The Act for suppressing the stage was issued in the spring, and in the autumn of 1648 the provost marshal was directed and empowered 'to seize upon all ballad singers, sellers of malignant pamphlets, and to send them to the several militias, and to suppress stage plays.'"

This exhibition of arbitrary power does not seem to have been by any means effectual as regards *ballad singers*, and, judging from the numerous broadsides of the time, whether reprints of older productions, or entirely new compositions, the press, after the theatres were put down, may be said to have teemed with ballads, and the streets to have been filled with itinerant musicians, who in a remarkable tract of the time are humorously called "the running stationers of London."* Mr. Collier has shown that at that time the price of a ballad was much higher than it is now, being a *penny*, which, in the altered value of money, he rates at double.

"Nor would I have a scold
One penny here bestow,
But, honest men and wives,
Buy these before you go."—p. 41.

"And thus you now have heard the praise
Of nothing—worth a penny,
Which, as I stand to sing here now,
I hope will yield me many."

And Nicolas Burton says—

"And tell prose writers stories are so stale,
That penny ballads make a better sale."

Mr. Collier also informs us that a quarto play was sold for sixpence, a small tract or poem for fourpence, a chap-book for twopence, and a ballad for a penny. "It was not long after the Restoration that ballads so degenerated in quality and estimation that they were saleable at only half the sum they had produced from Elizabeth downwards. They seemed to sink or rise invariably as the fortune of the theatres ebbed or flowed, and when the theatres came again into active operation the ballads lost much of their temporary fame and attractive decorations." In addition to the ballads, Mr. Collier has favoured us with a selection of the wood cuts which embellished them, selecting those that are of permanent interest, as

* "Knaves are no honest Men, or More Knaves yet," composed by I. L.
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illustrating manners and customs, or preserving the portraits of remarkable persons. At p. 54 is a representation of Richard Tarleton, the actor, with his drum; at p. 120 is a wood-cut of John Gower, as he was exhibited on the stage in *Perricles*; p. 134, a full-length of Thomas Nash, the famous satirist, in limbo; and again, p. 263, he appears as a ghost, with a most dolorous and grisly visage; Gabriel Hervey, his great antagonist, is to be seen p. 201, having very much the look of a "cutpurse;" and Will Kemp and Robert Greene are also represented in two very curious engravings. The last represents the dramatist writing in his winding-sheet; and Mr. Collier says, "It is the only resemblance of this remarkable man, who died just as Shakspeare was rising into popularity, and who left behind him the earliest allusion to his name and fame." Other amusing representations are also scattered through the volume, of different characters, which serve to acquaint us with the ornaments used for the ballads of the time, but the one placed at the end of the introduction is of a very superior kind; it is from a sketch by Inigo Jones, representing an English ballad singer about twenty years after the death of Shakspeare, and is so described in his handwriting on the original drawing. Apparently the ballad trade was then flourishing, for the *cantator* looks a prosperous gentleman, and certainly

He whystelyth so sweetely, he maketh me to swet.

Mr. Collier mentions that it was the custom of the printers of that day to buy up old wood-cuts, engraved for other books, and apply them to their own purposes, without, we may add, much reference to the subject. Such also is the *modern* usage; in looking over the heads of some modern ballads, with which the walls of our kitchen have been decorated by the taste of the successive female disciples of Mrs. Glasse—the Queens of Cockaigne—who have ruled over it, we find the ballad of "*The Friar of Orders Grey*" is headed by a Serjeant-at-law, in his gown and wig, vociferating and gesticulating with all the taste for which these gentlemen are famous, in stunning the Exchequer or deafening the Rolls,

Graced as they are with all the power of words.

"*You don't exactly suit me*" has a gigantic portrait something between Admiral Benbow and the Saracen's head. "*Young Henry the Poacher*" is adorned with a likeness of a pale dissenting minister, apparently somewhat in debt. To the "*Merry Maids of England*" is attached a view of a young gentleman on one knee, making an offer of marriage to an elderly lady standing on one leg. "*The Powerful Plough*" has a cut of *Æsop's*—the fox and ass in lion's skin. "*The Undaunted Female*" is appropriately represented by Minerva, with a tin helmet crowned with a cock pheasant; while "*Pollys Love or the cruel Ship Carpenter*" boasts of a graceful figure with his hat in one hand and a glove in the other, like Wallack, or Cooper, as stage manager, making a reluctant apology to the two shilling gallery.

We now proceed to give a few specimens of the ballads, to acquaint those of our readers who may not have seen the volume with the nature of the contents. We have made a sacrifice of our wishes in omitting one, "*The Merry Man's Resolution*;" but we thought it a little too free and festive for the taste of some of our graver readers—the antiquaries; and we have long said, as doubtless has the excellent editor, "*Valete omnes*

Turnbullenses, Clerkenwellenses, Bloomsburienses; *tuguria vestra sum-mœniana nobis sunt Stygiis specubus invisâ magis.*"*

CHRISTMAS' LAMENTATION.

[This ballad we are told is unquestionably as old as the days of Queen Elizabeth. The subject is the decay of hospitality, especially at Christmas. The full title in the only copy known is "Christmas' Lamentation for the loss of his Acquaintances, showing how he is forced to leave the Country and come to London."]

Christmas is my name, farre have I gone,
Have I gone, have I gone, have I gone,
Without regard,
Whereas great men by flockes there be flowne,
There be flowne, there be flowne, there be flowne,
To London-ward;
Where they in pomp and pleasure doe waste
That which Christmas was wonted to feast;
Welladay!
Houses where musicke was wont for to ring,
Nothing but batts and howlets doe sing.
Welladay! welladay! welladay!
Where should I stay?

Christmas beefe and bread is turn'd into stones,
Into stones, into stones, into stones,
And silken rags;
And Ladie Money sleepes and makes moanes,
And makes moanes, and makes moanes, and makes moanes,
In misers' bags.
Houses where pleasures once did abound,
Nought but a dogge and a shepherd is found;
Welladay!
Places where Christmas revells did keepe
Are now become habitations for sheepe;
Welladay! welladay! welladay!
Where should I stay?

Pan, the shepheards god, doth deface,
Doth deface, doth deface, doth deface,
Lady Ceres crowne;
And tillage that doth goe to decay,
To decay, to decay, to decay:
In every towne,
Landlords their rents so highly inance,
That Pierce, the plowman, bare foot may dance;
Welladay!
And farmers, that Christmas would entertaine,
Have scarce wherewith themselves to maintaine.
Welladay! welladay! welladay!
Where should I stay?

Come to the country man, he will protest,
Will protest, will protest, will protest,
And of bull beefe boste;
And for the citizen, he is so hot,
Is so hot, is so hot, is so hot,
He will burne the roste.

* See that clever comedy, "*Cornelianum Dolium*," Act iii. Sc. 2, but whether it is Braithwaite's or Randolph's, we do not know. Who does?—REV.

The courtier he good deeds will not scorne,
Nor will he see poore Christmas forlorne ;
Welladay !

Since none of these good dedes will doe,
Christmas had best turn courtier too.

Welladay ! welladay ! welladay !
Where should I stay ?

Pride and luxury they doe devoure,
Doe devoure, doe devoure, doe devoure,
House-keeping quite ;

And beggery that doth beget,
Doth beget, doth beget, doth beget,
In many a knight.

Madam, forsooth, in her coach must wheele,
Although she weare her hose out at heele,
Welladay !

And on her back weare that for a weed
Which me and all my fellows would feed.

Welladay ! welladay ! welladay !
Where should I stay ?

Since pride came up with the yellow starch,
Yellow starch, yellow starch, yellow starch,
Poore folkes doe want,

And nothing the rich men will to them give,
To them give, to them give, to them give,
But doe them taunt ;

For Charity from the country is fled,
And in her place hath nought left but need ;
Welladay !

And corne is growne to so high a price,
It makes poore men cry with weeping eyes.

Welladay ! welladay ! welladay !
Where should I stay ?

Briefely for to end, here I doe find,
I doe find, I doe find, I doe find,

So great vacation,
That most great houses seem to attaine,
To attaine, to attaine, to attaine,

A strong purgation ;
Where purging pills such effects they have shewed,
That forth of doores their owners have spewed ;

Welladay !
And whereas Christmas comes by and calls,
Nought but solitary and naked walls.

Welladay ! welladay ! welladay !
Where shall I stay ?

Philemon's cottage was turned into gold,
Into gold, into gold, into gold,

For harbouring Jove :
Rich men their houses for to keepe,
For to keepe, for to keepe, for to keepe,
Might their greatnesse move.

But in the city they say they doe live,
Where gold by handfulls away they doe give ;
Ile away.

And thether therefore I purpose to passe,
Hoping at London to finde the golden asse ;

Ile away, Ile away, Ile away,
For here's no stay.

RAGGED, AND TORNE, AND TRUE.

[This ballad, from internal evidence, may be dated in Queen Elizabeth's reign.]

I am a poore man, God knowes,
And all my neighbours can tell;
I want both money and clothes,
And yet I live wondrous well.
I have a contented mind,
And a heart to beare out all,
Though fortune, being unkind,
Hath given me substance small.
Then hang up sorrow and care,
It never shall make me rue;
What though my backe goes bare,
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

I scorne to live by the shift,
Or by any sinister dealing;
I'll flatter no man for a gift,
Nor will I get money by stealing:
I'll be no knight of the post,
To sell my soule for a bribe;
Though all my fortunes be crost,
Yet I scorne the cheaters tribe.
Then hang up sorrow and care,
It never shall make me rue;
What though my cloake be thredbare,
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

I have seene a gallant goe by
With all his wealth on his backe;
He look't as loftily
As one that did nothing lacke:
And yet he hath no meanes
But what he gets by the sword,
Which he consumes on queanes,—
For it thrives not, take my word.
Oh, fie on these highway thieves!
The gallows will be their due;
Though my doublet be rent i' th' sleeves,
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

Some do themselves maintaine
With playing at cards and dice;
O, fie on that lawlesse gaine,
Got by such wicked vice!
They coozen poor country-men
With their delusions vilde;
Yet it happens now and then
That they are themselves beguilde;
For, if they be caught in a snare,
The pillory claimes its due.
Though my jerkin be worne and bare,
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

I have seene some gallants brave
Up Holborne ride in a cart,
Which sight much sorrow gave
To every tender heart:
Then have I said to myselfe,
What pity is it for this,
That any man for pelfe
Should do such a foule amisse.
O, fie on deceit and theft!
It makes men at the last rue;
Though I have but little left,
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

The pickpockets in a throng,
At a market or a faire,
Will try whose purse is strong,
That they may the money share;
But, if they are caught i' th' action,
They are carried away in disgrace,
Either to the House of Correction,
Or else to a worser place.
O, fie on these pilfering thieves!
The gallows will be their due:
What need I sue for repreeves?
Ime ragged, and torne, and true.

The hostler, to maintaine
Himselfe with money in 's purse,
Approves the proverbe true,
And sayes, Gramercy horse:
He robs the travelling beast,
That cannot divulge his ill;
He steales a whole handfull at least
From every halfe-peck he should fill.
O, fie on these coozening scabs,
That rob the poore jades of their due!
I scorne all theeves and drabs;
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

'Tis good to be honest and just,
Though a man be never so poore;
False dealers are still in mistrust,
Th' are afraide of the officers' doore:
Their conscience doth them accuse,
And they quake at the noise of a bush,
While he who doth no man abuse
For the law needs not care a rush.
Then welfare the man that can say,
I pay every man his due;
Although I go poore in array,
I'm ragged, and torne, and true.

MOCK BEGGERS HALL.

[This ballad seems to have been written in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is here printed from a copy published during the Civil Wars. The full title is, "Mock Beggars Hall, with his situation in the spacious country called *Anywhere*."]]

In ancient times, when, as plain dealing
Was most of all in fashion,
There was not then half so much stealing,
Nor men so given to passion;

But nowadays, truth so decays,
And false knaves there are plenty;
So pride exceeds all worthy deeds,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

The hangman now the fashion keeps,
And swaggers like our gallants,
While love and charity sits and weeps
To see them waste their talents;
Spend all their store untill no more,
Such prodigals there are plenty,
Thus brave it out, while men them flout,
And *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

Ned Swash hath fetched his cloaths from pawn,
With dropping of the barrell;
Joan Dust hath bought a smock of lawn,
And now begins to quarrell:
She thinks herselfe, poor silly elfe,
To be the best of twenty,
And yet her score is wondrous poor,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

I read in ancient times of yore,
That men of worthy calling
Built almshouses and spittles store
Which now are all downfalling;
And few men seek them to repair,
Nor none is there among twenty
That for good deeds will take any care,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

Farm houses which their fathers built,
And land well kept by tillage,
Their prodigal sons have sold for gilt
In every town and village.
To the city and court they do resort,
With gold and silver plenty;
And there they spend their time in sport,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

Young landlords, when to age they come,
Their rents they would be racking,
The tenant must give a golden sum,
Or else he is turn'd packing:
Great fines and double rent beside,
Or else they'l not content be;
It is for to maintain their monstrous pride,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

Their fathers went in homely freez,
And wore good plain cloth breeches,
Their stockings with the same agrees,
Sowed on with good strong stitches;
They were not then called gentlemen,
Though they had wealth great plenty;
Now every gull's grown worshipfull,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

No gold nor silver parchment* lace
Was worn but by our nobles;
Nor would the honest harmless face
Wear cuffs with so many doubles.
Their bands were to their shirts sown then,
Yet cloth was full as plenty;
Now one hand hath more cloth than ten,
While *Mock Begger Hall* stands empty.

* *Parchment lace*. There is no note on this word. We presume it is a corruption of *Passementier*.—REV.

Now we are apes in imitation,
 The more indeed 's the pity;
 The city follows the stranger's fashion,
 The country followes the city:
 And ere one fashion is known throughout,
 Another they will invent ye;
 'Tis all your gallants study about,
 While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

Methinks it is a great reproach
 To those that are nobly descended,
 When for their pleasures they cannot have a coach,
 Wherewith they might be attended;
 But every beggerly Jack and Gill,
 That eat scant a good meal in twenty,
 Must through the streets be jaunted still,
 While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

There's some are rattled thorough the streets,
Probatum est, I tell it,
 Whose names are wrapt in parchment sheets;
 It grieves their hearts to spell it:
 They are not able two men to keep,
 With a coachman they must content be,
 Which at playhouse doore in 's box lies asleep,
 While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

Our gentlewomen, whose means is nothing
 To that which they make show of,
 Must use all the fashions in their cloathing
 Which they can hear or know of;
 They take such care themselves to deck,
 That money is oft so scanty,
 The belly is found to complain to the back,
 While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

There is a crue, and a very mad crue,
 That about the town doth swagger,
 That seem like knights to the people's view,
 And weare both sword and dagger,
 That sweeten their cloaths once a week;
 Hunger with them is so plenty,
 The broker will not have them to seek
 While Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

Some gentlemen and citizens have,
 In divers eminent places,
 Erected houses fine and brave,
 Which stood for the owners' graces.
 Let any poor to such a door
 Come, they expecting plenty,
 They there may ask till their throats are sore,
 For Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

Thus plainly I to you declare
 How strangely times are chang'd,
 What humours in the people are,
 How vertue is estrang'd;
 How every jackanapes can strut,
 Such coxcombs there are plenty;
 But at the last in the prison shut,
 So Mock Begger Hall stands empty.

THE WEST COUNTRY DAMOSEL'S COMPLAINT.

[This ballad is considered by the editor as one of the earliest of the volume; the full title is extremely pathetic: "The West-Country Damosel's

Complaint, or The Faithful Lover's last Farewel; Being the relation of a young Maid, who pined herself to death for the love of a Young-man, *who, after he had notice of it, dyed likewise for grief!*" The moral to be learned from it is

Careless Young-men by this warning take,
How you kind virgins, when they love, forsake;
Least the same fate o'ertake you, and you dye
For breach of vows, and infidelity.]

When will you marry me, William,
And make me your wedded wife?
Or take you your keen bright sword,
And rid me out of my life.

WILL.

Say no more so then, lady,
Say you no more then so,
For you shall unto the wild forrest,
And amongst the buck and doe.

Where thou shalt eat of the hips and haws
And the roots that are so sweet;
And thou shalt drink of the cold water
That runs underneath your feet.

Now had she not been in the wild forrest
Passing three months and a day,
But with hunger and cold she had her fill,
Till she was quite worn away.

At last she saw a fair tyl'd house,
And there she swore by the rood,
That she would to that fair tyl'd house,
There for to get her some food;

But when she came unto the gates,
Aloud, aloud, she cry'd,
An alms, an alms, my own sister,
I ask you for no pride.

Her sister called up her merry men all,
By one, by two, and by three,
And bid them hunt away that wild doe,
As far as e're they could see.

They hunted her o're hill and dale,
And they hunted her so sore,
That they hunted her into the forrest,
Where her sorrows grew more and more.

She laid a stone all at her head,
And another all at her feet,
And down she lay between these two
Till death had lull'd her asleep.

When sweet Will came and stood at her head,
And likewise stood at her feet,
A thousand times he kissed her cold lips,
Her body being fast asleep.

Yea, seven times he stood at her feet,
And seven times at her head,
A thousand times he shook her hand,
Altho' her body was dead.

Ah, wretched me! he loudly cry'd,
What is it that I have done?
'ould to the powers above I'de dy'd,
As thus I left her alone.

2

Come, come, you gentle redbreast now,
And prepare for us a tomb,
Whilst unto cruel Death I bow,
And sing like a swan my doom.

Why could I ever cruel be
Unto so fair a creature?
Alas! she died for love of me,
The loveliest she in nature.

For me she left her home so fair,
To wander in this wild grove,
And there with sighs and pensive care
She ended her life for love.

O Constancy! in her thou'rt lost,
Now let women boast no more;
She's fled unto the Elizian coast,
And with her carry'd the store.

O break, my heart, with sorrow filled,
Come, swell you strong tides of grief!
You that my dear love have killed,
Come, yield in death to me relief.

Cruel her sister, was't for me
That to her she was unkind?
Her husband I will never be,
But with this my love be joyn'd.

Grim Death shall tye the marriage bands,
Which jealousy sha'nt divide,
Together shall tye our cold hands,
Whilst here we lye side by side.

Witness, ye groves and crystal streams,
How faithless I late have been;
But do repent with dying leaves
Of that my ungrateful sin;

And wish a thousand times that I
Had been but to her more kind,
And not have let a virgin dye,
Whose equal there's none can find.

Now heaps of sorrow press my soul;
Now, now 'tis she takes her way.
I come, my love, without controule,
Nor from thee will longer stay.

With that he fetched a heavy groan,
Which rent his tender breast,
And then by her he laid him down,
When as Death did give him rest.

Whilst mournful birds, with leavy bows,
To them a kind burial gave,
And warbled out their love-sick vows,
Whilst they both slept in their grave.

THE SOLDIER'S REPENTANCE.

[This ballad is said to be written about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Collier says, "It is much in the spirit of Barnaby Rich, but it is too good for his versification." It was to be sung to the Irish tune of CALINO.* See Collier's Shakspeare, iv. p. 543.]

In summer time, when Phoebus' rayes
Did cheer each mortall mans delight,
Increasing of the cheerfull dayes,
And cutting of the darksome night;

When nature brought forth every thing
By just return of Aprill showers,
To make the pleasant branches spring
With sundry sort of herbs and flowers;

It was my chance to walk abroad
To view Dame Nature's new come brood:
The pretty birds did lay on load
With sugred tunes in every wood.

The gallant nightingale did set
Her speckled brest against a bryer,
Whose mournfull tunes bewail (as yet)
Her brother Tereus' false desire.

The serpents having cast their coats,
Lay listening how the birds did sing;
The pretty birds with sugred notes
Did welcome in the pleasant spring.

I drew me to the greenwood side
To hear this country harmony,
Whereas er'e long I had espy'd
A wofull man in misery.

He lay alone upon the ground,
And to the heavens he cast his eye;
The bordering hills and dales resound
The echoes of his piteous cry.

He wailing sore and sighing said,
O heavens, what endlesse grief have I!
Why are my sorrows thus delaid?
Come, therefore, Death, and let me die.

When Nature first had made my frame,
And set me loose when she had done,
Steps Fortune in, that fickle dame,
To end what Nature had begun.

She set my feet upon her knee,
And blest my tender age with store;
But, in the end, she did agree
To mar what she had done before.

I could no sooner creep alone
But she forsook her fostered child;
I had no lands to live upon,
But trac'd abroad the world so wild.

At length I fell in company
With gallant youths of Mars his train:

I spent my life in jeopardy,
And got my labour for my pain.

I watched on the sieged walls,
In thunder, lightning, rain, and snow,
And oft being shot with powdered balls,
Whose costly markes are yet to show.

When all my kindred took their rest
At home, in many a stately bed,
The ground and pavement was my nest,
My flask a pillow for my head.

My meat was such as I could find,
Of roots and herbs of sundry sort,
Which did content my hungry mind,
Although my commons were but short.

My powder served to salt my meat,
My murron for a gilded cup;
Whereas such drink as I could get,
In spring or ditch, I drank it up.

My rapier always by my side, [light;
My piece lay charged with match and
Thus many a month I did abide,
To ward all day, and watch by night.

I lived in this glorious vein
Untill my limbs grew stiff and lame,
And thus I got me home again,
Regarding no such costly fame.

When I came home, I made a proof
What friends would do, if need should be;
My nearest kinsfolk looked aloof
As though they had forgotten me.

And as the owl by chattering charmes
Is wonderd at by other birds,
So they came wondring at my harms,
And yeeld me no relief but words.

Thus do I want, while they have store,
That am their equall every way,
Though Fortune lent them somewhat more,
Else I had been as good as they.

Come, gentle Death, and end my grief,
Ye pretty birds ring forth my knell;
Let Robin Redbreast be the chief
To bury me, and so farewell.

Let no good souldier be dismayd
To fight in field with courage bold;
Yet mark the words that I have said,
Trust not to friends when thou art old.

* Probably a corruption of "Colleen Oge," my pretty girl.—EDIT.
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THE COACH'S OVERTHROW.

[Mr. Collier says that this song belongs to the period of 1636. In that year was printed a ludicrous discussion between a Coach and a Sedan. He says that in 1601 not fewer than 6,000 coaches crowded the narrow streets of London : see his note.]

As I pass'd by the other day
Where sacke and claret spring,
I heard a mad crew by the way,
That lowd did laugh and sing,—
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
Tis cry'd aloud,
They make such a croud,
Men cannot passe the towne.
The boyes that brew strong ale, and care
Not bow the world doth swing,
So bony, blith, and joviall are,
Their lives are drink and sing,—
Hey downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
To make them roome
They may freely come,
And liquor the thirsty towne.
The Collier he's a sack of mirth,
And though as black as soote,
Yet still he tunes and whistles forth,
And this is all the note :
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
They long made fooles
Of poore Carry-coales,
But now must leave the towne.
The carriers of every shire,
Are, as from cares immune,
So joviall in this packe-horse quire,
And this is all their tune,—
Hey downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
Farewell, adew
To the jumping crew,
For they must leave the towne.
Although a carman had a cold,
He straind his March-bird voice,
And with the best a part did hold,
To sing and to rejoyce.
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
The carmen's cars
And the merchant's wares
May passe along the towne.
The very slugs did pipe for joy
That coachmen hence should hye,
And that the coaches must away,
A mellowing up to lye.
Hey downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coachmen downe !
Passe they their scope,
As round as a rope,
Wee'll jogge them forth of the towne.

Promoters and the informers,
That oft offences hatch,
In all our times the money-wormes,
And they are for to catch,
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
For these restraints
Will with complaints
Fill all [the noisy towne].
The world no more shall run on wheels,
With coachmen, as't has done,
But they must take them to their heeles,
And try how they can run.
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
Wee thought they'd burst
Their pride, since first
Swell'd so within the towne.
The Sedan does (like Atlas) hope
To carry Heaven pick-pack,
And likewise, since he has such scope,
To beare the town at's back.
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coachmen downe !
Arise, Sedan !
Thou shalt be the man
To bear us about the towne.
I love Sedans, cause they doe plod
And amble everywhere,
Which prancers are with leather shod,
And neere disturb the eare.
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
Their jumpings make
The pavement shake,
Their noyse doth mad the towne.
The elder brother shall take place,
The youngest brother rise ;
The middle brother's out of grace,
And every tradesman cryes,—
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
'T would save much hurt,
Spare dust and durt,
Were they cleane out of towne.
The sick, the weake, the lame also,
A coach for ease might beg,
When they on foot might lightly goe
'That are as right's leg.*
Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
With the hackney coaches downe !
Let's foot it out,
Ere the yeare comes about,
'Twill save us many a crowne.

* Query ? "That are as right's my leg."—EDR.

What though we trip ore boots and shoes,
 'Twill ease the price of leather:
 We shall get twice what once we loose,
 When they doe fall together.
 Heigh down, dery, dery downe!
 With the hackney coaches downe;
 Though one trade fall,
 Yet in generall
 'Tis a good to all the towne.
 'Tis an undoing unto none
 That a profession use;
 'Tis good for all, not hurt to one,
 Considering the abuse.
 Then heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
 With the hackney coaches downe!
 'Tis so decreed
 By royall deed,
 To make it a happy towne.

Coach-makers may use many trades,
 And get enough of meanes,
 And coach-men may turne off their jades,
 And helpe to draine the fens.
 Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
 With the hackney coaches downe!
 The sythe and flayle,
 Cart and plow-tayle,
 Doe want them out of towne.
 But to conclude, 'tis true, I heare,
 They'l soone be out of fashion,
 'Tis thought they very likely are
 To have a long vacation.
 Heigh downe, dery, dery downe,
 With the hackney coaches downe!
 Their terme's neere done,
 And shall be begun
 No more in London towne.

DEATH'S UNCONTROLABLE SUMMONS.

[This ballad is said to be one of the oldest in the collection; but when it was first printed there is no means of ascertaining. The tune to which it was sung—"My bleeding Heart"—is not a common one. Mr. Collier says, "The representation of Death as an *old man*, and not an unsightly skeleton, deserves remark."]

In slumber and sleep my senses fall,
 Heyho, heyho! then slept I:
 The bright sun raised a mist withal,
 Eclipsed in the darksome sky.

An ancient father stood by me,
 Heyho, heyho! hollow eyes;
 A foul, deformed wight was he;
 I thought my youth did him despise.

His cloak was green, his head was gray,
 Heyho, heyho! silver hair;
 His face was pale as any clay,
 His countenance made me much to fear.

Amazed at the sudden sight,
 Heyho, heyho! *youthful boy* :*
 I stood as one amazed quite,
 Heyho, heyho! dismal day.

Father, quoth I, tell me your name,
 Heyho, heyho! tell me true;
 I pray you tell to me the same:
 My joynts do tremble at thy view.

Youth, youth, quoth he, I tell to thee,
 Heyho, heyho! thy thred is spun;
 My name is Death! I come for thee,
 Heyho, heyho! thy glass is run.

For me, sweet Death? I hope not so;
 Heyho, heyho! I am young:

Let me be old before I go,
 Alas! my time hath not been long.

I have this worldly wealth at will,
 Heyho, heyho! ask and have;
 Let me enjoy those pleasures still:
 Oh! my soul abhors the grave.

I scorn thy treasure and thy pelf;
 Heyho, heyho! haste away;
 Thy goods shall perish with thyself;
 'Tis not thy wealth my stroak shall stay.

Oh, Death! what will my true love say?
 Heyho, heyho! shee'l complain
 On thee, for taking me away:
 Sweet Death, with her let me remain.

I tell thee yet thou striv'st in vain;
 Heyho, heyho! go, 'tis time;
 Thy vital thread is cut in twain;
 Oh! hark and hear the dulsome chyme.

Then woe is me! I must be gone;
 Heyho, heyho! heavy heart:
 My world's delight and all is done;
 Was never man so loath to part.

Mark well my fall, you youthful buds,
 Heyho, heyho! view my fall;
 My pleasures, plenty, life, and goods—
 Heyho, heyho! Death ends all.

* Query? "*youthful boy*" does not seem the genuine reading.

These specimens are sufficient; we have now only to remark that at p. 147 of the work occurs a poem called "The Praise of Nothing." This ballad Mr. Collier thinks to be a clever and versified imitation of a brief prose tract by Sir Edward Dyer, printed in 1585, called "The Prayse of Nothing," and, being intended for the amusement of the crowd, treats some of the topics popularly which Sir Edward Dyer had dealt with learnedly. "It will call to mind," Mr. Collier says, "in several places the poem long afterwards attributed to the Earl of Rochester, who, however, seems to have borrowed more closely from the *Capitolo* of Francesco Copetta, nel quale si lodano le Noncovelles, 1548." We are rather surprised that Mr. Collier has made no mention of a rare, though much more celebrated, poem on the same subject. We mean the "Nihil" of Joannes Passeratius,* written in 1562, and printed in the fifth volume of the *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum*, 1609, p. 33, which is also praised in the *Epigrammata* of Adeodati Sebæ, printed in the same work, vol. vi. p. 718. We will give, as a curiosity, one or two short extracts from his poem. It will be seen that both Passeratius and the author of the ballad have confounded the positive and negative senses in which "nothing" is used, which takes away both from the propriety and spirit of their productions. We now quote two passages, one near the commencement, the other not far from the end of the poem.

E cœlo quacumque Ceres sua prospicit arva,
Aut genitor liquidis orbem complectitur ulnis
Oceanus, NIHIL interitus et originis expers,
Immortale NIHIL, NIHIL omni parte beatum;
Quod si hinc majestas et vis divina probatur,
Numquid honore deûm, nam quid dignabimur aris?
Conspectu lucis NIHIL est jucundius almæ,
Vere NIHIL, NIHIL irriguo formosius horto,
Floridius pratis, zephyri clementius aurâ.
In bello sanctum NIHIL est, martisque tumultu;
Justum in pace NIHIL, NIHIL est in fœdere tutum.
Felix cui NIHIL est (fuerant hæc vota Tibullo)
Non timet insidias, fures, incendia temnit,
Sollicitus sequitur nullo sub judice lites,
Ille ipse invictis qui subjicit omnia fati,
Zenonis sapiens, NIHIL admiratur et optat, &c.

Again:—

Inferni NIHIL inflectit præcordia regis
Parcarumque colos, et inexorable pensum
Obruta Phlegæis campis Titania pubes
Fulmineo sensit NIHIL esse potentius ictu
Porrigitur magni NIHIL extra mœnia mundi
Dique NIHIL metuunt. Quid longo carmine plura
Commemorem? virtute NIHIL præstantius ipas,
Splendidus NIHIL est. NIHIL est Jove denique majus.
Sed tempus finem argutis imponere nugis,
Ne tibi si multâ laudem mea carmina chartâ
De NIHILO NIHILO pariant fastidia versus.

If the Latin poet excels in poetical talent and classical elegance of composition, it must be allowed that the verses of the English balladist are more sprightly and amusing.

* For an account of Johannes or James Passeratius, the learned author of this poem, we refer our readers to that excellent work, the *Onomasticon* of Saxius, vol. iii. p. 519, where they will find ample references to those works in which the fullest details of his life and works are given. He was born 1534, and died 1602, a native of Troyes.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

Hever Castle was the residence of Sir Thomas Boleyn; and Anne Boleyn resided here when courted by Henry VIII. Her chamber is still shown, with the bed and furniture, as when inhabited by her. The tomb of Sir Thomas Boleyn is the only one of the family remaining in the church of Hever.

"Strange dream for one so young!" I musing said,
As, with slow step, I climb'd the turret-stair;
Her toilet by the casement stood, her bed
Of curtain'd silk, and tapestried couch, were there.
It was the very chamber where she lay,—
Unchanged, though changeful years had pass'd away.

"Strange dream for one so young!" yet fancies wild,
We know, unsought for, cross the wearied brain,
When sleep has reason of her power beguil'd,
And comes, with all her wild fantastic train,
Mocking the mind with semblance. Let her weep;
If sorrow comes, it comes but in the dreams of sleep.

But why of sorrow speak? Herself she saw,
In her own hall, 'mid festal lamps serene,
Leading the dance; and he, whom all with awe
Beheld, knelt to her as to Beauty's queen;
Hung on her crimson'd cheek, and whisper'd there
Words that breath'd o'er her like enchanted air.

He spake of love that nothing could destroy,
Mocking all time and change; he kiss'd the tear
That dimm'd her soft and downcast eye:—"Enjoy,"
He said, "a monarch's love, unmix'd with fear:"—
And something, too, he spake of one in pain,
Who long enthralled had worn an old and galling chain.

It fled; but when again in sleep repos'd,
Sitting with dark and clouded brows, she saw
Grave bearded Churchmen, in long synod clos'd,
With wrinkled fingers pointing to the law;
And Legates, posting over land and sea:
And much she marvell'd then for whom those things could be.

But lo! to brighter scenes the conclave chang'd,
For sound of silver clarions shook the air,
And joust, and tournament, and champions, rang'd
In order due, the bridal feast declare;
And one of princely form approach'd the maid,
And, bending, at her feet the regal sceptre laid.

A regal crown her beauteous forehead graced,
 And he she lov'd was with her on the throne ;
 But ever those whom smiling Fortune placed
 On flattering heights, has fickle Chance o'erthrown ;
 Or envious Time, or Destiny, who hides
 In awful clouds the hand that o'er man's fate presides.

For once again the changeful vision show'd
 An aged queen array'd in weeds of woe ;
 Stern was the look she wore, deep sorrows flow'd
 From that great heart, and deathly was the blow :
 And so, in injured majesty, she laid
 Her stedfast eye of scorn upon the trembling maid.

And still her eye was fix'd ; yet never word
 From those pale lips, nor living accent came ;
 Nor marvel if no shade of pity stirr'd
 That queenly mind,—for violated fame
 Was hers,—insulted majesty and pride,
 And on her rightful throne sat the incestuous bride.

But fair the star of love still o'er her rose ;
 And youth, what bright and golden hours are thine !
 Shielding, for so thou canst, from earthly woes,
 By transitory gift of powers divine ;
 Nor speak of wrongs by her, but let her be,
 As in her maiden bloom, unblemish'd still and free.

But soon that blooming cheek like marble grew,
 And quench'd how soon was love's ethereal flame ;
 And ever, as each wandering rumour flew,
 Sudden and dark the clouds of evil came.
 Estrangéd eyes she met, perplexing fears,
 And those whom most she loved pass'd by with tears.

And then they spake of one, as false as fair,—
 False to her virgin vows ; nor did they rest
 Till they had led her on in wild despair,
 And her poor heart was breaking in her breast.
 How could it be, that slanderous tongues in scorn
 Could wound a maid like her, so fair and so forlorn ?

The earth grew dark beneath her feet with shade
 Of coming ill, and dark the morning sky
 To one in clouds of deepest thought betray'd,
 Plunging from woe to woe in agony.
 And so she wander'd on, in grief and shame,
 While still on heavier wing the night of sorrow came.

For then, in dream or vision once again,
Confused sights and shapes mysterious rose,—
Shadows she knew not, and forms of pain,
And fearful moanings heard at evening's close.
Grim towers appear'd, and many a dungeon-stair,
Winding in darkness far into the misty air.

A lidless coffin at her feet was seen ;
His gleaming axe the sullen headsman bore ;
Strange sounds and sights forlorn rose up between :—
But lo ! the Morn unbars her silver door ;
The earth is glittering bright with vernal dew,
And from her trembling couch the affrighted maiden flew.

And all to soothe a troubled mind was there,
In sight or sound. The lark his early song
Of joy was trilling in the morning air ;
The stock-dove's voice was heard the woods among ;
While, one by one, from out the sedgy brake,
The Swans came sailing down the bright and silvery lake.

Green rose the Kentish hills ; in rich array
The forests spread their leafy umbrage round ;
Hawthorn and hazel-copse were blooming gay,
And orchard-crofts with fragrant woodbine crown'd.
How pleas'd she saw, leading his waters pale,
Her own sweet Eden glide adown that pastoral vale !

All things awoke to life in earth and air,
Sweet murmurs crept along the wooded dells ;
The wild deer stirr'd from out their ferny lair ;
The bee was humming in the cowslip bells.
And now to sylvan lodge, or hamlet grey,
Slowly the wandering kine were moving on their way.

But, like the victim of some lonely spell,
Slow from her mind the dreams of darkness fled ;
And still those cold and deathly breathings fell,
That late had brooded o'er her midnight bed ;
Speaking of sorrows pass'd, of gloomy fears,
And things remember'd dim, through long and unknown years.

" Oh ! give me back my vernal hours again—
My hours of youth and peace," the maiden cried ;
" Give me the beechen grove, the woodland strain,
And violets blooming by the brooklet's side ;
And that sweet bower of eglantine,—the shade
Where, through long summer-days, my careless childhood stray'd.

"Twas there I watch'd the glittering insects play,
 Circling, with sportive flight, yon sunny rill;
 While the tall shadows of those turrets grey
 Slept in the monster waters, calm and still,—
 Nor ceas'd to linger there while Evening pale
 Drew o'er the shadowy scene her soft and dewy veil.

"I acknowledged thus my days of gladness pass'd,
 Sweet words and gentle greetings still were mine;
 Pleasures to me from hands unseen were cast,
 Bright as the azure heavens that o'er me shine;
 So fairest thoughts from every heart I drew,
 While peace and tenderest hope, like flowers, around me grew.

"Then take me to your shelt'ring arms again,
 Ye lov'd companions of my earlier days,—
 Green copse, and primrose-bank, and winding lane,
 Rich with the golden treasure autumn lays;
 And thou, forsaken Streamlet, let me be
 Free as the summer winds, to wander still with thee."

But see how slants the sun's departing ray,
 Bright clouds are travelling o'er the western hills;
 And hark! the hunter's horn and stag-hound's bay,
 Peal after peal the echoing valley fills.
 And now, through Hever's gates, in kingly pride,
 Led by the monarch's self, the trampling horsemen ride.

And is this but a Poet's tale that 's told?
 For see, the wild flower on the castle wall
 Spreads its small banners through the ruins old;
 Tall grass is waving in the roofless hall.
 One lone and solitary tomb, 'tis said,
 In silent guard preserves the secrets of the dead.

So musing in the churchway paths I stood,
 That look upon those ancient turrets grey,
 Wearing their verdant crown of hill and wood;
 Then homeward bent my lone and pensive way.
 And still I turn'd to gaze and linger there,
 'Mid those sweet woodland scenes and shadowy landscapes fair.

B—h—ll.

J. M.

ON THE AFFINITY BETWEEN THE SANSKRIT AND GAELIC LANGUAGES.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, Dec. 12.*

HAVING so lately trespassed too freely perhaps on the attention of your readers, by a series of papers on the affinity of languages, some apology might not unjustly be regarded as due, ere I again resume this subject, which has engrossed and is still engrossing so much of the attention of the most learned men of our day. But, though the object of the present is essentially the same as of the former papers, the evidence I have to adduce, in order to prove the truth of my position, is derived from a different source. In the former papers, I endeavoured to show that traces of a once closer affinity might be discovered in the most ancient languages, and that the fragments of an original language seem more or less to exist in all. The examples, however, which I then submitted to the attention of your readers, were principally designed to prove, that there was yet to be traced an affinity between the Hebrew and the Sanscrit, two languages hitherto regarded as totally different; and that probably, if these two languages could be restored to their primitive purity, still more striking resemblance would be found. In vindicating a claim to seniority of the Hebrew over every other language still extant, I did not insist that our first parents could have spoken no other language in Paradise than the Hebrew; but that, whatever was the language which God himself taught them, the nearest approach to that divinely imparted speech was to be found in the Hebrew. Possibly the speech used in Paradise was not a speech we could either learn or understand, any more than we can discover the site of the *one* lost source in Paradise, whence those four rivers took their rise which are in part still to be traced on the earth. If we are ever to succeed in any attempt to make a nearer approach to the primitive speech, the lost or extinct source of all languages, we must dig deep amongst the roots of the most ancient of them *

—of these, the oldest dialects yet extant must be the subject of careful investigation and comparison, not merely the Hebrew, but the Sanscrit, the primitive Chinese, the old Egyptian, and lastly, the various dialects of the Celtic. "But," as Turner very well remarks, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, "the task demands so much penetration, such a solid discrimination, such an abstinence from all warmth of imagination, such a suspension of human egotism, and such an extensive acquaintance with the numerous languages of the world, that perhaps no single individual could be found capable of conducting the inquiry to a satisfactory termination." In the meanwhile, however, some progress may be made, and some not unimportant suggestions ensue, if each philological student contributes his contingent to the general stock. Already indeed each succeeding discovery has brought to light additional evidence of affinities in different families of languages where least suspected, such indeed as could not have been the result of accident or subsequent communication. We find nations and tribes divided by seas and mountains, who are known to have had no intercourse for at least 3000 years, exhibiting in their language so many marks of resemblance, as to admit of no other conclusion, than that they were members of the same family of languages, all branches of one common parent-stem.

But the examples of affinity to which I am now about to draw the attention

who was versed in all the learning of the Egyptians, observes "that the Jewish legislator, if not the first who discovered, was at least the first that fixed and regulated, the Hebrew alphabet." "We may easily conceive him," adds this able writer, "to have taken the first ten as well as the last twelve Hebrew letters from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, for even at that early period the hieroglyphics, while they retained their original symbolical meaning, had acquired an alphabetical use: our knowledge however of this alphabet is still so imperfect, that we have deciphered probably but a small part of all the literal symbols."

* Schlegel in his lectures on the Philosophy of History, in speaking of Moses, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

of your readers are drawn from the Sanscrit and the Scoto-Celtic, which indeed may be regarded as originally the same as the Erse. Many learned men have shown a strong resemblance in numerous Celtic words with the Hebrew, and the authors of the Scoto-Celtic Dictionary (published under the auspices of the Highland Society) have furnished us with many such instances. But any idea of the remarkable affinity to be traced between the Gaelic and the Sanscrit, seems almost to have been lost sight of; and this is the more unaccountable, seeing that a most able work has for some years past been published by Dr. Pritchard, on the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations. But no very rigid investigation of the similarity of the Sanscrit with the Gaelic seems to have been instituted (as far as I know) by any writer. The catalogue of words contained in the appendix to this paper (to which I could have added many others) consists of Gaelic words to be found in the Scoto-Celtic or Gaelic Dictionary, to which I have just alluded—and the Sanscrit words, resembling them, are all extracted from the Sanscrit Dictionary, published by Dr. Wilson, at Calcutta, in 1819; and I would just remark, that most of the vocables enumerated in the appendix will in general be found to be such as one would expect to find in the infancy of society, and therefore the less likely to be borrowed from any other people of a later origin.* Here then I have selected a large number of Gaelic words, principally monosyllables, with their counterparts in Sanscrit, two languages which cannot possibly have come in contact for at least 3000 years, and must therefore derive this similarity from some original connection. If, however, in any instance the re-

semblance between the words placed in juxta-position is somewhat equivocal, the error is all my own, as the instances are nearly, if not entirely, such as have been collected by myself, on a comparison of the roots of the two languages. Let it be borne in mind that little more than a century has elapsed since the Sanscrit was known in Europe, and we have no allusion to any such language in any of the classical writers. It is not so with the Semitic languages, most of which have been more or less known to, if not cultivated by, European scholars in almost every age. It was always in the power of the sceptic, as often as he met a Celtic word of Semitic origin, to contend that it was introduced by some Semitic scholar; just as has been the case when a Greek or Latin root was found in the Celtic, it has been very common to say it was borrowed from those languages, though such a conclusion might be very wide of the truth. But the case is widely different when we meet with a Celtic word allied to the Sanscrit. Such affinity, if it exist at all, must have existed from a period not very remote from the ages immediately succeeding the deluge. If I can show that in one dialect alone of the Celtic family of languages, viz. the Gaelic, there are as many as 200 words bearing a close resemblance both in sound and sense to Sanscrit vocables, words too for the most part of daily use and of the simplest form, it is for the sceptic to account for this similarity on some other ground than an original close connection. Doubtless many words both in one and the other of these languages are no longer extant. We can no longer appeal to the infancy of the two languages; but we must take such evidence as the lapse of some thousands of years has left us.

One great source of error in all etymological researches is our ignorance or neglect of the earliest dialects of a language, and this is especially the case in deducing western languages from an eastern origin. In tracing for example the connection between the Latin and the Greek and the Sanscrit, we are not to take our examples of Latin from the language spoken in the days of Augustus, or our Greek from the later Grecian authors, but from the earliest extant specimens of each lan-

* I am not unaware that some of these Gaelic words may by some be regarded rather of Gothic origin; but, if there are any such, the number must be very small, as will appear on a careful examination; and it should be borne in mind too, that the Gothic in its turn is not free from Celtic admixture. Dr. Wilkins, the author of a Sanscrit Grammar, published in 1808, was the first European who successfully studied the Sanscrit language, and is the first who introduced its literature to the acquaintance of the western world.

guage. So, in tracing Celtic affinities, it is requisite to avail ourselves of the earliest dialect. With respect however to the oft-repeated controversies concerning the relative seniority of the Welsh, the Irish, and Scoto-Celtic, &c., much ability has been displayed by the advocates of each of these dialects. The question, however, which was the earliest introduced into these islands, can never be satisfactorily ascertained: almost every antiquary conceives himself equal to decide this question, and is ready to bring forth some argument in favour of his own hypothesis; but all that is known beyond dispute, is, that Asia was the birth-place of nations, and that a great hive existed somewhere in Upper Asia, which did from time to time send out its swarms, some of which did people this country.

To what then are we to appeal in the absence of other evidence? Let us search for evidence in the Celtic dialects that have reached our times. Take for instance the words used in Gaelic, Welsh, and Armoric, to denote *five*, and compare them with the Sanscrit, how, let me ask, will you account for the strong similarity? We find too the Greek and Roman numerals with a similar resemblance. Do not let it be said that these Celtic words for numbers were derived from Greece or Rome, for neither the Gael of Ireland nor of Scotland had at any period any communication with the Greeks; and as Ireland never became a Roman province, and the Gael of Scotland knew the Romans only as enemies, their knowledge of numbers and their names must be sought for elsewhere. It can only be accounted for by referring to some very remote period long before the conquest of any part of Britain, or even of the foundation of Rome itself. We must in short conclude, either that most of the words denoting numerals have sprung from the Sanscrit, or that there was some earlier language than either Celtic or Sanscrit that gave birth to all of them. In either case we must suppose that the Celtic family of languages, or the common parent of them all, must have been in existence at least 3,000 years. In that vast period how many changes must have taken place! During their progress from their eastern primeval

country into Europe, some would lose more than others of their original language, and acquire new vocables by admixture with other people. It is probable that the Celtic languages or dialects which are still extant in these islands are emanations from many other dialects spoken by the various branches of the great Celtic family. Dr. Arnold* in his History is quite correct, when he states the Celtæ or Keltæ and Galatæ were merely different forms of the same name, and that the first was the form with which the Greeks were earliest acquainted, at a time when their knowledge of the Celts was confined to the tribes of Spain and Gaul. The other and more correct form, Galatæ, was introduced at the period of the great Gaulish migration of the fourth century before Christ, and there is every reason to believe that the Gaelic or Erse, which is still the living language of some parts of Ireland and the north of Scotland, is a modification of the Celtic spoken in the fourth century be-

* "The great Gaulish migration," says Dr. Arnold, "of the fourth century before Christ introduced the other and more correct form, Galatæ. Yet many writers continued to use the more ancient name; and in fact, with the exception of the Galatians of Asia Minor, the other Gauls in all other parts of the world are generally called by the Greeks according to their old form of the name, not Galatæ, but Keltæ. But Cæsar tells us that the Gauls on the coast of the British Channel, whom he calls Belgians, were distinguished both in language and customs from the Gauls of the interior. Now when we reflect that these more remote Gauls included, according to Diodorus, the people called Kimbri, when we see that the people now calling themselves Kymry, viz. the Welsh, do actually differ in language and customs from the Keltic tribes of Ireland and Scotland, we readily assent to the truth of the statement of Diodorus, that in the Keltæ and Galatæ of his geography are meant two great divisions of the same race, just as the Gael and Kymry are found in Great Britain at the present day. We are not to infer, however, that the languages used by the ancient Keltæ and Galatæ exactly resemble the first—the Erse and Gaelic of Ireland and the Scotch Highlanders; or the second—the exact form of the modern Welsh."

fore Christ. As I have already stated, I by no means wish to enter into the question of the seniority of the Gaelic or the Welsh; but one circumstance is rather remarkable, viz. the great number of Welsh compounds formed by Gaelic primitives, not understood as such by the Welsh themselves, yet in common use by the Gael of Scotland and Ireland. The Celtic language will not interpret all the names of places and persons among the ancient Gauls, or even in this country; yet the Gaelic is the language which most frequently explains the ancient nomenclature of Britain, and to which the most ancient names of places belong. This circumstance has scarcely been sufficiently investigated. When a place is named for the first time by any people, it is usually by some term descriptive of its natural peculiarity, or something else on account of which it is remarkable, from their own language, and the names so transmitted are as sure a proof that a people speaking that language formerly occupied that country as if they left a distinct record of their existence in words engraven on a rock. So far, therefore, as this species of evidence goes, its tendency is decidedly to shew, that either the Gaelic, or a dialect which is the parent of the Gaelic, was spoken by the original population of this country; and, as an able writer* has remarked, "should the Highland Gael ever cease to be a spoken language, or were it ever to be extinct, still the names of the rivers and mountains, not in North Britain merely, but in other parts of the island, and even of many towns and villages, would afford a living testimony of the early occupancy by a race of Celtic descent." The same may be said of many names of rivers, &c. in Ireland. Future philologists may perhaps trace the prevalence of any particular dialect by the oldest names in other countries of Europe. One fact I am endeavouring to prove, that there yet exists a dialect of the Celtic, which has many roots resembling the Sanscrit, and that dialect is the Gaelic, of which I have just been speaking. It is a curious phenomenon in whatever light it is

viewed. We have a language in daily use by a people, till lately almost inaccessible by their geographical situation. For a long succession of ages we find them secluded from all intercourse, secured by tempestuous seas and mountainous tracts of land, environed by rocks, woods, and morasses, and defended by a warlike race of men, and withall sterile enough to discourage either the avarice or ambition of strangers. No situation, it is true, can secure a language altogether from the injuries of time and the sway of fashion. Intercourse however slight may introduce new terms. Some words will arise out of new discoveries, and such is the change which new ideas give birth to, that, even were all communication cut off with the neighbouring countries, every language must undergo some fluctuation.† I am not prepared to draw any exact estimate of the degree of affinity which the Welsh or other Celtic dialects bear to the Sanscrit, but it is not impossible perhaps, by the researches of future scholars, to elicit some evidence in this way affecting the long agitated question of the seniority of one dialect over another. But I must not on the present occasion venture on this difficult yet interesting discussion, remembering how largely I have trespassed on your pages when entering upon the subject of affinity of languages in former numbers. I will, therefore, without further delay, advert to the catalogue of words intended to prove the truth of what I have been endeavouring to enforce. The reader will find that not a few of these words are such as must be common to all languages in the infancy of society. For instance, he will find both in Sanscrit and Gaelic terms for day and night, sun and moon, life and death, fire, water, man, woman, house, &c. not very remote from each other. The word *aos*, the Gaelic for fire or the sun, is not unlike the Sanscrit words *asa*, to shine, or *asira*, fire. The

† The memorable passage in the *Po-nulus* of Plautus, so often considered to be Punic, contains some words not unlike the Celtic. The word "*socruidae*" (me), assuage me, is one of this class, which also resembles the Sanscrit "*sukara*," easy; *es* su, case, and *eri*, to make.

* Vide Chalmers's *Caledonia*.

Chaldee word for fire is *ḥar* aza. Here we have a word, common it should seem to the Semitic, the Sanscrit, and the Celtic. In the annexed catalogue, the Gaelic words, be, life; biath, food; daigh, fire; aodhar, air; anail, breath; bas, death; bais, water; ce, earth; cai, a house; cal, darkness; crios, the sun; fem, a wife; foc, vox, with others equally striking, will be found to have their counterparts in the Sanscrit. The Gaelic words, caomh, a beloved object; caomhag, a loved woman; caoimhneas, tenderness, resemble the Sanscrit *Cama*, the Hindoo Cupid. Another still more remarkable instance of a similitude between the two languages is the following. The Sanscrit word *tama*, signifies desire, as well as darkness. So in the Gaelic we find the words *tiom*, tender; or *teamhaidh*, pleasure; *tiamh*, dark-

ness; and still further we have *tamh*, the ocean, in Celtic, as well as *taom*, a torrent, with the almost counterpart words in Sanscrit, *timi*, the ocean, and *tamara*, water. Other resemblances will occur in the annexed appendix. Some pronominal similarities also are not unworthy of notice; as the Gaelic *eso*, this, and the Sanscrit *esha*, this; and the Gaelic *e*, for *co*, *ce*, *cia* or *ciod*, what (*quis*, *quæ*, *quid*), is too like the Sanscrit *kah m. ka f. kim n.* to be the result of accident. I will mention also another peculiarity common to both languages. *Su* in Sanscrit is prefixed to words in a good, and *du* or *dur* to words in a bad sense; *e. g.* *su praja*, one who has good subjects; *du prajah*, one who has bad subjects. The same peculiarity will be found in the Gaelic and the Erse, as will appear from the following table.

Comparative table of Gaelic and Sanscrit compounds resembling each other, which have *so* prefixed in Gaelic, and *su* in the Sanscrit language:—

Gaelic.

So, an initial particle prefixed to adjectives and substantives, implying facility, aptness, fitness, ease, equality, and sometimes goodness; it is similar to the prefix *ev* of the Greeks

So chair, a benefit

So aimsir, fair weather

So chridheachd, benignity

Sonas, prosperity

Socra, easy

So mhiunte, tractable

So labhrach, speaking with ease }
So labhairt, easily spoken }
So danach, joyful

So chomhradeachd, affable

Su aich (Erse), prosperous

Sanskrit.

Su, a particle and prefix, analogous to good, or the Greek *eu*, and implying reverence, honour, prosperity, pleasure, ease, &c.

Su kara, easy; *ex su*, pleasure; and *kri*, to make

Su and amsu, season

Sukrita, kindness, virtuous

Su, well; and *ni*, to obtain

Sukara, easy

Su and mana, to mind

Su and lapa, to speak

Su and dha, to have

Su and kumara, soft, &c.

Sucha, happiness

Comparative table of words in Gaelic having *do* prefixed, with Sanscrit words beginning with *du* or *dur*, bad:—

Gaelic.

Do, a negative particle, of the same import as the Greek *δύς* or *av*

Do cair, afflictio; *ex do et socair*, ease }
Do chair, læsio; *ex do et car* }
Do sar, incapable; *ex do et sas*, capax

Sanskrit.

Du or dur, bad

Dur, a depreciative particle

Ducha, pain; *ex du et cri*

Dusha, to become bad

Table of words in the Gaelic or Scoto-Celtic dialect bearing a resemblance to the Sanscrit:—

Scoto-Celtic.

Sanskrit.

Scoto-Celtic.

Sanskrit.

Acam, a sigh

Aca, pain

Aodhair } a shep-

Ahir et heri, a

All, great; Welsh,

Ala, to be able

Aora, Erse } herd

shepherd

al, power

Antas, conflict of

Anta, death

Aos, fire. Sol.

Asa, to shine

death

Airde, high

Adri, mons

Acaid, pain

Aca, pain

Scoto-Celtic.	Sanscrit.	Scoto-Celtic.	Sanscrit.
Anail, breath	Anila, breath	Cain, white	Can, to shine
Atha, flatus	Atasam, wind	Caomh, a beloved ob- ject	Cama, love
Adrai, he arose	Adri, mons	Caomhan, a beloved man	Camana, desire
Aduan, a traveller	Adhvany, <i>id.</i>	Caomhag, a beloved woman	
Aibhnean, river	Apnasa, water	Caem, Ir. handsome	Cam, beautiful
Am and aimsir, time	Amsu, time	Cain, number, count	Gana, count
Am, mater	Ambu, <i>id.</i>	Ceannachd, com- merce	
Ar, slaughter	Ari, an enemy	Ceannach, purchas- ing	Cama, <i>id.</i>
Ariunn, a forest	Eerina, <i>id.</i>	Cam, deceit	Kurara, <i>id.</i>
Anam, mind, breath	Ana, breath	Caora, a sheep	Kama, water
Abh or amh, water	Apa, <i>id.</i>	Camas, a bay	Klisa, distress
Aodhar (Wel. awyr), air	Ahara, breath	Cle, evil	Ku, earth
Ang, rank	Ang, respectful	Ce, the earth	Kinara, head
Aosar (Ir. Æsar), Deus	Asira, fire	Ceann, a head	Kali, a flame
Athar, dregs of a dis- ease	Atura, disease	Cal, burn	Codri, a castle (?)
Baid, a sage	Budda, wise	Cathair, a city, &c.	Ka, a house
Baigh, love	Bhaga, love	Cai, a house	Kara, ray of light
Beal, the god Bel	Bahula, fire	Caor, kindling fire	Cala, <i>id.</i>
Bal, a lord; Wel. bal, a prominence	Bali, a king	Cal, darkness	Kanta, pleasure
Bagh, a bond	Bhaj, to serve	Caoin, delightful	Cashri, difficulty
Bais, water	Busha, Busa, water	Casgair, slay	Crisana, a name of fire
Beol, an infant	Bali, an infant	Crios, the sun	Dala, a leaf
Be, life	Bhu, to be born	Duille, duilleag, a leaf	Drishri, bright eye
Biath, food	Bhavati, being	Dreos, a blaze	Dyu, a day, heaven
Bais, lust	Bhava, wantonness	Dia, God	Diva
Bagh, victuals	Bhuja, who eats	Dorus, a door	Dwara, a door
Bacastair, a baker	Bhakshycara, a baker; <i>ex</i> bhak- shya, eatable, and cara, makes	Dalb, dolus	Dalbh, fraud
Bean, a woman	Bhagina, a woman	Dal, a share	Dala, to divide
Bad, wind	Bhanu, a handsome woman	Damh, an ox	Damy, a steer
Ballag, the skull	Vata or bata, wind	Damtha, scholastic	Dmamam, medi- tation
Bac, a hill	Bala, forehead	Dallan, a great bulk	Dalani, a clod
Burr, great	Bhacuda, mons	Deoch, a drink	Dhi, to drink
Bada (Wel. bád) a boat	Bhuri, much	Daigh, fire	Daghda, burnt
Bas, death	Peda, a ship	Dileas, dear	Diladi, a daughter
Bath, death	Basha, to kill	Duaichni, gloomy	Dwanta, darkness
Banda, feminine	Bada, murder	Duanag, a song	Dwana, to sound
Bar, excellent	Badhu, a woman	Dir, letters	Dira, wise
Balachan, a boy	Bri, <i>id.</i>	Daras, a dwelling	Dhartu, <i>domus</i>
Budh, the world	Bala or Balaka, <i>id.</i>	Droch, evil	Droha, mischief
Badhar, goods	Bhuvana, world	Dunach, woe	Duna, suffering; <i>ex</i> du, to suffer
Ban, bain, conspi- cuous	Badri, prosperity	Doeth, sickness	Dush and du, to suffer
Badhach, friendly	Ban, <i>id.</i>	Dessa, land	Disa, a country
Bill, mean, weak	Bhavaja, loving	Duloch, caligo	Dhulika, fog or mist
Brathair, brother	Bhila, timid	Fadh, science	Ved, learning
Ban, light in colour	Bhratri, <i>id.</i>	Faidh, a prophet	Vadi, a prophet
Bri, a hill	Bhanu, <i>id.</i>	Fidn, consider	Vidya, knowledge
Bochd, impoverish	Brihata, large	Fem, a wife	Vamini, <i>femina</i>
Cad, how long since? <i>i. e.</i> C'fhad <i>vel</i> cia fhada	Buch, poor	Foc, vox	Vacha, speech
¹ . a rock	Kada, when	Foghail, a noise	Vachala (?)
a cough	Cadaka, hill-side	Gadan, a voice	Gada, to speak
	Casa, a cough	Gath, a dart	Gata, an arrow
		Gart, corn	Garith, corn

<i>Scoto-Celtic.</i>	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Scoto-Celtic.</i>	<i>Sanscrit.</i>
Gabal, shepherd	Gopal, cowherd	Rasan, loquacious	Rasana, tongue
Galar, disease	Gla, to be weary ?	Rucas, fondness	Ruchi, wish ; or
Gar, warm	Gharma, heat		Rucha, to please
Geal, album	Galau, moon	Romas, hairiness	Roma, hair
Gealach, luna	Jhala, glistening	Ros, knowledge	Ruchi, light
Gein, offspring	Jana, to be born	Rapal, noise	Rapa, to speak
Gin, to beget, &c.	Jana, a man	Roth, a wheel	Ratha, <i>id.</i>
Gne, a kind	Janya, pater	Sannt, cupido	
Giodar, dung	Gutha, feces	Santachadh, covet- ousness	Santosha, joy
Gnia, knowledge	Jna, to know	Sacaich, loaded	Saka, to bear
Giortaich, hurt	Jana, knowledge	Sambach, quiet, peaceful	Sama, quiet of mind
Gradh, smour	Gura, to wound		
Gradhach, loving	Gridhu, the same as Cama	Suain, a deep sleep	Sayana, to sleep ; as sa, to sleep
Gradhaic, love		Suaineach, sleep	Subha, good
Greim, hold	Graha, to seize	Subha and Subhaiche, happiness	
Gais, burn	Ghasi, fire	Sath, enough	Sati, satis
	Grishma, the hot season	Sara, excellent	Sar, <i>id.</i>
Gris, fire	Grioth	Sara, <i>valde</i>	Sara, best
Grios, beat	Graha, a planet	Samhuil, likeness	Samya, likeness
Grian, Sol	Gaha, conceal	Sith, a fairy	Siddha, a spirit
Gu, a lie	Jhasha, piscis	Sogh, voluptas	Sucha, pleasure
Iasga, a fish	Ida, to praise	Socair, easy	
Id, good	Himsaka, malignant	Welsh, sicr, secu- rus	Soukarya, easy
Imeach, revengeful	Lagha, to diminish	Subbach, happy	Subhagya (?)
Lagaich, to diminish		Smeid, to smile	Smi, <i>id.</i>
Lag, feeble	Lapa, to speak	Saich, plenty	Saka, competent
Labhair <i>et</i> labhraidh and Welsh llafara, to speak		Saith, a treasure	Sati, good
Labhar, loud	Laba, to sound	Sgainead, a rent	Sgand, a leak
Lub, a snare	Lubha, to delude	Sigh, a bill (Ir.)	Siche, top
Lus, a flower	Lusha, to adorn	Sith, a bill	Situ, a mound
Lochran, light		Such, a wave	Sucha, to be wet
Lo <i>vel</i> la, day, and crann	Lochana or locha, to see	Sodair, stout	Soudira, hero
Lomsairt, a fleece	Loma, hair	Smal, dust	Samala, dirty
Maide, a wood	Matha, a tree	Smiad, signal fire or smoke	Samitha, fire
Main, delay	Manta, slow	Son, sound	Swana, <i>id.</i>
Marbh, death	Mri, to die, <i>or</i>	Sotal, pride	Sotha, swelling
Welsh, marw	Mara, death	Sroth, foam of water	Srita, boiled water
Mathair, mother	Matri, <i>id.</i>	Sriut, torrent of sounds	Sruti (?)
Mur, a wall, a hill	Mura, surrounded	Stad, stop	S'tha, stand
Mala, the brow of a hill	Malaya, mons	Tabh, the ocean	Tibura <i>or</i> twara, the ocean
Masan, delay	Mashana, endur- ing	Talamh, letters	Talima, humus
Meadhal, mirth	Mada, joy	Tana, thin	Tanu, <i>id.</i>
Maothaich, moisten	Matta, madidus	Tens, heat	Tayus, fire
Mein, mind	Mana, to think	Teasbach, fever	Titha, fire
Ir. Muine, learned	Muni, a philosopher	Teotha, hot	Twisha, light
Naomb, a saint	Nama, to reverence	Teasaich,	Titha, to inflame
Neamh, heaven		Treis, strength	Taras, <i>id.</i>
Welsh, nef	Nabas, sky	Tiom, soft, tender	Tamata, <i>id.</i>
Nearag, a daughter	Nari, daughter	Taimh, mors	Tami, nox ; <i>et</i> tami, to be weary
Nochd, to night	Nactam, by night	Tamb, somnus	Tama, to desire
Oiche, water	Aca, <i>id.</i>	Teamhaidh, pleasure	Tamas, grief, dark- ness
Prionh, prime	Parama, principal	Tiambaidh, melan- choly	
Peall, to cover	Pali <i>or</i> palata, flesh	Tamb, the ocean	Timi, <i>id.</i> ; and tamara, water
Pram hall, somnolen- tus	Pramita, lassitudo	Uachdan, the top	Uchchu, tall
Ran, a roar	Rana, to sound	Uim, about	Ama, <i>id.</i>

It is not improbable that objections may be urged against some of the instances I have submitted to your readers; but, with respect to the principal part of them, it will be very difficult to account for the similarity on any other ground than I have contended for in this paper. There is a difficulty in arriving at the true pronunciation of the Gaelic: but, as the inhabitants of different districts in the Highlands are not themselves agreed in all instances, it is not unlikely that time has done much to obliterate the correct mode; so that the present may vary considerably from the original pronunciation. There is the same uncertainty, indeed, in all the most ancient languages, and it is the more necessary on that account in all comparisons made between ancient tongues to adhere as closely as possible to the roots of each. Possibly some person better versed in the Gaelic than I am may hereafter investigate the degree of affinity it has to the Sanscrit, with more success than I have done. My object will be answered if I have drawn attention to the subject.

Moreover, I may have been influenced in undertaking this inquiry by the admiration I feel for that noble-minded people, whose language, like themselves, is so little changed by the revolutions of so many centuries, and which, were it in my power, I would preserve from that extinction, so desirable in the opinion of some, for the more effectual amalgamation of this mountainous district with the nation at large. It is said, indeed, that the hand of death is upon the Gaelic tongue. But if it be to die, and its

doom as a spoken language is fixed, so that in a few ages hence its use shall have ceased, there is at least one satisfaction left,—that as a written language it will never cease to live, but, like the classic languages of Greece and Rome, though no longer spoken by the inhabitants of these countries, be often in the mouths of the wise and learned of future generations. These are the feelings which a mere lover of ancient languages might naturally entertain. But who that has traversed this noble country, and admired its bright lakes and blue mountains, would not wish that its language were immortal? Cold, indeed, must that heart be that can view with apathy its wild beauties, its gorgeous and romantic scenery; and colder still if he can find nothing but derision for its ancient tales, and its traditions, full of reminiscences of former glory. Whatever other changes the policy of the age may deem wise to introduce, let us hope their language, the oldest, perhaps, if not the only, relic in Britain of the dialect *first spoken* in our native land, may be preserved from oblivion. Perhaps, indeed, it may be the same with a language, as it is with man himself, that it is not till it is dead that it is immortal, for a living language is always subject to change. However this be, my sincere desire is, that the language of this noble race, which has survived the lapse of so many centuries, may still further escape the scythe of time, free from future change, and as enduring as their mountains.

Yours, &c. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

ON THE EGYPTIAN ERA OF MENOPHRES.

IN my former paper I set forth the arguments by which the dynasties of Memphite sovereigns are joined chronologically with the kings of Thebes. By those arguments it was shown that Queen Mycera-Amun-Neithero, who lived at the time of Thothmosis II. and III. was the same person as Mycerinus, who Herodotus says built the third pyramid, and also as Nitocris, the last of Manetho's Memphite sove-

reigns, who Manetho says was the builder of that pyramid. The next step is to show when these kings lived.

The dynasties of the great Theban kings, beginning with Amosis, who drove out the Phœnician shepherds with the help of the kings of the other parts of Egypt, and ending with the last that bore the name Rameses, is a most important portion of history.

During their reigns were built most of the great temples, which now make Egypt interesting. It was then that Egyptian Thebes became proverbial for wealth, and Coptic civilisation rose to its greatest height. The names of these kings are well known to us on the Theban buildings; the order in which they reigned is also known, both from Manetho and from the Tablet of Abydos; but modern writers are not agreed about the exact time when they lived. The whole series has hitherto floated higher or lower into antiquity, as the opinions of chronologers have changed. We do not know with which name the series of Theban kings ends, because several who bore the name of Rameses seem to have been contemporary with the kings of Lower Egypt, and to have been little more than tributary rulers in the temple of Karnak. The whole series, however, is very well joined together, and, if we can determine when any one lived, we shall know when they all lived.

The Egyptian civil year, which Herodotus calls the *eros*, to distinguish it from *enaios*, the natural year, contained 365 days, and therefore was soon found to move forward for want of a leap-year. The civil new year's day soon ceased to fall in the season of year where it at first fell. But in 1460 years this moveable new year's day came round again to the same season, and this was called the return of the Phenix, or the end of the great Sothic period. From the writings of Censorinus, we know that this happened in the year A.D. 139, in the second year of Marcus Antoninus, and then began a new Sothic period. The former Sothic period therefore began in the year B.C. 1321, and, if we can learn what king of Thebes was then reigning, we shall be able to fix the most important points in Egyptian chronology.

The late Mr. Cory, in his "Ancient Fragments," has published an extract from a work by Theon, the Alexandrian mathematician, now in manuscript at Paris, in which Theon calls the years of the Sothic period the years from Menophres. Had he been writing on chronology, and telling us the dates of the several kings for 1700 years before the year in which he was writing, we could have given little

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weight to his opinion. But fortunately Theon was a mathematician, writing on the calendar, and we may safely rely on what he reports, namely, that the years of the Sothic period bore the traditional name of the years from Menophres.

It is not a very bold assumption to suppose that Menophres was a king; and in searching the list of the great kings of Thebes in the Tablet of Abydos, we accordingly find the name. It is not

in either Eratosthenes' or Manetho's lists, but they only contain the second names of each king. But the prenomen of Thothmosis III. in the Tablet of Abydos, is written thus, *Ra*, or, prefixing the article, *Phra-me-ho*. And

again, in other inscriptions, as at Samne, it is written thus, *Phra-men*

—*ho*, or, placing the sun, with which the name begins, at the end, as usual, *Men-ho-phra*, the very name that we are in search for. Here then we have an exact date given to Thothmosis III.; his reign began in B.C. 1321; and

this is known, not from the theories of the chronologists, but from the comparison between the Egyptian calendar and contemporary monuments.

Thus I have endeavoured to establish two points, first, that the last of Manetho's Memphite sovereigns was Queen Regent of Thebes during the minority of Thothmosis III., and secondly, that this latter king was reigning in the year B.C. 1321. If this train of reasoning is thought good, and these points granted, the two chief doubts are removed from Egyptian chronology.

By Sir G. Wilkinson and others, the zodiac of the Memnonium is quoted to prove that Rameses II. and not Thothmosis III. was reigning when the Sothic period began in the year B.C. 1321, when the dogstar rose heliologically on new year's day. But to this I answer, that I do not think it safe to suppose that this zodiac, made in the reign of Rameses II. dates the rising of the stars with the exactness this argument requires. As with us the constellation Aries is no longer in

that portion of the zodiac which we call Aries, and the constellation Taurus is no longer in Taurus, so it is probable that the zodiac in the Memnonium represents the original state of the Egyptian calendar, as formed in the year B.C. 1321, and which was then supposed to have been exact and unchanging, rather than the state of the heavens which existed in the reign of

Rameses II. when the zodiac was carved.

SAMUEL SHARPE.

P.S. In my last paper I ought to have mentioned that the three K, K, K, in the name of Mykera, have only the same force as a single K, followed, however, with such a change in the vowel sound, as there is between a singular and plural noun in the Coptic language.

MONUMENT OF ST. RICHARD, IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(With a Plate.)

IN the accompanying Plate Mr. Edward Richardson, the sculptor, has favoured us with an etching of the effigy and statuettes which adorn the restored tomb of Saint Richard at Chichester, in the execution of which he has evinced not merely great manual dexterity and professional skill, but also an intimate knowledge of the ecclesiastical and antiquarian proprieties, an acquaintance with which was necessary to qualify him for the restoration of the monument from its state of mutilation and disfigurement to one of integrity and beauty.* As we have already given a somewhat particular description of this monument in our Magazine for January, we must request our readers to refer to that description on the present occasion; but, thinking some account of the ancient colouring of the effigy would be interesting, we have obtained the following particulars, from notes made during the restoration.

The mitre appeared to have had a white ground; a blue outer ground, divided by a narrow red engrailed band, and edged with a rich scroll and jewelled border, as in the chasuble. No indications of colour remained in the centre, where a rich jewel or jewels were usually placed. The lower cushion was green, the upper one red, with slight appearances of some dark stain or pattern. The angel supporters were in white albes, bordered with a

blue stripe and gilt margin, and red within.

The bishop's collar, or apparel to his amice, bordered with a narrow black band, was first gilt throughout and then divided into square spaces by crimson bands, and these again by green, in squares, set diamond-wise; and within each appeared a light red pattern, supposed to be a filfoot cross. The chasuble, or outer garment, was of crimson, studded at intervals of from two to three inches with gilt cinquefoil florets, enriched also by an elegant double scroll border, jewelled at intervals of three to four inches, and crossing at the shoulders; and over the chest, &c. (as marked in the etching, and to be traced on the effigy,) was a broad band, formed of squares containing quatrefoil patterns, the ground gilt, the pattern green and white, with a black border. The under part of the chasuble was green, brought out, as though by varnish, on the right side. The gloves were white, with narrow stripes of blue and red above the wrist. The scarf attached to the pastoral staff was white, and terminated also with two narrow red stripes. The second garment, or dalmatic, was of cobalt blue, bordered with a single scroll and jewelled portion and a deep fringe, painted alternately three to four inches in light red and chocolate; this garment was red within.

The third garment, or albe, was white, excepting over the feet, which received the same rich gilding and patterns as on the collar, the stole, and the maniple; these latter, however, had a narrow fringe. The shoes were black, relieved with red lobed quatrefoils and cross stripes of the same colour. The dog at the feet was tawny; and the

* Mr. Richardson had previously restored another monument in the same cathedral, having recumbent effigies, attributed to Richard Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397) and his second Countess. His former works of the like character in the Temple church are well known.



1 Foot

Simon de Ferris.

Robert de Soding.

Adam de Marton.

William Prior of Westbury.

William de Soding.

John Prior of Soding.

Richard de Soding.

Tomb of Richard de la Mare Bishop of Exeter, 1244 to 1258. Carved and 1275. at Exeter Priory.



1 Perle

Simon de Ferrigues

Hubert de Rochefort

Adam de Marcan

William, Prior of St. Michael

William de Rochefort

John, Prior of St. Michael

Robert de Rochefort

Thomas de Rochefort, Prior of St. Michael, 1275. Thomas de Rochefort, Prior of St. Michael, 1275. Thomas de Rochefort, Prior of St. Michael, 1275.



ground was done to imitate Purbeck or grey marble. Many of the patterns stood up in relief, and were either painted on with thick pigment or stamped and laid on. The most difficult places to be reached were finished with the same accuracy, and in the same relief, the pattern having all the delicacy of lace-work.

It is a question how far the re-decoration of such a statue should depend upon the general decoration of the cathedral. In ancient times the sacred edifices of our land, though we could not boast of precious marbles, were richly adorned with colours, plating, and gilding, from the pavement to the bosses of the roof. A crude stone effigy would then not have been in place; and equally inharmonious, we think, would be the re-decoration of such a figure against walls divested of their colour. In the present instance, not only did the effigy of St. Richard receive the highest efforts of the decorator's art, but likewise the entire screen and monumental canopy, —an engraving of which will be found in Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*.

The restoration of the effigy and the statuettes occupied from three to four months; and, as no stone of sufficient fineness could be found in Sussex, it was procured from the Tottenhoe quarries in Bedfordshire, and kindly furnished for the occasion by George Atty, Esq., agent to the Countess of Bridgewater. This is a very fine and soft grit-stone, similar to the Cambridge clunch; the colour is that of indurated pipe-clay.

Mr. Richardson is now engaged in completing a very handsome canopied tomb and effigy of the late John Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, to be placed in the south transept of the same cathedral.

MR. URBAN, *Queen Ann Street.*
OBSERVING in your January number a notice of the tomb in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral, as lately restored by Mr. Richardson, allow me again to refer to the subject: first, as to the Bishop's name, which Dallaway in his *West Sussex* and some others infer to have been Chandos, misled by the bequest in his will, "Roberto Chandos fratri meo 20 marcas;" but as another bequest gives the same

sum "ad maritandum filium unum sororis meæ," we have no difficulty in considering Robert Chandos as his brother-in-law, and there can be no doubt that the Bishop always bore the name of De la Wych, from his birth near certain salt-springs so called, either at Droitwich or Nantwich, &c. Matthew Paris, the *Waverley Annals*, and his contemporary biographer Ralph Boocking, all agree in the name of Wych, Wyke, or Witz; and Nicholas de la Wych, his relation (consanguineus), a canon of Chichester, was sent to Rome to obtain his canonization.

There are few more authentic biographies than that of this Bishop by the Dominican monk Ralph Boocking (called Bockingham by Dallaway), an eye and ear witness of much that he relates, whose narrative is full of incidents characteristic of the usages of the thirteenth century. After describing the long funeral procession from Dover to Chichester, he thus reports the circumstances of the original burial at the cathedral in 1253: "The body having then been carried into the church, you might observe music not unfitly mixing with their grief; and while they wish, as devoted children, to pay the homage of honour due to such a father by singing more melodiously, yet by constraint of grief at their loss, and by the interruption of their songs by sobs, the melody of the nightingale and the sighs of the turtle-dove are joined together. But his venerable body was buried in a humble spot (in humili loco) in the church itself, before the altar of the blessed Edmund the Confessor, which he had himself erected there, in the northern part of the church (ad Aquilonarem ecclesiæ partem)." p. 308, C.

Capgrave and Surius borrow the very same words to describe his place of burial; and the Bishop himself in his Will says, "I bequeath my body to be buried in the great church of Chichester, in the nave of the said church, near the altar of the blessed Edmund the Confessor, near the column (in navi ejusdem ecclesiæ prope altare B. Edmundi Confessoris juxta columnam)."

I am not aware that this spot has been identified recently, but perhaps it may easily be so from these indications. Whether at the translation of the body in 1276 (recorded by

Matthew of Westminster, the Waverley Annals, Thomas Walsingham, and the Worcester monk in *Anglia Sacra*) it was then moved to the place where the present tomb stands, in a wholly different part of the cathedral, is nowhere mentioned by any authority. The bones of the now sainted Bishop were certainly then transferred into an ornamented *châsse*, which must have remained above ground within sight of the devotees; but the spot may have been the same as where his body had been originally buried, in the north part of the church, as he expressly directed. Thomas Walsingham says, "The body was translated and honourably placed within a silver-gilt chest (in capsâ argenteâ et deauratâ)."

Precious offerings to his tomb had begun to flow in before his canonization, and when King Edward I. with his court attended this translation, he decorated the rich chest with some jewels. These seem to have been soon after lost, either by cupidity or carelessness, and to have been again unexpectedly recovered, to which event the King, in 1280, alludes in the following letter. (*Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 578):—"Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the venerable father in Christ, Stephen, by the same grace Bishop of Chichester, and to his beloved in Christ the dean and chapter of the same place, health: Whereas we have understood that you do not wish to cause certain jewels (*jocalia*), which were lately affixed to the chest (*feretro*) of Saint Richard, and were afterwards taken away (*subtracta*), to be re-affixed to the said chest without our requisition, We, considering the recovery of those jewels to have happened providentially (*divinitus contigisse*), command you to cause those jewels to be again affixed to the said chest in honour of the said Saint, by our licence, in the manner you shall see to be most expedient. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at Clarendon, xviii day of February."

It was in this same year, 1280, that King Edward, according to Walsingham, "caused the sepulchre of his father at Westminster to be nobly decorated with the precious stones of jaspers (*de lapidibus pretiosis jaspium*) which he had brought with him

from France." At a previous visit to Chichester in 1276, the King had paid 200*l.* to the executors of the Bishop, William de Selsey and Robert Purle, "for the disburthening the soul of his father Henry III." This arose from the claim of the tenacious Bishop in his will, who boldly desired his executors to demand from the King those profits of his see "which he had for two years unjustly received, and which belong of right to me; for I will lay this demand against him before the Most High, unless he shall satisfy my executors as I wish."

This formidable threat is omitted in the mutilated copy of the will published by Dallaway, p. 47, and in the translation in *Testamenta Vetusta*. Let me remark, in passing, that Sir H. Nicolas in the latter, p. 762, interprets the bequest to the Bishop of Norwich in a manner little calculated to throw light on an antiquarian, perhaps rather a geological, subject. "*Linguas meas serpentinâs quæ ante me in mensa steterunt*," he translates as "the *saltcellars* placed before me at table."

The rich coffin or chest containing the bones of the saint must certainly have been so conspicuously placed above ground as to be readily accessible to the crowds who resorted to it; and Ralph Bocking records numerous instances of the usual practice of fillets which had been passed round the body of the saint being carried to the sick, and also of bending the money devoted as an offering to the shrine while invoking his aid, a custom rendered easy by the thin coins of that period. He also mentions a special guardian of the tomb (*custos tumbæ*), which the value of the offerings, as well as its own riches, made a necessary precaution. The altar of St. Richard is frequently mentioned among the other chantries of the cathedral, as well as that of St. Edmund, which seems to have been joined to that of his brother Archbishop Thomas à Becket. The "*altare S. Ricardi*," occurs in Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* in 1278, and in the visitation of 1402; and in that of 1478 is a remarkable entry and complaint:

"It is found that the Dean had removed the image of St. Richard from his own chapel of St. Mary Magdalen to the chapel of St. Theobald, and had

placed the image of St. Theobald outside the entrance to St. John the Baptist's, contrary to the establishment of the Church and the custom of the ancients, to the great prejudice of the Church, inasmuch as it impedes offerings being made in honour of such images."

This shuffling about of the statues to wrong places has a flavour of Wickliffite liberty about it, which may perhaps be traced to the influence of the Protestant opinions long cherished here by Reginald Peacock, Bishop of Chichester, a few years earlier, while the open avowal of the mercenary objection is very curious. There seems some doubt whether the dean, who incurred this blame, was John Waynflete or John Haseley.

It is strange that, in spite of all this care of the Bishop's bones, some of the jewels of his *chasse* should have been lost; and even some of his bones strayed away and became treasures in the hands of others.* Edmund Earl of March, by his will dated 1380, bequeathed to the Abbey of Wigmore, among other relics, "a bone of St. Richard the Confessor, Bishop of Chichester, and a finger of St. Thomas de Cantelowe, Bishop of Hereford, and the reliques of St. Thomas, Bishop of Canterbury."—*Test. Vetusta*, p. 111.

In the inventory of the time of Henry VI. also of the relics at Selbourn Priory, Hants, where Richard had visited his old school-fellow the Prior, we find, "Item unum anulum argenteum et deauratum Sⁱ Edmundi. Item unum calefactorium Sancti Ricardi. Item unum junctorum Sancti Ricardi—item pecten Sancti Ricardi."—*White's Selbourn*, p. 384.

The MS. of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, canon of Chichester, drawn up in 1750 by desire of Bishop Mawson, thus describes the tomb: "The monument on the north side of the kings, behind the stalls, is St. Richard's. It was formerly much adorned, and some

remains of it appear at this time."—(*Hay's Chichester*, p. 413.)

This of course refers to the tomb in question, but it is certain that the present monument is not the one erected in 1276. Its form is wholly unadapted to the exhibition of the silver-gilt chest, and its style is that of a century later, probably coeval with the rebuilding of the south transept in 1399.

An old description of the monuments in the cathedral, (in *Lansd. MSS.* 618, p. 348,) professing to quote "from the ichnography taken about 1656," assigns quite a different situation. "In the buriall place behind the high altar is, on the south side between two pillars, a monument for Bishop Richard de la Wych, or, as some say, Ralph Nevill, who lies buried at this place." The tradition of the old shrine, therefore, seems to have become uncertain.

Judging from the situation of similar shrines of saints at Durham, Westminster, Canterbury, &c., behind the screen of the high altar, it is not improbable that St. Richard's *chasse* was thus placed on its translation in 1276. There still remains indeed, in this part of Chichester Cathedral, a large elevated platform, much resembling that formerly occupied by St. Cuthbert's shrine at Durham.

It is very difficult to imagine the strict orders of Henry VIII. for the utter destruction of St. Richard's shrine to have been disobeyed, especially as up to that time it continued in great repute. In *Wilkins' Concilia* the king's commission of 1538 is given (vol. iii. p. 840).

The king styles himself:

"In earth immediately under Christ Supreme Head of the Church in England, to our trusty and well-beloved servants, Sir William Goring, knight, and Richard Erneley, esq.

"Forasmuch as we have been lately informed that in our cathedral church of St. Peter at Chichester there hath been used long heretofore, and yet at this day is used, much superstition and a certain kind of idolatry about the shrine and bones of a certain bishop of the same, whom they call Saint Richard, and a certain resort there of common people, which, being men of simplicity, are seduced by the instigation of some of the clergy, who take advantage of their credulity to ascribe miracles of healing and

* In like manner there were several portions of the remains of St. Thomas of Canterbury among the large collection of relics at St. Omer's, described in our vol. XVIII. p. 494. But, perhaps, no historical arguments, as regards identity, can be safely founded on catalogues of this kind.
—*Edit.*

other virtues to the said shrine and bones of the same, that God only hath authority to grant: We, willing and commanding all superstitions and idolatries to be taken away, and that from henceforth there shall remain no such occasion, whereby so many of our subjects of simplicity may be led into errors, as we have caused in other places such occasions to be removed, We have appointed you . . . commanding you with all convenient diligence to repair unto the said cathedral church, and to take away the shrine and bones of that bishop called Saint Richard within the same, with all ornaments to the said shrine belonging, and all other the reliques and reliquaries of the bones and reliques, the silver, the gold, and all jewels belonging to the said shrine, and that not only shall ye see them to be safely and surely conveyed unto our Tower of London, there to be bestowed and placed at your arrival, but also ye shall see both *the place where the same shrine was kept destroyed even to the ground*, and all such other images of the said church, whereabout any notable superstition is used, to be carried and conveyed away, so that our subjects shall by them in no ways be deceived hereafter, but that they pay to Almighty God, and to no earthly creature, such honour as is due unto him the Creator." He then strictly charges the clergy to assist, "as they under our plea-

sure will answer for the contrary at their extreme peril. Given under our privy seal, at our manor of Hampton Court, the 14th day of December, in the 30th year of our reign (1538).

"THOMAS CROMWELL."

As neglect of such pious anxiety was apt to bring the disobedient into "extreme peril" under Henry VIII. it must be very questionable whether any traces of bones can have now survived *in situ*, especially under ground, as alluded to in your account. Should any pious Catholic of the present day wish to earn the "pardon of a year and forty days" promised by Pope Urban to those who should pray at St. Richard's shrine, "*modulatis vocibus et cordibus medullatis*," as the Pope required, he must either add the preservation of these bones after the sweeping order of Henry VIII. to the many miracles of their efficacy before supposed to be established, or he will, as I hope, first diligently investigate these antiquarian doubts, and ascertain whether he is likely to kneel before the tomb of St. Richard, or of some other unknown prelate.

Yours, &c. W. H. BLAAUW.

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. V.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

GIACOPO SANNAZZARO.

THE family of Giacopo Sannazzaro was originally from Spain. He was born at Naples on the 28th of July, 1458. His proficiency in Greek and Latin literature distinguished him among the scholars of that age, in imitation of whom he assumed a Latin appellation, and called himself *Actius Sincerus*.

The passion he had conceived for a young lady of the name of Carmosina Bonifacia, when they were each only eight years of age, became in time so intense that he found it advisable to seek for relief in absence, not only from the object of his affection, but from his native country, and traveled into France. Not able, however, to endure this voluntary banishment, he returned, and found Carmosina was no more. He was equally ardent in his devotion to the Arragonian line of princes, whom he considered the legitimate sovereigns of his country, and whom he several times accompanied in their warlike expeditions.

The pleasant but unprofitable villa of Mergolino was presented to him by Frederick, the successor of Ferdinand the Second, together with an annual pension of six hundred ducats, an inadequate reward of his loyalty, his literary merits, and a life distinguished by piety and virtue.

Once only it is recorded of him that he was betrayed into a feeling unworthy of so amiable a character. When news was brought him that the Prince of Orange, who had given orders for laying waste his beloved villa, had fallen in

battle, he could not, though near his own end, refrain from expressing an unseemly exultation at the fate of his enemy.

Frederick had been compelled to abandon the throne and take refuge in France; thither accordingly Sannazzaro again went into exile, and continued with his benefactor till his death, when he returned to Naples, passing the remainder of his days there, and died in 1530.

His sepulchre, near that of Virgil, gave occasion to that celebrated distich of Bembo.

Da sacro cineri flores. Hic ille Maroni,
Sincerus, musa proximus ut tumulo.

For Actius' dust strew flowers of fairest bloom,
The next in fame to Maro as in tomb.

Sannazzaro was the first of the moderns who wrote Latin verse with purity. The fervour of novelty consequent on the revival and general diffusion of the ancient classics had subsided, and left to scholars the power of imitating them with calmness and self-possession. His larger poem, *De Partu Virginis*, obtained the warm applause of Leo X.; and his piscatory eclogues, with the exception of a solitary instance in Theocritus, introduced a new and not unpleasing variety in that species of composition.

[Of the writings of Sannazzaro in his native language, the most celebrated is the *Arcadia*; "but if this had never been written," observes Mr. Roscoe, "his sonnets and lyric pieces would have secured to him the distinction of one of the chief poets that Italy has produced."*]

The *Arcadia*, continues Mr. Cary, is the most exquisite of Italian toys. The shepherds (for there are no shepherdesses) are like those pretty porcelain figures we sometimes see of such personages. There is no continued story, but a succession of incidents strung together relating to the pleasures and sufferings of an imaginary pastoral life, among which the writer has contrived to interweave events that befel himself. In all this, though there is nothing to excite passion of any kind, yet the extreme delicacy of the workmanship keeps us throughout in a state of agreeable surprise. It consists of twelve parts, each ending with verses not equal to the prose.

There were more than sixty editions of this work called for in the course of the century. It was the parent of many similar productions in Spanish, and of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* amongst ourselves. It is now, I doubt, but little known; nor have I ever heard of a translation of it in English. But all who wish to see how much may be done by mere style and manner, and of what softness the language is capable, should try the *Arcadia*; and, if they are not pleased with it, they may be certain that stimulants of another sort are required to affect them.

It is saying much of a work on such a subject, and of such an age, that there are only two passages in it at all offensive to the strictest sense of modesty; and that so slightly, that the same eye which can dwell on many of Titian's pictures need not be revolted.

[The following extract is from *Prosa duodecima*, p. 184, 8vo. Milano, 1806.]

"Ma venuta la oscura notte pietosa
delle mondane fatiche a dar riposo
agli animali, le quiete selve tacevano:
non si sentivano poi voci di cani, nè
di fiere, nè di uccelli: le foglie sovra
gli alberi non si moveano: non spirava
vento alcuno: solamente nel cielo in
quel silenzio si potea vedere alcuna
stella o scintillare, o cadere: quando
io, non so se per le cose vedute il gi-
orno, o che che se ne fosse cagione,

"But dark night, in pity of worldly
toils, having come to give rest to ani-
mals, the quiet woods were silent:
there were heard no more the voice
of dogs, nor of wild beasts, nor birds;
the leaves moved not on the trees; no
wind breathed; only in the Heaven
during that silence there might be seen
some star either to twinkle or fall;
when I, by reason either of things be-
held in the day, or for what cause I

* Roscoe's *Leo X.*, vol. i. p. 36. *Bohn's edit.*

dopo molti pensieri, sovrappreso da grave sonno, varie passioni e dolori sentiva nell' animo: perocchè mi pareva, scacciato da' boschi e da' pastori, trovarmi in una solitudine da me mai più non veduta, tra deserte sepolture, senza vedere uomo, che io conoscessi: onde io volendo per paura gridare, la voce mi veniva meno, nè per molto che io mi sforzassi di fuggire, possea estendere i passi; ma debole, e vinto mi rimaneva in mezzo di quelle. Poi pareva che stando ad ascoltare una Sirena, la quale sovra uno scoglio amaramente piangeva, una onda grande del mare mi attufiasse, e mi porgesse tanta fatica nel respirare, che di poco mancava ch' io non morissi. Ultimamente un albero bellissimo di arancio, e da me molto coltivato, mi pareva trovare tronco dalle radici, con le frondi, e i fiori, e i frutti sparsi per terra; e dimandando io, chi ciò fatto avesse, da alcune Ninfe, che quivi piangevano, mi era risposto: 'Le inique Parche con le violente scure averlo tagliato.' Della qual cosa dolendomi io forte, e dicendo sovra lo amato troncone; *Ove dunque mi riposerò io? sotto qual ombra omai canterò i miei versi?* mi era dall' un de' canti mostrato un nero e funebre cipresso, senza altra risposta avere alle mie parole. In questo tanta noja ed angoscia mi soprabbondava, che non possendo il sonno soffrirla, fu forza che si rompesse. Onde, come che molto mi piacesse non esser così la cosa, come sognato avea, pur nondimeno la paura, e l' sospetto del veduto sogno mi rimase nel cuore, per forma che tutto bagnato di lacrime, non possendo più dormire, fu costretto per minor mia pena a levarmi, e benchè ancora notte fosse, uscire per le fosche campagne. Così di passo in passo, non sapendo io stesso ove andare mi dovessi, guidandomi la Fortuna, pervenni finalmente alla falda di un monte, onde un gran fiume si movea con un ruggito e mormorio mirabile, massimamente in quella ora, che altro romore non si sentiva; e stando quì per buono spazio, l' Aurora già incominciava a rosseggiare nel cielo, risvegliando universalmente i mortali alle opre loro."

know not, being surprised by heavy sleep, felt various griefs and passions in my mind: for it appeared to me, being driven forth from the forests and the shepherds, to find myself in a solitude such as I had never before seen—among lonely burial places, without seeing a man that I knew; whence, wishing to cry out through fear, my voice failed; nor, for all the efforts that I made to fly, was I able to stretch forth my steps: but, faint and overcome, I remained there in the midst. Then it appeared that standing to listen to a Syren, who was bewailing herself on a rock, a great wave of the sea dashed over me, and made it so difficult for me to draw breath, I wanted but little of dying. Lastly it appeared to me to find an orange-tree very beautiful, and that I had tended with much care, cut down from the roots, with the leaves, and flowers, and fruits scattered on the earth; and I asking who had done that, it was answered me by some nymphs, who were weeping there, that 'the unjust Fates with violent axe had felled it.' Whereat I grieving piteously, and saying over the beloved and prostrate stem, 'Where then shall I rest me? under what shade shall I sing my verses?' there was shown me on one side a black and funereal cypress, without other answer to my words. On this so great dismay and anguish overwhelmed me, that sleep, not having power to endure it in me, was forcibly broken off. Whence, although it pleased me much that the thing was not so as I had dreamed, still nevertheless the dread and suspicion of the dream remained in my heart, in such sort that, all bathed in tears, not able to sleep longer, I was constrained for my less pain to lift myself up, and, though it were yet night, to seek my way out of the darksome land. So step by step, not knowing myself where I should go, Fortune guiding me, I reached at last to the slope of a mountain, whence a great river issued out with a marvellous brawl and murmur, especially it being an hour when no other noise was heard; and continuing here a good space, the dawn now began to redden in the sky, calling up mortals every where to their labours."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

I HAVE just been reading with much pleasure the recently published "Tour from Thebes to the Peninsula of Sinai, by Professor Lepsius," translated by C. H. Cottrell, M.A. and consider that that learned traveller has adduced some very strong arguments, principally derived from the natural appearance of the country, as compared with the biblical narrative, to prove that the majestic and lofty Mount Serbal is the Mount Sinai whereon God descended, and gave the tables of the law and commandments to Moses.

Having always entertained doubts as to the present supposed Mount Horeb, I now beg to send you a few observations on this interesting subject, and on the Sinaic district and inscriptions.

The distinguished Burckhardt reached the top of Mount Serbal, not by the ordinary path, but by a more steep and difficult ascent; he found many of the inscriptions in the unknown characters, cut on the smooth surface of the granite rocks just below the extreme summit, and others upon the steep sides of the mountain in different places during his ascent; he also observed steps regularly formed with large loose stones, as well as cut in the rock with considerable labour, for the more easy ascent, in many parts where he came upon the regular path; and he therefore arrived at the conviction that those inscriptions were the work of pilgrims, and that at an early period this mountain had been considered as the true Sinai, and had been the chief place of pilgrimage in the Peninsula. These facts tend, I think, most strongly in favour of Serbal being the "Mount of God;" for, why should those inscriptions have been so carefully executed? and why those steps cut and formed with so much skill and trouble? unless indeed those who made them, or who caused them to be effected, had esteemed the mountain itself as sacred ground. Whilst, on the contrary, upon the mountains now called Gebel Mousa and Gebel Katharin, one of which is at this day supposed principally from more modern and monkish tradition to be Mount Horeb or Sinai, there exist none of the like remarkable inscriptions, and

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no such ancient path or footway made with equal expense and labour and still in similarly good preservation.

These inscriptions and steps consequently strike me as being of great importance, in proving that Mount Serbal had been at a very early age accounted as a place of holy resort, and so compel me to differ from the opinion alluded to by Lepsius at p. 91. Also, the caverns mentioned by Burckhardt (p. 608), on whose sides are numerous similar inscriptions, may perhaps have been anciently used for some devotional purposes by pilgrims, or those who ascended that mountain.

But with respect to the inscriptions, I feel convinced that some are more ancient than others, that several are decidedly the work of Christians, some of whom have been Greeks; and that many of the oldest, inscribed in those remarkable characters, have been so executed by an earlier people—not impossibly, as has been before conjectured, by the Israelites themselves. And, although other learned travellers should agree with the professor, that all those inscriptions are only "the work of a Christian pastoral people, who had independent possession of the Peninsula," which is a bare conjecture unsupported by any historical authority, still it must be evident that that same people regarded the Serbal as a holy mountain, and, therefore, this consideration, as well as the fact of the existence of laboriously made and well-preserved steps leading to its summit, must in my mind have greater weight in determining the exact locality of Sinai to belong to Mount Serbal, than the monkish and comparatively recent report, which at this day would affix it either to Mount Moses or to the neighbouring Mount Katharine, both of which names are, according to Lepsius, "mere convent traditions."

Yet, as to the latter mountain, there seems to be no good argument or tradition in favour of its being the Sinai, since its legend is relative to Saint Katharine alone. And in the words of the professor, "it possesses in itself no historical interest, and there is not the slightest grounds for agreeing with Rüppell, in taking it for Mount Horeb."

The remaining mount, which has acquired the like claim, is that now

named Gebel Horeb, and considered by Robinson as the real Sinai. But the extreme difficulty of its ascent renders it most improbable "that Moses had ever stood on the summit." Consequently Gebel Mousa and Gebel Serbal are the only two mountains which can justly be maintained to be the "Mount of God:" and for the reasons already given, as well as for those deduced by Lepsius from the nature of the adjoining district, and compared with the scriptural account, the evidence appears to me to be altogether in favour of the Serbal.

The Professor writes that the noble Mount Serbal "is remarkable from its imposing dark mass, which stands out, single and compact, with its crown of five immense peaks, all of the same height, 6,000 feet (or, according to Rüppell, 6342) above the level of the sea, and slopes abruptly down, on the sea side, in rocky ledges, having nothing to compare with it far and wide even on the other side." Now the feet here given are evidently calculated in Parisian, and not English, feet; wherefore those altitudes, according to our computation, will respectively amount to about 6,600, and to nearly 7,000, English feet. The latter then will make Gebel Serbal to be about 500 English feet lower than the summit of Gebel Mousa, which point, as Lieut. Wellsted (*Travels in Arabia*, vol. ii. p. 95) says, "has been erroneously estimated at 7,200 feet above the convent; but we ascertained its altitude from two points within the sea of Akabah; one giving 7,530, and the other 7,480 above the level of the sea: 2,500 feet is its greatest elevation above the convent." But the latter mountain, being one of a group, does not appear so lofty as the Serbal, which is isolated, and is, as Lepsius describes, "always in sight in every direction, on whatever height you may happen to be, or in whatever open plain." And this affords a ready explanation why he calls Gebel Mousa only "a secondary one;" and he adds that it is "almost eclipsed by others of the great southern chain, the geographical centre of which is neither in Gebel Mousa, nor the loftier Gebel Katherin, but in the more southern, considerably more elevated Gebel Wuhmar."

Next, the learned Professor well remarks,—“The name Sinai, which in the time of Moses was only called Sini, is written precisely like the wilderness of Sin, except the final i, and, indeed, with the same Samech at the beginning. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the two names are connected, one being derived from the other, and in fact, according to the formation of the two words, the name of the mountain from that of the district.” And I perfectly agree with him in the following explanation of the mountain having received two names:—“That that of Sinai is derived from the wilderness of Sin, and properly signifies merely Mount of Sin, which does not exclude the possibility of its having likewise the specific Amalekite name of Horeb. The district of Sin, as being the ordinary name, was more extensively known perhaps, and consequently more familiar to the Israelites in Egypt than the local name, Horeb.” Hence then, in the phraseology afterwards in vogue, Sin is used for the whole district, Sini especially for the mountain, Horeb chiefly for the dwelling of the Amalekites at its foot.”

Customs among the Arabs, especially the Bedouins, rarely ever vary, and what was the usage centuries since is still found to be the same at the present day. One of their general customs is to call a mountain after a principal valley which runs in its vicinity; therefore it seems certain that the like prevailed more than three thousand years ago. Again, Lepsius correctly tells us, "it is clear that by the term Wilderness (that is valley) of Sin we are not to understand a large district, like the deserts of Etham, Sin, and Param, but merely the immediate circle about Sinai, especially the palm-ground." And the latter ground, or "Wilderness of Sin," (*Exod.* xvi. i. and xvii. i.) he has ably shown to be the "valley of palm-trees" in the Wadi Firan. Also, it appears from the derivation given at p. 84 that the word sin "signifies in the Semitic dialects 'earth,' 'slime;'" or perhaps, in a stricter sense, slime deposited by water, i.e. alluvium, or alluvial earth from which water has been drained; if so, "the Wilderness of Sin" would in its original signification mean the

valley of alluvial earth, or rich and loamy soil, such as that of "the Gardens in the Wadi Firan."

Now, in further elucidation that wilderness is to be here construed as a valley, or plain bounded by mountains on each side, and not a vast and open desert, I will only observe that the same expression is used in the 9th verse of the 106th Psalm, and where it must certainly be understood by a valley. It is as follows:—"He rebuked the Red Sea also, and it was dried up: so he led them through the deep as through a wilderness." And this is more fully explained in Exodus xiv. 22, where it is written that "the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left."

This wilderness, Wadi, or Valley of Date Palms in Firan, is described by Lepsius as a wonderful oasis, of a very rich soil, beautifully fertile, and watered by a copious and crystal stream; in truth he terms it "the Gem of the Peninsula."

He likewise takes Rephidim (Exod. xvii. i.) to be the present El Hessue in the upper part of Wadi Firan, where Moses gave the children of Israel drink out of the "salubrious rivulet, which there as suddenly and wonderfully loses itself in the rock, as it had suddenly gushed out of it higher up." Near there "He opened the rock, and the waters gushed out; they ran in the dry places like a river." (Psalm 105, v. 41.)

And the Professor continues, "Now it was in the Wilderness of Sin that the Lord sent the quails and manna for the people to eat. I have already mentioned the vast number of desert fowls, which are still so remarkable at the present day. They naturally frequented principally the most fertile valleys; and the manna is likewise found only in the well-watered valleys of the primitive mountains, especially, and now almost exclusively, in the Wadi Firan and the adjoining part of the Wadi é Schech. The Arabs say that it is found in one or two more distant places, and assert that it is not produced in the other valleys, although tarfa-bushes (a species of tamarix) are met with almost everywhere." The honey-like substance called manna, and by the Arabs mun or men, is produced from these bushes.

Lieut. Wellsted gave me some which he had brought from Arabia; it was pleasant in flavour, very sweet, somewhat like dropped honey mixed with a little flour, slightly aromatic, and of a yellowish-white colour. Burckhardt says that the Bedouins name it manna, and "consider it the greatest dainty which their country affords."

Some may perhaps assert in objection to these discoveries and views of Dr. Lepsius, that not only the very nature of that portion of the peninsula may, during the lapse of thirty-three centuries since the Exodus of the Israelites, have greatly changed, but also, that the appearance of the Wilderness of Sin, with its mountains, its adjacent valleys, and its springs, may be entirely altered, while its productions may have altogether perished. There persons, however, I will remind that Nature herself, in such a climate and among such geological strata—without any traces of volcanic action (see Burckhardt, p. 590)—is unlikely to have changed in any material degree; and that the same sun which shone with intense heat and splendour on the Israelites of the past ages, still shines with burning power on the Ishmaelites of these days. In like manner I will answer, that a country so little civilised and bare of inhabitants is extremely improbable to have been much modified by man and his improvements, especially where man himself remains unchanged; and that the same kinds of natural productions, as date-trees, the manna-bearing tarfa shrubs, nabek and acacia-trees, flowers and grasses, quails, and goats, and sheep, are doubtless the offspring or descendants of those which originally afforded shade, and pasturage, and food to the people whom Moses led, and to whom he gave drink from the same waters that now refresh the wanderer in the present day.

To such of your readers as may wish to examine some of the inscriptions existing on Mount Serbal, and on the rocks of other parts of the Sinaic vicinity, I will state that many are published in Burckhardt's *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land* (4to. London, 1822); and for an extensive collection of the like remarkable inscriptions, which were copied from the surface of the mountains, even at a great height,

in the Wadi Mukatteb, or Written Valley, through which, most probably, the Israelites passed on their journey to Mount Sinai—they may consult the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Pro-

fessor Beer of Leipsic has paid much attention to the deciphering of these inscriptions, but with what success I do not know, because I have not yet perused any account of his learned labours. Yours, &c. VIATOR.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Times displayed in Six Sestiyads.

The first	{ A Presbyter, an Independent.
The second	{ An Anabaptist, a Brownist.
The third	{ An Antinomian and a Familist.
The fourth	{ A Libertine and an Arminian.
The fifth	{ A Protestant and eke a Papist.

All these dispute in severall tracts, and be
Divulgers as of truth so fallacie.

The sixth	{ Apollo grieves to see the times So pester'd with mechanic slavish rimes.
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Scribimus indocti doctique Poemata passim.

1646.

THIS very rare and curious little volume, consisting only of 24 pages in quarto, was written by Samuel Shepherd, the author of *The Little Book of Epigrams*, and is dedicated to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. There is a copper-plate engraving on a folding leaf facing the title-page, containing three figures in separate compartments:—1. "Profane Liberty," a man with an axe, breaking the Ten Commandments; 2. "Envious Hypocrisie," with a snake in one hand, and three masks in another; 3. "Jesuitical Pollicie," a sanctified looking priest, holding forth in a Jesuit's cap and dress. Underneath there is written "Three grand Enemies to the Church and State." We give a few lines from the first sestiyad. Presbyter says,—

What great immunities are purchased
Since the great little prelate* lost his head !
Are we not free from Papists' lordly reign,
Who ruled Charles, only called sovereign ?
Is not the throat of Innovation cut ?
Are not our enemies in penfolds shut ?
Are not those courts that sack'd the Commons' purses,
Receiving off their silver with their curses,
Abolish'd ? Is not that same fatall court,
Star Chamber called, where six lords could extort
What they would from the Commons, now put down ? &c.

INDEPENDENT.—

So that I'd rather chuse a slave to be,
And vassail'd to the Bishops' hierarchie,

* Archbishop Laud.

Than unto you subjected. Pray whence rose
Your Reformation, but from *Knox* and those
Seditious ones, *Melville* and *Lesley*, and
Peter Carmichael, who once did stand
In open opposition 'gainst all law? &c.

In the second sestiyad—

BROWNIST.—Stay, good my friend, and know 'twixt thee and me
There is a very vast antipathie.
I do not hold that *beasts* from death shall rise
At the last day; nor yet in any wise
Can I believe that e'er the damned shall,
After some torments, be released all,
And placed in heavenly joys, &c.

which the *Anabaptist* held.

From the third sestiyad we see that "potatoes" were still esteemed a delicacy:—

And therefore oysters, lobsters we prepare,
Eringos, *tatoes*, and such toyish fare, &c.

THE FOURTH SESTIYAD.

LIBERTINE.—Give me the joyes on earth, and tell not me
Of after hopes: future felicitie
I tire to think on. The time present I
Will spend in mirth and pleasant jollitie.
Sit round, my hearts, our heads with ivie crown'd,
Let's quaffe *Lyæus*, and the healths go round;
And, singing partes unto *Ceres*, we
Unto the harpe will foot it lustily.
While here I live I'll spend my time in mirth;
Time is no more when I am gone from earth, &c.

FIFTH SESTIYAD.

PROTESTANT.—This man of sin doth hold the world in hand,
He holds his papal power by Christ's command;
And, least the vulgar should into it pry,
He doth lock up the sacred verity,
And feeds the people's minds with outward glosses,
With pleasant music, images, and crosses;
With pilgrimages, offerings, and oblations,
With holy rood-days, and such recreations;
With holy water, wafer, cakes, and chalices,
With copes and mitres, crosiers: such like fallacies
Bewitch the people so, they blindly run
To all excess of superstition, &c.

But the chief interest is in the sixth and last sestiyad, where the author enumerates the chief poets of his age, from *Spenser* to *Quarles*; and from this part, therefore, we shall make our longer extract.

THE SIXTH SESTIYAD.

The Argument.

Apollo rageth that the noble bay
Is worn by those who do not merit it:
He and the muses an amercement lay
On some that, trusting to their sordid wit,
Do undertake of things most high to say,
Yet cannot words unto the matter fit.
Meantime *Urania* doth in tears deplore
Her poet's * losse, whose like shall be no more.

* Quarles.

Apollo, sitting on Mount Helicon, beholds the Muses very sorrowful for the loss of poet Quarles; and he owns that Quarles's death affects him more than the loss of his son Phacton: and he is also sore displeased that so many poets and ballad-mongers rise to claim the vacant laurel.

4.

Shall part of her whom once I loved so dear
Be worn by those whose sordid minds I hate?
Why do I for to shoot the slaves forbear,
And with my arrows their breasts penetrate,
Who for to claim the laurel do not fear,
Due only unto those whose happy fate
Hath raised them my prophets for to be,
Or else can claim the same by victorie?

The names of all the poets of the time are then mentioned, and their praises duly sung; and it is not uninteresting to see the scale of relative merit ascribed to them and the portion of their works on which that fame is founded: Shakspeare is praised for his *Pericles*, and Jonson for his tragedies. The name of *Mills* is the one less generally known. He wrote a poem called *Night-Search*, 1640, and "Poems occasioned by a Melancholy Vision," 1639. His name is H. Mill, not Mills. See account of him in Ellis, Winstanly, Phillips, Jacobs, and Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 335. We possess his volumes, but cannot say much in praise of his poetical talents.

5.

Each fellow now that hath but had a view
Of the learned Phrygian fables growth bold,
And name of poet doth to himself accrew.
That ballad maker,* too, is now extol'd
With the great name of poet. He † that knew
Better far how to ~~rew~~ than pen to hold,
His sordid lines are swell'd to such a weight
They 're able for to make his boat a freight.

6.

The god of waves hath been my enemy,
Else that base fool had haddocks fed e'er now,
And *Penator* might have wrote his elegy,—
(Another coxcomb) that, his wit to shew,
Wrote many things—the best not worth the eye
Of any schoolboy doth his genders know.
But, while the *fools* I rate, let me not be
Forgetful of those *writers* loved by me.

7.

Although the *bard* ‡ whose lines unequalled,
Who only did deserve a poet's name,
To my eternal grief be long since dead,
His lines for ever shall preserve his fame.
So his § who did so near his footsteps tread,
Whose lines, as near as Virgil's Homer's came,
Do equal Spenser's, who the soul of verse
In his admired poems doth rehearse.

8.

But ah! who 's this whose shade before me stands?
O! 'tis the man whose fame the earth doth fill,
Whose virtue is the talk of foreign lands,
While they admire his feats of arms, his skill

* M. P. v. Mathew Parker. † J. Taylor. ‡ Spenser. § Samuel Daniel.

In poesie, while he 'bove all commands
The Muses, who so waited on his quill,
That like to *Sidney* none ere wrote before
His birth, nor now he 's dead shall ere write more.

9.

See him whose tragic scenes Euripides'
Doth equal, and with Sophocles we may
Compare great *Shakespeare*; Aristophanes
Never like him his fancy could display.
Witness the Prince of Tyre, his Pericles;
His sweet and his to-be-admired lay
He wrote of lustful Tarquin's rape, shows he
Did understand the depth of poesie.

10.

But thou, dear soul, * whose lines when I behold
I do astonished stand, of whom Fame says
By after times thy songs † shall be extol'd
And mention'd be, as equally my lays;
Thou who so sweetly Edward's woes hast told.
When other poems, though of worth, decays,
Thine shall be honoured, and shall aye subsist,
In spite of dark oblivion's hiding mist.

11.

So his, that divine *Plautus* ‡ equalled,
Whose comic vein *Menander* ne'er could hit,
Whose tragic scenes shall be with wonder read
By after ages; for unto his wit
Myself gave personal ayd; I dictated
To him when as *Sejanus*' fall he writ;
And yet on earth some foolish sots there bee
That dare make *Randolf* § his rival in degree.

12.

All hail eke unto thee || that didst translate
My loved *Lucan* into thine own tongue!
And what he could not finish, snatcht by fate,
Thou hast completed his ingenuous song.
Thy fame with his shall ne'er be out of date,
Nor shall base *Momus*' carps thy glory wrong;
But of mine own tree I'll a garland frame
For thee, and 'mongst my prophets rank thy name.

13.

So thine, ¶ whose rural quill so high doth sound,
Theocritus' or *Mantuan*'s ere could be
So sweet and so sententious never found
As are thy *Pastorals of Britanie*;
Thy fame for aye shall to the skies resound,
And I pronounce thy fluent poesie
Singing of shepherds is the best ere wit
Invented, and none ere yet equalled it.

* Drayton.

† Polyolbion.

‡ Ben Jonson.

§ The right orthography of *Shakspeare*'s name has long been a subject of much doubt and dispute, we think very unnecessarily. In this poem we have other names thus spelt, and by a contemporary:—*B. Johnson*; *Sherley*; *Baumont*; *Massenger*; *Randolf*; and *Randal*;—showing there was no established and fixed rule in those days.

|| May.

¶ Mr. Brown.

14.

Nor thine, O *Heywood* ! worthy to be read
 By kings, whose books of elegance are such,
 Enough in praise of them can ne'er be said ;
 Nor can my verses ere extoll too much
 Thy reall worth, whose lines unparaled,
 Although some envious critics seem to grutch,
 Shall live on earth to thy eternal fame
 When theirs in grave shall rot, without a name.

15.

So eke shall yours, great Davenant, Sherley, and
 Thine, learned Goffe, Baumont, and Fletcher's too,
 With his * that the sweet *Renegado* penn'd,
 With his † who *Cressy* sang, and *Poycters* too ;
 Your works your names for ever shall commend,
 Joyned with his ‡ that wrote how Scipio
 O'erthrew great Hannibal ; his ingenious lines
 Shall be a pattern for the after times.

16.

Nor will I thee § forget, whose poesie
 Is pure, whose Emblems, Satyres, Pastorals
 Shall live on earth even to eternity ;
 Nor thee || whose poems loudly on me calls
 For my applause, which here I give ; and I
 Pronounce his ¶ merit that so high instals
 The Muses in his Night Watch, great to be,
 And times to come shall hug his poesie.

17.

But why, *Urania*, hangst thou so thy head ?
 What grievous loss hath reft thy joys away ?
 Quoth she, Knows not Apollo *Quarles* is dead,
 The next to *Bartas* sang the heavenliest lay ?
 And who is he on earth his steps can tread ?
 So shall my glory come unto decay.
 At this she wept, and wailing wrung her hands ;
 The Muses mourning round about her stands.

18.

Quoth then Apollo, Lay this grief aside ;
 I do assure thee that thy honour shall
 Not fade, but be far greater amplified.
 There's one who now upon thy name doth call,
 Who hath by *Clio* formerly been tried,
 And by her well approved ; he surely shall
 Succeed great *Quarles*, if thou faile not t' inspire,
 And warme his bosom with thy hottest fire.

19.

Hereat she cheared was, and now, as earst,
 Apollo in the midst, the Muses nine
 Began to sing. *Clio* Juve's deeds rehearst,
 When he the giants pash'd ; her song divine
 Apollo shaped his lyre unto. Where first
 I did set forth I must again decline.
 What shallow fools shall prate I do not care ;
 Fly thou, my book, to those that learned are.

And with the words "Nunquam me impune lacesit" this rare and curious volume ends.

B—ll.

J. M.

* Mr. P. Messenger.

† Mr. Allen.

‡ Mr. Nabbes.

§ Mr. Withers.

|| Mr. Randall.

¶ Mr. Mills.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Counter-Revolution in England, for the re-establishment of Popery, under Charles II. and James II. By Armand Carrel.

History of the Reign of James II. By the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. Post 8vo. pp. xxii. 458.

THE French Professor, M. Michelet, in his series of Lectures entitled "The Jesuits," asserts that since 1834, amid an immense increase of material production, intellectual production has considerably diminished in importance, and gives as evidence the complaint of foreign imitators that they have almost nothing to copy. From 1824 to 1834 France supplied them richly; in that period she produced the literary monuments which constitute her glory before all Europe, such as cycles of histories, &c. But during the last ten years, though as much or more has been printed, few works of importance have appeared, and even books of any extent have been published in parts; ideas on a large scale, and grand compositions, being few. What has chiefly occupied the press has been reprints, publications of MSS., historical documents, cheap illustrated books,* "a sort of daguerreotypes which reproduce pale representations of whatever is set before them." (Lecture i. p. 15). His argument is, that during that time a certain machinery "has been active and powerful, but it has produced nothing living."

We have referred to the foregoing remarks as the best announcement of the volume now before us, which belongs to the former period, since M. Carrel's work was first published in 1827. From an interesting memoir of the unfortunate author we learn that it was written on the counter of a bookseller's back shop, where he was a partner, caressing at intervals a fa-

vourite Newfoundland dog. These circumstances, which may have interfered with the author's researches, though these are respectable, place his genius in a more striking light, and make us regret that his means and opportunities were not greater.

A happy title to a book is like a good letter of introduction, and here M. Carrel is very fortunate. The Counter-Revolution in England—how comprehensive and eloquent is the term! It embodies all the policy, open or concealed, of the two reigns which succeeded the English revolution. How many read the history of that period without any definite view, because the writer himself had none! but M. Carrel *has*, and consequently, if the reader does not understand his subject, the fault is his own.

The sum, or primary argument, of this work is contained in these words: "We would know why the existence of the royal house had become incompatible with the interests of England; why its second downfall was effected with such a strange facility, so little trouble or shock." (p. 2). It opens with a sketch of political history from the Norman period, neither superfluous nor tedious, from which we quote this apparently just remark:

"The epoch at which French, which they did not understand, ceased to be spoken in the annual council of the three orders was without doubt that in which they were admitted to a practical share in the management of affairs." (p. 7).

Of the gunpowder plot the author boldly remarks that it "had for ever rendered this religion execrable to all classes of the nation." (p. 16). He calls Archbishop Sharp "a wretch, who throughout the revolution had worn every mask, and feigned each fanaticism that had successively become the order of the day." (p. 76). But, although some attempts to vindicate the unfortunate primate have been carried too far, he is entitled to the testimony of an enemy, whose re-

* What will some of our contemporary publishers, who think they are consulting taste in issuing such volumes, say to this? —REV.

luctance to praise episcopalians makes his suffrage the more valuable: "Of his piety Lauderdale and Beake speak strongly, and he probably was at this time (1657) a very different man from what he had become when he fell before the wiles of a court and the lure of an archbishop's mitre." (Orme's *Life of Baxter*, i. p. 169).

Of Cromwell he says, with a just distinction:—

"He did not possess the affection of the English, but he had their confidence. (p. 42). * * * The administration of Cromwell was honest, economical, judicious, and permitted no sinecures. Men had before revolted against the religious tyranny of the bishops and the renewed pretensions of the Papists. Under Cromwell every one freely professed his own belief; Papists alone were not tolerated, although even they in Ireland enjoyed more liberty than before." (p. 43).

The following is his character of William:—

"The Prince of Orange, then twenty-two years of age, was placed at the head of an army, and at a time when every one despaired of the salvation of the country, made himself conspicuous, from the first, by that most valuable of military qualities, the calm vigour of mind which the experience of danger does not always bring with it." (p. 100).

With a generalising, and perhaps a lofty view of events, he considers the adoption or rejection of the Test Act in 1674 as "an immense question for life or death between the counter-revolution and English liberty." (p. 106). He makes no doubt of Justice Godfrey's murder (p. 127). He pronounces Lord Essex's death in the Tower to have been suicide (p. 173), which we cite as an instance of candour. At p. 187 we have a curious instance of equivocation in James's answers to addresses.

"James, at his coronation, repeated these same promises. He swore to maintain the constitution and the Anglican Church; but he takes care, in his memoirs, to explain with what mental reservation, while taking this latter part of the oath, he knew how to render it futile. 'His Majesty,' he says, 'here undertook to support and defend rather those who professed this religion, than the religion itself.'"

We naturally turn back to p. 88,

where it is mentioned that in 1669 father Simons, a Jesuit of high reputation, had told James that he could only be reconciled to the Church of Rome by renouncing the Church of England, and that the Pope had confirmed him in those views. Since that time, however, more compliant principles have been advocated by S. Alphonso Liguori. "Interim vero, etsi licitum non est mentiri, seu simulare quod non est, licet tamen dissimulare quod est, sive tegere veritatem verbis, aliisve signis ambiguus et indifferenteribus, ob justam causam, et cum non est necessitas fatendi." (*Theologia Moralis*, b. ii. tract. 1.)

At p. 193 M. Carrel eulogises the House of Peers for the protest against the bill denouncing the condemnation of Lord Stafford: "None but men placed in so high a social position could then hold such language." He omits the popular story of Kirke's cruelty, which Pomfret has versified; and, indeed, after reading the investigation of it in *Savage's History of Taunton*, we are inclined to believe that not only was Kirke innocent of the crime, but that he has had the misfortune to be vilified when he should have been praised for an act of clemency.* Yet M. Carrel does not attempt to palliate the horrors of Jeffreys' campaign; on the contrary, he says—

"It is therefore not to the revolution, nor even to the tyranny of Laud and Strafford, that we must look for anything comparable with these atrocities of a bigoted and sanguinary court; we must go back to the reign of Queen Mary, and perhaps to that of Henry VIII. Even then we should not find a Jeffreys seated among the peers of the realm, and raised to the dignity of Chancellor, as this monstrous demoniac was, in recompence for these services." (p. 199.)

Of Bishop Burnet he gives a high character, when we consider that it comes from a French *liberal*, in terming him "a philosopher animated with an earnest faith;" and he further shows his own skill in discriminating, when he adds, "a judicious partisan of that

* The memory of Francis I. is sullied by a story partly similar to that which is dubiously charged on Kirke. See P. L. Courier's celebrated letter on the purchase of the palace of Chambord.

practical toleration which he did not wish to see erected into a principle by the Catholics, for the benefit of their own religion alone." (p. 229.) At p. 233 there is an axiom well worth the attention of such readers as are setting out in life: "The impatience to enjoy results destroys the means of arriving at them." He contends for the spuriousness of the old Pretender's birth (p. 243). Of James's ineffectual opposition to William, he pointedly observes, "The pupil of Turenne ought to have known the power of activity" (p. 274); while of William's policy, he remarks that "owing to the judicious arrangements of the Prince of Orange, which directed that the priests and other agents of the Jesuits should be sent out of the way quietly, the disorders which result, even from the most legitimate vengeance, were prevented." (*ibid.*)

Our general opinion of this work coincides nearly with Professor Heeren's of the Abbé Coyer's *Histoire de Jean Sobiesky*,—"as faithful as a very spirited narrative can be." (*European States*, i. 268.)* As the production of an intelligent foreigner, it deserves attention; as that of a French liberal, it cannot expect the suffrage of all parties among us. We like it for its boldness, its honesty, its clearness of narration, and the profoundness of its views. That we have sometimes "paused in doubt," we readily own, and some petty slips of the author, or of the compositor, have attracted our notice, but are too obvious to need pointing out. We shall merely say that *change* is the phrase used at page xiv. instead of *exchange*, to avoid tautology, but the sense it makes is harsh.

Subjoined to M. Carrel's work is the text of Mr. Fox's unfinished *History of the Reign of James II.* We have no opinion to offer upon it, but that of a contemporary foreign publication, the *Biographie Universelle Classique*, the editors of which have said, "Son histoire . . . est imparfaite, mais pleine de pensées fortes et de vues profondes." In the collection of letters entitled "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," is one from Mr. Fox to Sel-

wyn, dated August 23, 1771, which deserves to be quoted here. "I am reading Clarendon, but scarcely get on faster than you did with your Charles the Fifth. I think the style bad, and that he has a good deal of the old woman in his way of thinking, but hate the opposite side so much, that it gives one a kind of partiality for him." The editor, Mr. Jesse, justly observes in a note (vol. iii. p. 41), "This is a very curious passage from the pen of Charles Fox." Little, probably, did the writer himself then imagine that he would live to pronounce "a restoration usually the most dangerous and worst of all revolutions" (p. 293),—a sentence still more remarkable, when we consider that it was penned by a descendant of Sir Stephen Fox, a follower of the exiled Stuarts in the time of Cromwell.

It is singular that both Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh, in undertaking the history of that period, have left only fragments, as if an historical fatality hung over it in their hands. Though M. Carrel has addressed himself to the task under better auspices, the circumstances under which he prosecuted his work were peculiarly discouraging.

Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Notebook. By a Suffolk Rector.

THIS very agreeable and well-written work, the author tells us, originated in a wish to aid, by the proceeds of the sale, the "Projected Asylum for the aged and decayed Freemasons." It is miscellaneous in its character and contents: the biographical sketches are lively and interesting. The first chapter is on the late Sir William Follett in his early years, with whom the author was educated under Dr. Lempriere at Exeter. He says, "Strange as the remark may seem—those who remember him in youth will bear out its truth—*law* was not his choice; his early predilection leaned towards a *military* life;" but these youthful desires faded away before the prevailing passion of his mind, even thus early displayed. "Ours," he said, "is a struggling family—we want money." And, keeping this ever in mind as his guiding star, he devoted himself to this purpose with a sternness of resolution and an eagerness of acquisition fortunately without a parallel in our memory; injured his health, if not sacrificed his life, and

* Is the misquotation from Horace (p. 101) *Fortem et tenacem propositi virum*, M. Carrel's, or was it really De Witt's?

died at the early age of forty-six with 160,000*l.* Sir William does not give a very favourable picture of his companions at the bar:—"Players' rivalry," said he, "is a joke to it. You can have no conception of its extent or strength unless you yourself belonged to the profession. In your early struggles at the bar you require something to reconcile you to your kind; you see so much of *bitterness, and rivalry, and jealousy, and hatred*, that you are thankful to call into active agency a system (masonry) which creates in all its varieties kindly sympathy, cordial benevolence, and brotherly love."

The next biographical portrait is that of Edmund Kean, drawn before he had displayed his great talent, or acquired that reputation that eclipsed all rivalry, and raised him to sudden opulence and prosperity, for it appears that no less a sum than 90,000*l.* was paid into his hands. Those of our readers who like to dwell on the eccentricities of genius and the frolics of youth may turn to his adventures at Exeter, and to the sorrows of Miss Hake the feather-dresser.

Chapter V. is headed "Mr. Canning in Retirement;" and this, to our view, is the most interesting chapter in the book, and the subject of it the most important, and worthy of attention and regard. The account of his temporary retirement at *Hinckley* will be read with interest; and those, *if such there be*, who like ourselves have often paused as we passed through the churchyard of Kensington to read the inscription which parental grief had inscribed over the grave of its fondest hopes, will not regret the time occupied in reading the following account of Canning's eldest son:—"He died at the age of nineteen, and Mr. Canning's tribute to his memory is the most touching of all his writings: he was a youth of remarkable promise, and indescribably dear to his father; he was indisputably his favourite child. In all his plans

for the future, in all his visions of ambition, this son occupied a foremost place; he was an embryo statesman. His genius, discernment, quickness, and judgment, were topics on which Canning delighted to dwell. The opinions and expectations which his father had formed of him may be gathered from this single fact,—that whenever he had spoken at any length in Parliament the best and fullest report of the speech was sent down to George, who was required to write his father an elaborate and lengthened criticism upon it, pointing out where it was forcible, and where defective, where the language was happy and where it was common place, and distinguishing between what was mere didactic and solid argument. 'Can I think too highly of that child,' was the remark addressed by Canning on one occasion to his son's tutor, Mr. May. 'You not only can, but do,' was the honest and unhesitating reply." How very near the whole of this little history, both in the sanguine expectation of paternal tenderness, and its early and bitter disappointment, approaches to that experienced by Burke but a short time before, it is unnecessary to remark; with this only difference, in the one case the son did not live to verify the soundness of his tutor's judgment; in the other, neither the result of experience nor the force of truth could prevail against the power of intense affection, and that blind resolve which will not be convinced. Some remarkable instances are given of Mr. Canning's power of *remembering a voice once heard*. One instance is given relating to Wilberforce; here is another. "Sir Evan Nepean passed through *Hinckley*; he was proceeding to Holyhead on some government business connected with the Transport Board, which admitted of no delay; and, so rapid were his movements, and so anxious was he to arrive at his destination, that, though a part of his family was at *Hinckley*, under Mr. Cheshyre's care, he hurried through the town, without even apprising them of his presence. While changing horses at the inn he inquired the distance to the next stage; *these were the only words he uttered*. Canning was returning from his ride at the moment, heard the inquiry, and said to Sir Evan's family the next morning, 'I am

* The monumental stones over the grave of the younger Canning, and of that beautiful and gifted woman Mrs. Inchbald, stand side by side, near the western wall. But, while we sympathise with the feeling displayed in Mr. Canning's epitaph, we must be excused for withholding our praise from it as a poetical composition.

happy to tell you Nepean is well; he passed through Hineckley last evening: his features in the twilight I was unable to recognize, his voice I did distinctly." Their astonishment may be conceived; it bordered on incredulity; but on inquiry they found Mr. Canning's assertion borne out by the fact that on that day and hour their relation had hurried through Hineckley on his route to Ireland.

That part of the literary *soirée* which relates to Mr. Gifford appears to us to be very highly coloured, we dare not say beyond the truth; but we knew him well, and were happy enough to know him in far "happier hours" than those here described.

As regards the chapter of the Foreign Successes and the British Statesmen, we confess our ignorance as to whether it is intended for a fiction or a fact; but if for the latter, we think in this, as in all similar stories, the marvellous would disappear, or at least much diminish, under inquiry. The Conjuror and Fortune-teller are supplied as regularly by their *missionaries* as a river is fed by its tributary streams.

The account of Liston the actor, in the chapter of the Melancholy of Mirth, may probably be correct in the latter part, as it certainly is in the former; but we saw him constantly in his later years, when his shattered and decrepit frame seemed to us accompanied by as enfeebled a mind.

The Half-dozen Words about the Poor are on a more serious subject; the author at once feels its importance, and is well acquainted with the causes of the evils under which they are suffering; the remedies are more difficult to point out. But fear is in some degree attempting to perform the task which love and duty had long declined. The labouring population, year by year, are becoming more formidable, as necessity presses on them more severely, and as they begin to understand the power they are acquiring. The parochial allotments of land have in some measure assuaged the threatening storm; but this must be much extended to be of real avail, as regards their situation, the safety of property, the preservation of law, and the pursuance of the social system at present established.

Devotional Poetry, now first published, from a Manuscript of the XVth or XVIIIth Century. 4to.

IN the preface to this volume, we are informed that No. 186 of the late Mr. Bright's Catalogue is thus described: "Poems of the time of Queen Elizabeth, written in a clear, beautiful hand, on vellum. They are of a religious character, and appear not to have been printed." Upon this volume being shown to competent judges of our old poetry, it is said that they all agreed in the value of the poetry, but were inclined to consider that the MS. was written in the beginning of the 17th century, rather than during the 16th, though they also allowed that there was nothing conclusive against the poems having been productions of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The history of the MS. before it came into Mr. Bright's possession is quite unknown. The MS. consists of 69 leaves of vellum, measuring five inches and a quarter by four inches. Seven leaves at the beginning, and one at the end, are wanting. The poems that remain are 106, chiefly sonnets, in the usual form of fourteen lines. They are in this volume beautifully and accurately reprinted by the Religious Tract Society. The editor has remarked that the language is plain, easy to be understood, and that there are not more than three or four obsolete words in the whole composition, of which that of "*culpe*," occurring at No. xlv. is the most remarkable.

We have said that these poems have been submitted to the critical judgment of several persons well skilled in our old literature, and whose opinion deserves respectful attention. Mr. Bruce doubts whether they are all the productions of *one author*. He also thinks that the MS. consists of transcripts made by a professional copyist, and that they were written in the several styles of penmanship in use two or three hundred years ago. Mr. Montgomery of Sheffield gives his testimony as to their merit. The Rev. Joseph Hunter considers the poems as possessing eminent beauty, and the composition of some person of great power; scarcely any of them betraying any marks of constraint, or instances of a corrupt taste. By none of these gentlemen had any of the poems been previously seen,

nor has the name of the author been conjectured. That they have been very judiciously printed, and so preserved from future accident, we willingly allow, and feel obliged to the Society under whose patronage they appear. We also think they bear stronger marks of the early part of the 17th century than the 16th, but we are not prepared to say that they are the production of more than one person. Such poetical manuscripts were not uncommon in the country-houses of our ancestors, whether consisting of original matter, or as transcripts of printed books which were difficult of access, and we have seen them written in different hands, as if by different members of the family; sometimes a delicate Italian hand, as in parts of this, betraying the occasional assistance of the lady of the mansion or her daughters; therefore we are inclined not to divide the merits of the poems, which are considerable, among more authors than one, nor should we perhaps be prepared to describe them in language so highly laudatory as that of Mr. Hunter; but we fully agree with him in saying that they have every appearance of "being a record of genuine thought and feeling." The quantity of religious and devotional poetry written and published about the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th, was immense, and no doubt a great deal remained in manuscript; yet the sonnet was not the *usual* form in which they appeared. In sacred poetry, where the subject-matter is confined, and the language is in some degree conventional, the distinct peculiarities of writers are less prominently displayed; and the old writers did not allow themselves such excursive flights from their subject as we have seen in more modern times; so that greater difficulty would arise in attempting to trace an author by his style and expressions. But we do not believe these poems to be the production of any poet whose name is known, or whose works are in print; though there are a few lines, and some expressions, scattered through the volume, which the ablest poet of the day would not disdain to own. They are entirely free from those forced conceits and strained allusions which disfigure so much of the best of our old poetry,

and, when found in that which is dedicated to piety and devotion, at once offends our taste, and destroys our confidence in the sincerity of the writer's feelings.

We now give a few specimens of this interesting production, which may perhaps induce some of our readers, whose taste and curiosity are gratified, to investigate the subject—we hope with more success than our own.

I.

Up, sluggish soul, awake! slumber no more!
This is no time to sleep in sloth secure;
If once the bridegroom passe, and shutteth the
dore, [sure,

No entrance will be gain'd thou maist bee
Now thou art up, fill up thy lamp with oile,
Haste thee and light it at the fire of Love;
Watch and attend! what is a little toile
To gaine thee entrance to the joles above?
Go, meete the bridegroom with low reverence;
Humbly with patience waite upon his grace;
Follow his steppes with love and diligence;
Leave all for him, and only him embrace.
So shalt thou enter with him into rest,
And at his heaveilie table sit and feast.

VI.

What though I did possess the greatest wealth,
Though I were clad with honour and a
crowne,
And all my few and evill dayes had health,—
Though no calamitie did pluck me downe;

What if in sensuall pleasure I did swym,
Which mortal men account their cheefest
bliss; [him
What good shal't be for me when death with
Brings a divorce from life, t' have had all
this?

What plague wil't bee for me when, raised again
Out of the bed of death, I must accompt
For thousand thousand faults and errors vaine,
That will to a numberlesse amount?

Before a judge, whose angry breathe can burne
This whole round globe of earth, fire, water,
aire,

And all their glory into ashes turne
That had these things allotted to their share.

Words serve me not, nor thoughts, though infinite,
To write or to imagine sinners' paine,
Or the least torment that on them shall light,
That this world's love preferre before heaven's
gaine.

Then covet not, mine eies, worldly delight,
Beautie, great riches, honor, and the rest,—
Which, if you had, would but bereave my
spright
Of the immortal joyes I am in quest.

*I am a pilgrim warrior, bound to fight,
Under the Red Cross, 'gainst my rebel Will;
And with great Godfrey to employ my might
To win Jerusalem on Sion hill.*

More glorious is it in that war to dye,
Than surfett with the world's base delecta-
tion; [eye,
Since this, when death shall shutt our mortal
'Tis meede shall have eternal condemnation.
But that not death, but life a passage is,
Into a kingdome of perpetual bliss.

X.

Hence, hence, distracting care of earthly thing !
Hence, base distrust of God's great providence !

The little birds, that can do nought but sing,
Have plenteous foode from his benifcence.
Is He to little birds so grations Father,
And shall wee children want our daily foode ?
We, that have means to sow, to reap, to gather,
Shall we make question of his bountihood ?
Nay, though means faile, yet will we not dis-
paire,—

Eagles have fed his children ; his elect
Eat manna in the deserts that were bare ;
He multiplied the oile of the Sarepte.
He gave us bodies, not to starve and perish ;
He gave us life, which doubtless he will cherish.

XXIV.

My sin, as red as scarlet, thou, oh Lord !
Canst make far whiter than Riphean snow,
If of thy goodness thou woldst once afforde
To wash me in the streams that from thee
dowe. [grace,
Oh, when shall I, poore wretch ! obtain such
When shall my bondage turne to free estate ?
Lord, why not now, e'en in this time and place ?
Let pittie thy just rigor mitigate,
And, for thy only Son our Saviour's sake,
Purifie with thy spirit this sinful masse !
O thou, that all things didst of nothing make,
Show forth thy power, and let it come to
passe

That of a sinner I may henceforth bee
A saint, and live and die to honor thee.

LXXVI.

Save thee, oh Lord ! I have no God at all ;
I truste upon thy goodness and thy might ;
Thou art my Tower of Strength and Brasen
Wall,
To whom I flie, now dangers mee affright.
I laied my confidence on thee alone—
God, able to relieve in greatest needs ;
O ! let thy will and power conjoyn in one,
To wash away the guilt of my misdeedes.
Turn not away thy favorable face,
Because I merit not to have thy favor ;
But let me taste of thy abundant grace,
For the deare merits of Jesus Christ my
Saver,
Who gave himself to death on this condition—
hat they which trust in him may have re-
mission.

CIV.

The birds that here so merrily do sing, [ring,
And make these woods with their sweet carols
Methinks do meete to praise, with one accord,
Th' almighty power of their most gracious
Lord, [all,
Who made them, and with plentie feeds them
From the great eagle to the nightingall.

Then rise my soule, my harpe and voice awake
Before the day to God confession make ;
Sing a new song, extoll his providence,
And magnify his great beneficence.
Let both thy violl and thy lute resound
What grace in thy distresses thou hast found.
Begin thou first, and thou shalt quickly see
The cherubims and seraphims agree,
And join their voices to the spheres' sweet
sound, [resound.
To make both heaven and earth God's praise
O joy ! when angells join with thee to sing
The praises due to our immortal King.

Revelations of Austria. By M. Kou-
brakiewicz. 2 vols.

THIS is a translation of the "*Mystères d'Autriche.*" The author held office under the Austrian government in Galicia, and it is intended to shew the character and effects of Austrian despotism. The work is written in much bitterness of feeling and violence of language. Belonging to the Greek Church, his hostility against the Roman Catholic is openly avowed ; and, as a Slavonian, he has no feeling but that of hatred towards the Germans. There appears to be much misrepresented and much misunderstood ; no doubt in the general picture of the administration and policy of the Austrian empire truth may be discovered, but the whole is calculated to leave very unpleasant impressions on the mind, for the author says, "it would be a gross error in comparing the Austrian government with the *Russian*, or even the *Turkish*, to give it the preference on the score of humanity ;" and, as an instance of the correctness of his assertion, he says, "that the Emperor Francis having learned, during a visit to Galicia in 1817, that the town of Lupel had saved 400,000 florins in Dutch ducats, had this gold immediately seized and carried to Vienna under a strong escort." He says, "to compromise the expenses of a representation, and at the same time to ruin Prince Esterhazy, he was sent as ambassador to England." He says that Constantine Sletrienski, a person high in office and reputation, was seized and sentenced to *twenty years' hard labour* for having in his possession a Prayer Book printed at Paris ! He says, such are the taxes, that a Polish nobleman who has a village with 50 peasants, and 4 or 5000 acres of land, with mills, ponds, and public houses, is not able to pay the schooling of his two sons ;

and out of one hundred proprietors the property of *ninety* is sequestered and sold to pay the taxes. "Three millions five hundred thousand Austrian-Polish peasants are without question more miserable than the negroes sold in Africa. They exist only on roots and herbs, while they give to the kaiser a clear revenue of seven or ten millions of florins a year. A vice-governor of Galicia saw a fine house and garden belonging to a *baker*. 'What!' said he, 'a baker better lodged than me!' The tax on the baker's patent was doubled and trebled, and he was *shortly ruined*."

These are certain statements which may be true or not; they may be entirely or partially true, but, as they are not verified by facts and circumstances, it is more wise and more just to place our confidence in the general European feeling regarding the nature of the Austrian dominion in German Poland, which has certainly spoken with a most impressive voice on the subject. We know what has passed on this subject in England, and the author in his second volume has given extracts from the debates in the French Chambers. The Appendix consists of the "Alienation of the Cossacks from Poland and their treatment by Russia," an account which we hope is not true, for it cannot be read without horror and indignation.

Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson.
Vols. VI. and VII.

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS has now completed a work as honourable to himself as it will be acceptable to the public. No time nor accident can obliterate the heroic name of Nelson from the pages of England's history, and in these volumes is that imperishable glory enshrined. Our only fear is lest we should appear to make an undistinguishing and excessive eulogy; but we really can scarcely point out any parts that are defective, or any general plan that could have been more judiciously substituted in the place of the one which he has adopted. The information is copious, but then it bears a proportion to the greatness of the subject.

The chief incident in these last volumes is the battle of Trafalgar, alike

distinguished for the daring boldness of the plan and the undaunted bravery of the execution. Sir Harris has properly entered into the minutest details that could be collected of this important engagement, knowing that, both in the present and future generations, many a scrutinizing eye would bend with eagerness over them, and many a youthful and aspiring heart beat with emulation and patriotism, as this picture of British skill and courage was first displayed before it. Here would be learned the necessary lesson that discipline is the parent of success, and that the just confidence of the commander arises from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the subordinate powers and forces placed under his command. Such was the basis of Nelson's, and such Wellington's success; and this knowledge, when animated and directed by genius, seems to possess a power that is irresistible, and that considers danger only as a certain step to glory.

We have now only to remark, that in the next edition, to the testimonies which the editor has given of the high character of Sir Alexander Ball ought to be added that by Mr. Coleridge in "The Friend," doubly valuable as coming from a person of such very different habits of mind, and pursuits so remote, as to enable him to look at the subject from a point of view unoccupied before. We quite agree in his conclusion that the connection between Nelson and Lady Hamilton was essentially innocent, though fatally imprudent; and lastly, for Miss Horatio Thompson, we are heartily sorry that the vulgar and voracious curiosity of the public mind (never more corrupt on such matters than it is now) rendered it necessary for him to enter into such minute details. We have a great suspicion ourselves that *Achilles* had a little daughter by *Briseis*, and we hope soon, by means of some manuscripts we have heard of in the monastery of Mount Athos, to produce some interesting and confidential details on the subject; we are waiting for the next mail from Greece, and will communicate the contents. Being the daughter of a *Priest*, the Greek Church will feel itself interested.

Notices of the Churches of Warwickshire.—Deanery of Warwick. Nos. II. to VI. Royal 8vo.

Architectural Notices of the Churches in the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Nos. I. to V. Royal 8vo.

Parish Churches. By Raphael and J. Arthur Brandon. Nos. II. to VI. Royal 8vo.

SINCE our notice of the first number of the Churches of Warwickshire the publication has steadily proceeded, though, with the exception of *St. Mary's Warwick*, and the justly-admired *Beauchamp Chapel*, the structures which are given are not of the first order as examples of village church architecture. *St. Mary's Church*, Warwick, is remarkable as a specimen of the Gothic of Queen Anne's days. The nave and transept were burnt down in 1694, and the new structure completed in 1704, under the superintendence of Sir William Willson, who is said to have been a builder, who married a rich widow and raised himself into an architect; but to Sir Christopher Wren the credit, or rather discredit, of the pile has sometimes been given. The architect of *St. Paul's* was, however, guiltless of the faults of this pile; but, viewing the structures in this style of architecture which he actually erected, the present has not suffered greatly by the adoption of the Warwick builder as its architect. A view of the church, as it appeared previous to the fire of 1694, was engraved in our Magazine for January 1846. It will be interesting to the possessors of the present work to compare that plate with the restoration, of which an elevation in the same point of view is here given.

The following estimates, with the contract for rebuilding the church, afford a comparison between the cheapness of builder's work 150 years ago and what it is now. The simplicity of the contract at the same time admirably contrasts with the lengthiness of a modern instrument of the same kind, and speaks highly in favour of the honesty of the builders of the last age. The additional present of 50*l.* would perhaps form a strong inducement to the contractor to do justice to his employer.

"The bills connected with the rebuilding of the church are in the possession of H. E. Landor, Esq., of Tachbrook.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

The following particulars have been selected from the building accounts:

	£	s.
First estimate of <i>St. Marie's</i>		
Warwick	3,891	10
Of which—'stalls, pulpit, and altar, and other ornaments,' were calculated to amount to	200	0
Repairing damage in the walls of the chancell	20	0
Ceiling in the church and alleys, with groining	94	10
Sir William Willson's tower y ^t failed, which should have been 98 feet high, with 4 pinnacles, particularly,—		
The height, to the nave	45	ft.
The part built and pulled down again	29	„
The part left unbuilt	24	„
	98	
New tower, height—		
Church	45	ft.
Belfry	21	„
Chime room	11	„
Bell room	40	„
	117	

"Articles for rebuilding the church, 1697–8, Feby. 23rd, agreed betwixt y^e Comm^{rs} and Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunkley. Y^t they should take down the chancell wall and build all y^e church tower and pinnacles, with all other pinacles and cornish mouldings, buttresses, pillars, &c., and face y^e staircase with Wrincote stone; they to find all stone, lyme, scaffolding, and materials for finishing y^e works; the workmen to have all y^e old stone, but pay for y^e new stone y^t was then getting so much as y^e s^d stone has cost in getting and carriage; for all which they are to have 2,300*l.*, and 50*l.* more if the Comm^{rs} please.

"Extracts from Mr. Smith's (the builder) Bill.

	£	s.	d.
For building the church, by articles	2,300	0	0
For extraordinary work of y ^e railles and bannisters	25	0	0
For y ^e foundations of y ^e new tower	103	0	0
For filling up y ^e w. window and turning an arch answerable to y ^e west end arch	13	19	4
For cutting a door case into y ^e vestry room	0	15	0
For the chancel room	9	15	6

20

"Other charges occur 'for 93 feet of Cornish; for y^e pedestalls of y^e 4 great pinnacles; for y^e pedestalls of 4 little pinnacles; for y^e 4 middle pinnacles; for 8 battlements betwixt y^e pinnacles; for little pyramids; for taking down y^e bell room windows.'

"It appears that parapet walls were originally designed instead of rails and bannisters.

"The sum total of Mr. Smith's account was 4,874*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Objections were made to the amount of 575*l.*; ultimately the sum of 4,728*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* was allowed by the Commissioners, Sept. 21, 1704."

But, whatever may be the faults of the Gothic of Sir William Willson, it possesses a boldness of character far above the church of St. Nicholas, an example of Gothic of the latter end of the same century, the church having been erected in 1779, by Johnson, a Warwick architect, at the small cost, it is just to say, of 1,500*l.* There is, after all, a church-like character about the nave of St. Mary's, as if the architect had endeavoured, with his humble skill, to aspire to something like the character of the ancient church. The architect of 1779 starts out an entirely new style, in which every trace of the ancient model has disappeared. At the same time the arrangement of the building is so far removed from ecclesiastical rule that, were it not for the chancel and tower, retained in part from the old pile, it would not have possessed even the semblance of a church. The detail is of that description which was so ably and forcibly deprecated, and finally written down, in our pages by the ever-to-be-remembered John Carter.

The views which embellish the descriptions are in lithography, boldly executed, with woodcuts of details. Those which are dedicated to St. Mary's church, with the Beauchamp Chapel, show various exterior and interior views of the structure, exhibiting the most striking features. The view of the chapter-house is spoiled by the huge monumental pile in the centre.

Beneath the choir is a portion of a vaulted crypt, partly of Norman architecture. In the view of the interior is shewn the tumbrel or stand of a cucking-stool, being a triangular frame of rough timber, set on four wheels. The cucking-stool itself is also introduced, although it has been removed

from the church, and is in the possession of a resident in the town.

Haseley is a small and exceedingly plain church, with nothing striking in its architectural features; nor is *Budbrooke* much more attractive.

Wootton Wawen is a good church of mixed architecture. It is said to be "the only church in Warwickshire which has hitherto been noticed as containing vestiges of Anglo-Saxon construction." In its original state it consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower of narrow dimensions between them, in what is now designated Saxon architecture, the plan, in regard to the smallness of the tower, resembling the Norman church at Upton, in Buckinghamshire. The arches show long and short jambs, with heavy imposts to semicircular arches, having plain soffits. A woodcut of the interior of the tower, as well as the plan of the church, illustrate this portion of the edifice.

Beaunesert is a Norman church, greatly injured by modern repairs, and showing only a remnant of its original importance.

The churches of the archdeaconry of *Northampton* are far more important in their character than those of the last county. Lofty spires and spacious interiors are the striking features of the majority of the churches of this deanery. The once collegiate church of *Higham Ferrers* has been chosen as a commencement of the series intended to be described. The beautiful spire of this church is remarkable on account of its having been rebuilt in the years 1631 and 1632. The ornamental portions were either carefully preserved from the ruins of the older structure, or were copied with scrupulous exactness in the details of the new one. The erection of so correct an example of Gothic architecture at this period is the more pleasing, as it tends to show how long the capability of erecting good church architecture lingered in the country after the Reformation. What a beautiful architectural and ecclesiastical group exists in the churchyard of *Higham Ferrers*! There is the school, like a beautiful chapel, the churchyard cross, and the bead house with its chapel (lamentable it is to state that this appendage is allowed to remain in ruins), and, as

a crowning feature to the whole, the spacious collegiate church with its double chancel, one part for the college, and one for the parish, and its four aisles! Where is such a group to be met with elsewhere in so fine a state of preservation? and where is to be found so proud a monument of the munificence of an individual as the present group, which records—and will for ages continue to perpetuate—the name of CHICHELE?

We are surprised to see so confused an account of the beautiful example of an Easter sepulchre which exists in the church, and which also serves as the monument of Laurence de S'to Mauro, Rector from 1289 to 1337. Some years since the Rev. C. W. Chalklin, then curate of Higham, removed with his own hands the plaster which obscured this beautiful monument, and at the time described it, with the assistance of a plate, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. CL. part i. p. 497. The worthy rector who set up this arch for the Easter sepulchre, placed his own brass on the ledger, and decorated the altar portion with shields of arms, among which his own paternal coat is conspicuous, viz. (Argent), two chevrons (gules), and a label of three points (vert); and, as if he wished the silent testimony of the shield of arms not to stand alone, he inscribed his name in plain words below his splendid brass, still existing. Yet, with all this evidence before him, the author of the descriptions speculates on the tomb being intended to commemorate some imaginary Earl of Lancaster; and, in defiance of all heraldic knowledge, assigns the shield of St. Maur, or Seymour, to Clare, though where he found his authority for a shield of Clare with two chevrons no where appears. It is true a note is added, it is difficult to imagine for what purpose, that "in Dorchester Church, where most of the arms on this tomb occur, Clare is given *three chevrons*," and to this novel piece of heraldic information a cut of a shield with three chevrons is appended. Really we were not before aware that the shield of Clare was so little known as to require a reference to a church where it might be found; and where is the church containing heraldry where it is not to be found? or that a cut was necessary to illustrate so

well-known a shield. The circumstance of the brass and-slab appearing to be added to the monument arose from the fact of the sepulchre having been raised by the rector in his lifetime, and the brass being subsequently added after his decease, for the expression "quondam rector" in the inscription is, we apprehend, sufficient evidence that it was not set up in his lifetime. The angel with the thurible, engraved in p. 16, and there said to have been originally in some other part of the church, probably belonged to this sepulchre.

Chelverton cum Caldecot is a spoilt church of early-English architecture.

All Saints, Hargrave would form a very pretty model for a new church; there is a fine early-English doorway, and the clerestory windows are quatre-foils in circles.

Stanwick, an early-English church, is remarkable for possessing an octagonal tower, surmounted by a spire.

Raunds Church possesses one of the most magnificent towers and spires of early-English workmanship in existence.

Ringstead, Denton, and Woodford have all spires, and, with every church which is illustrated in the portion of this work already published, possess many additional features of the highest interest. This deanery is so full of good churches, that it bids fair to afford a good harvest for a work like the present, to which we wish every encouragement and success. The illustrations are beautifully engraved on copper from Mackenzie's drawings, and on wood by Jewitt.

The *Parish Churches* of Messrs. Raphael and J. Arthur Brandon are not confined to any particular county, but the subjects are selected from all parts, as objects for study or imitation. The numbers which have been published since our first notice contain a great variety of examples, chosen with much judgment, from the immense stores of ecclesiastical architecture which the parish churches of our land contain. *Elton*, Rutland; *Warmington*, *Barwell*, *Achurch*, *Stanwick*, *Aldwinckle*, *Islip*, and *Raunds*, co. Northampton; *Fleet* and *Dodington*, co. Lincoln; *Leckhampton*, co. Glouc., and *North Mimms*, in Herts, exhibit every variety of spire from the slender and unassuming Hert-

fordshire example at North Mimms to the magnificent early-English steeple of *Bauuds*. *Manton*, co. Rutland, and *Long Stanton*, co. Cambr. are very excellent examples of gabled bell-turrets, and *Worstead*, *Martham*, and *Deopham*, in Norfolk, and *Bishop's Lediard*, in Somersetshire, equally good specimens of the bold perpendicular towers of those counties. The beautiful timber roofs of Norfolk and Suffolk are exhibited in several views of interiors. *Worstead* and *Trunch* shew fine examples of the hammer-beam roofs of Norfolk; and *Woolpit*, Suffolk, is a magnificent specimen of a double hammer-beam framing. The two varieties of roof seen at *Filby*, Norfolk, and *Long Stanton*, co. Cambridge, composed of trussed girders, are useful authorities where a more simple roof is required; and *Barnwood*, co. Glouc. a paneled roof without tie-beams, is an example very useful for imitations.

The letter-press, though brief, points out the features which are remarkable in the architecture. We glean a few extracts by way of specimens.

"*Elton Church*, co. Northampton.—On the east jamb of the south doorway occurs the rather unusual feature of a dedication cross. It consists in this instance of a small diamond-shaped piece of Purbeck of about the usual size of a window quarrel, on which has been sunk a cross fleury, the whole being let into the jamb of the door."

Similar crosses are not uncommon in Kent; the best we know is at Northfleet. Stone has one, and we have observed several others; in some cases the cross is inscribed within a circle.

"*Warmington*, co. Northampton.—The nave is groined in wood, the ribs starting from stone springers. It is probable that the vaultings were not continued in stone from an apprehended weakness in the works."

A baptistery exists at *Trunch*, Norfolk.

"The font is surrounded by screen-work of late Perpendicular character, sufficiently spacious to accommodate several persons, and supporting a crocketed canopy. A similar plan occurs in *Luton Church*, Beds."

At *Barnwell Church*, Northamptonshire, an example of good feeling is shewn which we regret we have not more frequently to record.

"On the demolition of a neighbouring church, which took place some years back, many of its beautiful fragments were brought for preservation to *Barnwell*. The vestry is modern, built out of the fragments of this church."

There is a window at *Aldwinkle Church*, co. Northampton, which appears to have a much better claim to be styled an offertory window than those examples which have been usually styled lychoscopes.

"The west window in the south aisle is very remarkable, from the circumstance of being transomed, and presenting every indication that the lower part below the transome, though now glazed, was formerly secured by a wooden shutter. Had this window occurred on either side of the chancel, we should have considered it an ordinary case of a lychoscope. Does it not materially support the opinion of those who consider that these singular openings were for the purpose either of distributing alms or for receiving tithes, &c."

This window is so high up in the wall that we cannot imagine it was ever intended for confession, but we see no objection to its having been an offertory window, especially if the once open part is without a grate. If this idea is correct, it will reconcile the theories of those who suppose lychoscopes were for offerings, and not for confession, as here we have a window, and that not a solitary specimen, which from its position could not have been used as a confessional.

We may with some pride refer to the evidences of the increased and increasing taste for ecclesiology which the works now before us present. There was a time when the pages of *Sylvanus Urban* were alone open to this branch of literature, and we are not asking for more than our due when we claim the credit to ourselves for at least taking the lead in the establishment of one of the most pleasant and, at the same time, instructing and elevating, and we will even say holy, studies of our day.

The Gem of the Peak, or Matlock and its Vicinity, &c. By W. Adam.—A good proof of the merit of this useful *vade mecum* is, that it has arrived at a fourth edition in a short space of time. In the present one, Mr. Adam has made the best return in his power by presenting his readers with his work in an improved state. It is one of the most useful books of its kind. In mansions, Chatsworth, of course, is the great feature; but Alton Towers approaches very near to it in interest. Mr. Adam's description of the latter is original and good; nor should Ilam Hall, the seat of Mr. Watts Russell, be passed by the tourist, as he will there see a fine specimen of a modern Elizabethan house, and in the church one of Chantrey's finest monumental groups to the memory of Mr. David Pike Watts.

Matlock will be more and more frequented in these railway days; and we recommend visitors not to fail to consult this useful guide, which will inform them of all that is worthy of attention in Matlock and its neighbourhood.

Chronological Tables; or the Antiquary and Genealogist's Companion. Collected by William Downing Bruce, esq. K.C.J., F.S.A., 12mo.—There have been more comprehensive works on this subject, and some that are not yet very old, as those of Sir Harris Nicolas and Mr. Hampson, so that we fear we must confine our praise of the present compilation to its neatness and portability, for it is not too large for an addition to the Pocket-book. Its contents are 1. a list of the civil, military, and religious institutions of Great Britain, with the date of foundation; some of the statements in which (it will soon be noticed) are far away from the mark, such as, "Lord Chancellor first appointed 1530," and "The first Ambassador sent to England 1556;" whilst others are apocryphal, as "Esquire first used 1345," and "Gentleman, the first use of the distinction 1430." Next succeeds, a table of English architecture, a table of the regnal years of the kings and queens of England; and lastly a Roman calendar, with the festivals and saints' days of the Church.

King Charles the First. By Archer Gurney.—We cannot say much in praise either of the choice of the subject or the execution. The subject being so fully historical increases the difficulty of fiction, and the necessary preservation of character demands very discriminating power in the poet. Who, fresh from Clarendon or Hume, could read the fictitious interview

between Cromwell and Charles, just previous to the execution of the latter, or consider it to be consistently drawn? and why does the author unwisely give the new orthography of *Stewart* for *Stuart*? If Mr. Gurney, however, is a young poet, let him proceed, and he will learn that before he produces a good tragedy it will, perhaps, be necessary to throw fifty bad ones into the fire. We have got a word to say to our young poets:—Let them look at the pains, the labour, the thoughtful hours by night, the hard-working hours by day, of those who are endeavouring to master the arts of sculpture and painting, and do they, who have chosen to themselves an art the highest and most difficult of all, believe that they can master its principles or its practice without the same unwearied energy and devotedness, and especially without the same reverential feeling towards their great predecessors, and without habitual study of their immortal works? We see in all modern poetry plenty of proof that the authors are familiar with Byron, Scott, and Wordsworth; but very faint are the traces of Spenser, Milton, and Dryden. No fame is to be acquired, no success attained, in this way. To give an instance of the manner in which our standard poets are neglected, we had occasion a few days back to write to a gentleman of high reputation as an author, and possessing habitual knowledge of literature; and we quoted a line of Pope's *Essay on Man*,—

"Die of a rose in aromatic pain;"

to which in the answer he laughed at our ignorance in not knowing that the line was in *Darwin*, and not in *Pope*! Such is the natural and wretched fruit of reading magazines, miscellanies, newspapers, and all the trash vomited by the press of the day.

Parish Sermons. By the Rev. H. W. Sullivan, A.M.—These discourses are dedicated to the Dean of Wells, and they are such in style and matter as we think will be approved by him; but it is out of our power, from the pressure of other matter, to give any extracts from volumes like these, except when there are very particular reasons. However, we have read with pleasure many of them, and point out, vii. on Truth, and the one following, on Christian Loyalty, xviii. Secret Faults, and xxv. Christian Fear.

The Portrait of Charity. By the Rev. F. Trench.—A little volume, but well worthy of perusal, and written with much care, knowledge, and piety.

Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed, chiefly drawn from the exposition of Bishop Pearson. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth, A.M.—A more profoundly learned and safe guide than Bishop Pearson could not be found, and Mr. Bickersteth has therefore very judiciously availed himself of his admirable work, and he has produced a very useful book for the young, and also for all who have not the learning and leisure to be instructed by the original.

Heroic Odes and Bacchic Melodies. By George St. Edmunds.—To write in poetical language in the present day is not difficult, for almost every conceivable combination of phrase and arrangement of measure has been used, out of which writers may select, and which they may combine at will. But if any one aspires to succeed, it must be by care, and taste, and judgment, and the courage to reject a hundredfold more than he preserves. This is our advice to the author of the present volume.

A Botanical Chart of British Flowering Plants and Ferns; shewing at one view their chief characteristics; generic and specific names, with their derivation; their localities, properties, &c. &c. Compiled by F. H. Knapp. pp. 171. 8vo.—Miss Knapp inherits a name not unchronicled in the records of natural history; and in her dedication, which is expressed with a simple eloquence, we recognise the sentiments of filial piety, as well as the exercise of an active well-disciplined mind. Her Botanical Chart is ingeniously devised, and admirably as well as faithfully executed. Although condensed into a tabular arrangement, it is simple and perspicuous, as well as comprehensive. It consists of fourteen columns, extending over two pages; and thus exhibits the Botanical name, generic and specific; the English name, generic and specific; the derivation of the name; the natural order; the class and order in the Linnæan system; the time of flowering; the colour of the flowers; the habitat, or locality where the plant grows; the medicinal and other properties of the plants; and the number of varieties in each species. The plants are distributed alphabetically under their Latin names, and a copious index is appended, with references from their English names, so that the peculiarities of any plant may be readily found. Altogether the phytography is given of four hundred and eighty-two genera of our native flowering vegetables. We repose entire confidence in the faithfulness of Miss Knapp's Chart, and regard it as an in-

terpreter well adapted for consultation in the emergency of any Botanical discussion.

Flora Calpensis: Contributions to the Botany and Topography of Gibraltar and its neighbourhood. By E. F. Kelaart, M.D., F.L.S., F.G.S. pp. xxiii. and 220. 8vo.—The object of this elegant volume is to assist the enterprise of future Botanists in their researches for plants indigenous to the Rock of Gibraltar, by specifying their localities and chief characters. It is divided into four parts, preceded by a premonitory introduction; and, throughout the work, the author's descriptions and observations are concisely but clearly stated. Part I. is occupied with the topography of Gibraltar, illustrated with four sketches of the Rock, intended to give the Geologist an idea of the nature of its configuration. Part II. exhibits the Botany of Gibraltar, as it may be observed in walks in and around the place. Part III. gives a Synopsis of the plants growing in Gibraltar; and in this, five hundred species of flowering herbs and ferns, indigenous and cultivated, are enumerated. Part IV. contains a descriptive outline of the Vegetation in the vicinity of Gibraltar, under the arrangement of excursions into separate districts, for the guidance of naturalists who may be engaged there in the pleasant and healthful pursuits of herborization. In an Appendix, Dr. Kelaart has produced a good English version of M. Edmund Boissier's Account of Gibraltar, from his "Voyage Botanique dans le Midi de l'Espagne, pendant l'année 1837;" and we agree with the doctor in believing that this useful tract will be read with great interest, as well as the description of New Plants which accompanies it. Altogether, the volume will prove an excellent companion for the Medical, Military, and Amateur botanists who may find opportunities for prosecuting their favourite science in the celebrated region where
Angustasque freti fauces premit ardua Calpe.

Good and Bad Habits; three Sermons. By Rev. J. S. Henson.—These excellent little plain and reasonable discourses are dedicated to the boys of the three schools of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.

Songs of the Wilderness, &c. By J. S. Mountain, D.D. Bishop of Montreal.—These poems, the author informs us, were written in the Hudson's Bay territory and the wilds of Canada, traversing

the wilderness week after week in a canoe, or sitting on a stone or fallen tree. The longest is "The Lost Child;" but we must quote from shorter ones, and take two of the sonnets.

THE INDIAN'S GRAVE.

Bright are the heavens, the narrow bay serene;
No sound is heard within the shelter'd place,
Save some sweet whisper of the pines—no scene
Of restless man, or of his works the trace.
I stray, through bushes low, a little space,—
Unlook'd-for sight! their parted leaves dis-
close,
Ruthless no more, lo! one of Indian race;
His bones beneath that roof of bark repose.
Poor savage! in such bark, devoid of grace,
Once didst thou dwell, in this through rivers
move. [who knows?
Frail house! frail skiff! frail man! Of him
His Master's will, not thine, the doom shall
prove;
What will be yours, ye powerful, wealthy, wise,
By whom the heathen unregarded dies?

TO A CHILD HUNG IN AN INDIAN CRADLE.

Swath'd in that framework quaint, contented
rest,
E'en on the rail, my child, as thou art hung,
Soon to thy mother's heart shalt thou be
press'd,
Soon on her back in old dependence hung.
On Nile's proud stream, in lodgment worse
there flung,
And harder sev'rance from maternal arms,
He from Egyptian breasts who pity wrung,
Reserv'd avenger of his people's harms,
As his, thy sister stands to watch alarms.
Contented rest—One who in manger lay
Than thou or Amran's son had holier charms.
To him, poor Indian, thou hast found the
way;
Thy mother goes within His house of prayer,
Bless'd rite with hundreds of her race to share.

Sacred Poetry. By George Calthrop.—
This volume is rather to be praised for its
piety than for the poetical talent it ex-
hibits; and the poetical merit was prob-
ably a secondary consideration with the
author.

THE SINNER AWAKENED AND RECEIVED.

As gently-falling streams of dew,
With vivifying power,
The parch'd and fading forms renew
Of herb, and tree, and flower;
So heavenly dew in plenteous shower descends,
On him who contrite at God's footstool bends.
Like as the purple beams of morn,
On course of glory bound,
Drives from creation's face new-born
Darkness the most profound;
So on the sinner's all-enraptured sight
Breaks light, when God proclaims—"Let there
be light."

With joy each breast the scene partakes
When a frost-fetter'd land
To life and loveliness awakes,
By balmy zephyrs fann'd;
So angels gaze, and their glad joy express,
When hard hearts melt to child-like tenderness.

They only whom God's mercy frees
From danger, grief, or pain,
Or, toss'd long time on raging seas,
The shelt'ring harbour gain,
Can somewhat judge of that poor sinner's
breast
Who calms, at Jesus' feet, his woes to rest.

*The Abbess of Shaftesbury, or the days
of John of Gaunt.*—This little tale relates
to the family of De Fyscher, and the scene
is laid in the village of Lyddington, in
North Wiltshire. Some incidents are
rather improbable, some very remarkable,
and some amusing. The moral of the
story is correct; and the narrative not
without interest.

*The Captive Maiden, a Tale of the Third
Century. The fall of Cræsus.* By R. W.
Adams.—The first story is anonymous.
The latter exhibits more learning, and
knowledge of antiquity. They are both
well adapted to employ and amuse those
leisure hours of life, which must of ne-
cessity occur, as recreations to the mind,
amid the severer studies, our toilsome oc-
cupations, and our anxious cares.

The Naturalist's Poetical Companion.
By Rev. E. Wilson. This volume is in-
tended to contain all the short poems con-
nected with subjects of natural history,
by English poets of all ages, from Chaucer
downwards to the present time. There
are therefore of course many indifferent
ones among them, and some worse than
indifferent. The subjects however are al-
ways pleasing; and occasionally we are
delighted with a production of high excel-
lence. There is not, among them all, a
poem more worthy of praise than the fol-
lowing, with which, the editor says, Mr.
Burke was so pleased, that when at Edin-
burgh he made acquaintance with the
author.

THE CUCKOO.

Hail! beauteous stranger of the grove,
The messenger of spring;
Now Heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome ring.
What time the daisy decks the green
Thy certain voice we hear.
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant ! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

The schoolboy wand'ring thro' the wood
To pull the primrose gay,
Starts—the new voice of spring to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

What time the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fleest thy vocal vae ;
An annual guest in other lands,
Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird ! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear ;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

Oh ! could I fly, I'd fly with thee !
We'd make with joyful wing
Our annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the spring.

JOHN LOGAN.

Laurel and Flowers. By M. E. T. S.
—The author of this volume thinks "the reign of George IV. will be regarded by future generations as the true Augustan age of British poetry ;" and that "Thomas Campbell is a sublimer Gray !!" Of her own poetry we give the following specimen :—

TO MARIA EDGEWORTH, ON HER
"HELEN."

Enchantress ! art thou come again
To wave thy magic wand ?
And shall once more be heard that voice,
Long silent in the land ?

A blessing on those tidings glad ;
Oh ! 'tis a joy to think
That once again at that pure fount
Our hearts may bend and drink.

It is as if a spirit bright
Return'd to bless its race ;
Or as the wand'ring Pleiad came
Back to its radiant place ;

So comest thou, resplendent one,
With clear and shining light,
To pierce the moral mists that dim
Our intellectual sight.

Guardian of virtue ! it is thine
To guide the steps of youth,—
For ever pointing to the realms
Of purity and truth.

Yet o'er thy pages is the light
Of glowing fancy pour'd,
And thine imagination's wing
As bright as ever soar'd.

8

The gay creations of thy mind
In nature's hues are dress'd ;
Their truthful tone an echo wakes
In every human breast.

These are the potent spells which bow
Our souls to thy command ;
Long be that proud dominion thine,—
Empress of fiction's land.

The Emigrant. By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. 8vo.—Looking at the nature of its contents, the extraordinary statements which are given in its pages, and the manly, straightforward, enthusiastic, and often eloquent manner in which these statements are made, we should pronounce this to be one of the most important works of its class that has appeared for a considerable period of time. A contemporary of the daily press has well observed that it is a book for statesmen to consult. We quite agree with him. It is a storehouse of facts from which all future legislators for our American colonies will be compelled to draw their materials. It is a collection of hard stubborn facts which present themselves to the philosopher, the politician, and the student, from which he cannot escape, however little he may like their appearance or the conclusions to be drawn from them ; their truth is unquestioned and unquestionable. Certainly the picture which the distinguished author has drawn of the mode in which the affairs of the Canadian colonies have been carried on is one of a most singular and at the same time melancholy character. It would seem, according to his statements, that, whilst the friends of British connexion have been neglected, favour has been extended with no sparing hand to those who were most opposed to it ; that whilst the claims of the brave and loyal defenders of their sovereign's rights and privileges have been disregarded and set aside, the turbulent and the seditious have been promoted and employed. This may be *liberality*, but it is certainly very far removed, to say the least of it, from wisdom or gratitude. We recommend our readers to consult the work for themselves ; they need not be deterred by the fear of finding nothing but politics in its pages.

Many of the chapters contain sketches and descriptions of the manners and habits of the inhabitants, and of the grand and magnificent scenery of Canada, which are full of spirit and interest. Sir Francis Head was not content with making a general survey of the country placed under his government, but appears to have ex-

amined it in detail, and to have made himself individually acquainted with those who inhabited it. The description of his journey homewards through certain districts of the United States is amusing and graphic in the extreme, and quite characteristic of the author of "The Bubbles of the Brunnen." Sir F. Head, as may be supposed, was not particularly popular in the so-called land of *liberty*, owing to the truly English principles which he always asserted, and the able manner in which he repelled the incursions of the American *sympathisers*, and it consequently required no little courage and spirit, and no slight degree of address, to steer his course with safety through the perils which threatened him in part of his journey; all these however he happily

surmounted in a manner at once bold and original.

Mr. BURNS, as if unwilling to be outstripped in his juvenile literature by the most handsome volumes produced for those "of larger growth," has brought forward a second edition of *Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles*, in square octavo, with ornamental borders to every page, and many very sweet designs, the truth and simplicity of which do infinite credit to the taste and genius of Messrs. Dyce, Cope, Horsley, and the other artists employed. The volume is dedicated to the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, and we think that, in point of art, it would be difficult to design anything more worthy of their acceptance.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AT DRAYTON MANOR.

The magnificent portrait gallery at Drayton Manor is now entirely completed, and it may be asserted has not its equal in this country. Sir Robert Peel had, prior to the building of this new gallery, several of the best portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and with the exception of the Royal collection the right hon. Baronet could boast of a larger number than any other private gentleman. These works of that distinguished painter, with perhaps ten or a dozen other original works by eminent artists, constituted the nucleus of the matchless collection of portraits of eminent statemen and men of celebrity in literature and the arts and sciences, now brought together in the splendid gallery at Drayton Manor. There are upwards of fifty portraits exhibited in the gallery, the majority of which, particularly those only recently finished, have never been seen beyond the private circle of their owner.

The new gallery is attached to the south-east angle of the mansion, and forms a wing 100 feet long in extension of the north front. The exterior is built of ashlar stone, from Hollington. The style of architecture is that which prevailed during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and that of James I. An arcade extends along all three sides, surmounted by an entablature, with an attic, upon which are small carved pinnacles breaking the outline of the building. The exterior is further decorated by four stone statues, somewhat larger than life; the two towards the south, or garden

front, representing Rubens and Vandyck, and the two towards the north representing Reynolds and Lawrence. There are no windows, but a glazed sash door at the south-western extremity, which leads on to a new terrace, about 160 feet long and 19 feet wide, decorated with a stone balustrade, vases, pedestal, &c. This terrace joins on to other terraces surrounding three sides of the mansion, embellished with a profusion of marble and stone vases, &c. which, with their straight formal lines, harmonise well with the building, and support the character of its architecture.

The gallery is entered from the south side of the entrance corridor of the mansion, through an ante-room, by wide folding-doors of carved oak. The north end of the gallery, which is first entered, is somewhat separated from the gallery itself by a spacious arch richly ornamented with carved oak pilasters, archivolts, pendants, &c. Through that arch the gallery is entered, which is divided into three compartments by groups of sixteen marble columns and pilasters. The ceiling is deeply carved and elaborately ornamented with the trusses, frets, pendants, and panneling which characterise Elizabethan architecture. In the cove are thirty heraldic lions with shields, bearing the initial letters of the names of Sir Robert Peel and his lady and of his children. These lions are shaped as consoles supporting the roof; the spaces between them are pannelled with enrichments of foliage and fruit formed into bands; the horizontal portion of the ceiling is trabeated and deeply pannelled, and ornamented

with scrolls and pendants. At the springing of the cove is an enriched entablature, which, with the cove and the whole of the ceiling, is of various shades of oak and walnut-tree wood. The walls are painted of a strong greenish neutral colour; the skirtings are of wainacot. The floor is bordered with an inlaid band of a scroll pattern, consisting of oak, walnut-tree, and ebony woods. This elegantly designed *parquet* work was executed by Mr. Samuel Pratt, of Bond Street, by his steam carving-machinery. The columns and pilasters above alluded to are of marble of the Roman Doric order—the favourite order of the architects of the reign of Elizabeth. The capitals and bases are of white veined Italian marble; the shafts are each of a single block of Belgian marble, of variegated colours, chiefly of reddish hues, intermixed with white. The pedestals on which they stand are pannelled, and composed of the same marbles. We had almost forgotten to mention that the pictures are wholly lighted from above by horizontal skylights in the roof, so placed that every part of each picture is advantageously seen from the proper points of view; the absence of any glare of light from windows level with the eye produces a quietness of effect which is very favourable to the *ensemble* of the paintings. This recent addition to the mansion was erected from the designs, and under the immediate direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke, F.S.A. who has achieved all that could be desired. The building was finished at the close of last autumn.

We have now to refer to the unrivalled collection of portraits which adorn the gallery. Those personages who have had the opportunity to inspect the collection have been unanimous in their admiration of the general elegance and consummate taste which pervade the whole arrangements.

The subjoined is the order in which the portraits are viewed:—

1. Viscount Hardinge. By Lucas.—This admirable likeness of the Governor-General of India was taken just before that gallant lord proceeded to the seat of his governorship. It is decidedly the best likeness of his lordship in existence.

2. Sir David Wilkie.—This half-length portrait of that inimitable painter is by himself. The face was alone completed when he was seized by "the hand of death," in 1841. He is represented as in the robes of a doctor of civil law.

3. The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. By Lucas.—A three-quarters length. The likeness is striking, and must be classed among the most successful works

of that rising artist. It was painted in the spring of last year for Sir Robert Peel.

4. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. By Pickersgill.—A splendid three-quarters portrait.

5. The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. By Lucas, taken last summer.—A faithful likeness.

6. The late Lord Abinger. By Sir Martin A. Shee, P.R.A. Taken shortly after his elevation to the judicial bench.

7. Gibson (the sculptor). By Geddes.

8. Arthur Murphy (the dramatist). By Sir Joshua Reynolds.—A valuable original by the masterly hand of Reynolds.

9. The late Earl Grey. By Lonsdale.—This full length has been recently purchased by Sir Robert Peel of the widow of the artist. The likeness is the best taken by any artist of late years.

10. The Earl of Aberdeen. By Sir Thomas Lawrence. Size, three-quarters length.—It is life-like. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1830, the year of Sir Thomas Lawrence's death.

11. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—This is the three-quarters length of the right hon. baronet, taken 21 years ago, and repeatedly engraved in various forms. It was in the exhibition in 1826.

12. Lady Peel. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—A companion to the above. It was in the Royal Academy exhibition in 1825. This portrait has also been engraved.

13. The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.

14. Wycherley.—This celebrated dramatic poet appears in the vigour of early manhood, and it is said that the portrait was taken when he was at the age of 28 years. It is considered the best portrait of the dramatist extant. It has been engraved by Smith.

15. Mr. Samuel Rogers (the poet). By Lucas.—A modern portrait, corresponding in size to the chief portion of the recent portraits in the collection. A good likeness.

16. Mr. Wordsworth (the poet laureate). By Pickersgill.—An equally good likeness.

17. The late Lord Byron.—This portrait is a duplicate of the celebrated likeness of the noble bard in the possession of Lord Byron, and was copied by Mr. T. Phillips, about three years ago, for Sir Robert Peel.

18. Cowley (the Poet). By Sir Peter Lely.—This portrait was purchased for Sir Robert Peel at the Strawberry-hill sale. Zincke made his famous copy in enamel from this prized original.

19. Lord Lyndhurst. By Pickersgill.—The portrait (full length) represents the noble and learned lord seated in his robes as Lord Chancellor.

20. The late Sir Wm. Follett. By Say.—This picture was taken under rather unfavourable auspices, and therefore the artist is not to be blamed if it be considered somewhat wanting in fidelity. The lamented advocate, at the time he sat for this portrait, was suffering from the inroads of his fatal disease; and we believe that the artist was repeatedly delayed, owing to the illness of Sir William. At his death the portrait was in an unfinished state.

21. The late Lord Erskine. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Another of Sir Thomas's best works.

22. Lord Brougham.—An admirable full-length likeness.

23. Sir Fred. Pollock. By Say.—Three-quarters length. It was taken three years since to add to this gallery.

24. Benjamin West.—A good likeness of the President of our Royal Academy.

25. Otway (the Dramatist).—This portrait was painted by Mary Beale, a pupil of Sir Peter Lely.

26. Fuseli. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—A fine portrait of that distinguished artist, in Sir Thomas's best manner.

27. John Philip Kemble. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—This large painting, originally 15 feet high, has recently been reduced. It formerly occupied a prominent place on the staircase of Sir Robert Peel's mansion, in Whitehall-gardens. The great tragedian is in the character of *Rolla*.

28. Shakspeare.—An esteemed portrait of the immortal bard.

29. The late Sir Francis Chantrey. By Jackson.—A three-quarters length, painted a few years prior to his death.

30. Cuvier. By Pickersgill.—A beautiful portrait of the great French naturalist; we believe a duplicate of a painting highly prized in France.

31. Professor Owen. By Pickersgill.—A first-rate likeness, recently painted for Sir Robert.

32. The late Sir Henry Halford, Bart. By Sir Martin A. Shee.—Sir Martin's best style.

33. Vandyck.—A portrait of himself.

34. Dr. Buckland. By T. Phillips, R.A.—This portrait of the then professor of geology, and the now Dean of Westminster, is not what could be wished.

35. The Right Hon. George Canning. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—A full-length, representing that much beloved statesman standing in the Commons, in the act of addressing the house. It was painted by

Sir Thomas in 1825, and exhibited in the Royal Academy in the following year.

36. Lord Stowell. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Not quite full-length; was painted in 1824 by Sir Thomas, expressly for Sir Robert Peel. His lordship is seated.

37. Czar Peter.—An original.

38. The late Right Hon. William Huskisson. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—It was painted a few years before his death.

39. The Duke of Wellington. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—A full-length, representing the noble and gallant duke standing on a raised ground, wearing a military cloak, and having a telescope in his hand. This portrait was in the Royal Academy exhibition in 1825.

40. The late Earl of Eldon. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—The learned chancellor is seated.

41. Edmund Burke. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.—A splendid portrait.

42. Judge Blackstone.—This portrait was purchased for Sir Robert Peel, the year before last, at the sale at Castle Priory.

43. The late Earl of Liverpool. By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—This full-length portrait was exhibited in the Royal Academy, in 1827. It was painted for Sir R. Peel.

44. Southey (the poet). By Sir Thomas Lawrence.—A faithful likeness.

45. Wm. Pitt. By Gainsborough.

46. Lord Stanley. By Say.—A most excellent portrait, taken last year.

47. General Dumouriez.—An original.

48. Liebig.—An excellent likeness of the distinguished chemist.

49. His late Royal Highness the Duke of York. By Sir William Beechey.—Considered to have been the best likeness of the royal duke.

50. The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn. By Lucas.—Painted in 1844.

51. Camuccini. By Geddes.—This portrait closes the series within the gallery.

Sir Robert has portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, by J. Vanderbank; the celebrated Countess of Kildare, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir George Beaumont, by Edward Owen; Wm. Dobson, the court painter to Charles I., by himself; &c. in the old gallery, as it may be termed. The miscellaneous paintings at Drayton are principally landscapes of modern artists, and works of the highest class.—(*Times*.)

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

The great Hall at Hampton Court Palace, better known, perhaps, as Wolsey's-hall, has been re-opened to the public, and is now probably the finest and most brilliantly embellished building in Europe. The large windows, fifteen in

number, on the north and south sides of the hall, have been filled with stained glass, in a style harmonizing with the noble windows at the east and west extremities, and by the same artist, Mr. Willement. The compartments of the east and west windows are occupied by the arms of Henry VIII. and those of his house. The subjects of the thirteen new windows now added by Mr. Willement are the armorial pedigrees of the six wives of Henry VIII.

With Hampton Court Palace the names of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey are indissolubly connected, and it has been considered proper to perpetuate in this hall, by suitable decorations and ornaments, the memory of the munificent founder of this Royal residence and that of his Sovereign in close alliance.

The Palace, as most of our readers remember, was built by Wolsey, who presented it to his Royal master. The great hall is 106 feet long, 40 wide, and 60 high. The roof is elaborately carved, and the noble proportions of the hall when first beheld fill every mind with delight. The large window at the east end is filled with stained glass, representing, as we have stated, the arms of Henry VIII. and his ancestors, with the arms of England, France, Ireland, &c. It also contains a half-length portrait of the monarch. The opposite window, at the west end of the hall, presents another (whole-length) portrait of Henry, with the arms of the other sovereigns of the Tudor family. The large oriel window at the south side, also executed by Mr. Willement, contains the arms of Cardinal Wolsey, with those of the see of York and of his four bishoprics. The banners, armour, some of the tapestry, and the portraits, have reference to the same exalted personages, or to the period in which they lived.

With the view of making the Great Hall in its entire embellishments illustrative of the reign and history of Henry VIII. the arms of his six Queens have been selected as the subjects of the new stained glass windows, of which we have now to speak. These windows are each upwards of 20 feet in height, and of great width; and, when we state that the whole of the light admitted into the building now passes through richly coloured glass, it will be easily imagined that the *coup d'œil* on entering the hall is very striking and magnificent. The armorial pedigrees of the Queens commence at the bottom of the left sides of six of the windows, and are continued in richly-embazoned arms until they approach the top, when they proceed to the right. On approaching the opposite side of the win-

dow they descend until they reach the foot, where the arms of each Queen are seen impaled with those of Henry. The compartments in the centre of these windows are of a light ground, and contain black letter scrolls having reference to the various coats of arms. It is worthy of remark, that the whole of the six Queens of Henry VIII. trace their descent from Edward I. of England. Thus the scroll appended to the heraldic tree of Wolsey's illustrious Queen bears the inscription "Katharine of Arragon, first wife of Henry VIII.; her pedigree from Edward I. and his first wife Eleanor of Castile." Anne Boleyn's pedigree is traced to Edward I. and the second wife of that monarch, Margaret of France; Jane Seymour to Edward I. and Eleanor; Anne of Cleves to Edward I. and Eleanor; Katharine Howard to Edward I. and Margaret of France; Katharine Parr to Edward I. and Eleanor. It will thus be observed that the "Defender of the Faith," in selecting the partners of his throne and bed, by no means overlooked the claims of birth and illustrious descent.*

The alternate windows to those we have described each contain the eight heraldic badges of Henry VIII.,—the Tudor rose, the fleur-de-lis, the portcullis, the red dragon, &c. within separate wreaths of foliage. These insignia, placed in different compartments of the window, do not occupy a great deal of space; and, being set off by a light ground, formed of small yellow letters and devices running obliquely across the window, painted upon white, the rich colours of the insignia are not only shewn to greater advantage, but these alternate windows, by their chaste and more quiet light, bring out by contrast the splendid crimson emblazonments of the armorial pedigrees. Mr. Willement has been very happy in his crimson; and when a July sun shall pour his strong radiance through the stained windows until the stone pavement appears to be inlaid with blushing colours, the rich yet softened light of the great hall will be a welcome relief from the glare of the noon-day sun without.

We have been thus far minute in our description of the new embellishments at Hampton-court Palace, from a desire to see the highest artistic talent in the country finding honourable and lucrative employment in the pursuit of a long-neglected branch of the fine arts. When we remember the cold and cheerless aspect of

* This fact was first pointed out by Sir Harris Nicolas in a communication made to our Magazine in 1829; see our Old Series, vol. XIX. i. 397.—Edit.

most of our cathedrals and ecclesiastical edifices, from the absence of those stained glass windows, which at once ministered to the religious sentiment and infused a sense of bodily warmth and comfort, we shall perceive how wide a field is open to men of science and painters of genius who may endeavour to perfectionate this branch of high and devotional art. The Government are making a wise and enlightened exercise of their patronage in doing what they can to stimulate and encourage the art of staining in glass, and, as the English school of painters is acknowledged to excel all other existing schools in colouring, there seems no reason why our church and cathedral stained glass windows should not, if possible, excel the *chef-d'œuvre* of the modern Munich artists.

The number of visitors to Hampton-court during the past year has never been exceeded in any former season, notwithstanding the "fresh fields and pastures new" offered to the public by the various railway companies in the shape of cheap excursion trains upon the great holidays. It is gratifying to state that the liberality of the Woods and Forests was properly appreciated by the public, and that no damage whatever worthy of being mentioned was committed either upon the tress and shrubs, or the pictures in the galleries; on the contrary, the sense of a paternal Government, and of its opportunities of diffusing happiness, were probably never more pleasurably impressed upon the minds of the hundreds of thousands of the humbler classes who visited Hampton-court.

Notwithstanding the increasing number of visitors to Hampton-court, it may be doubted whether the present attractions of the palace and gardens are known as universally as they deserve to be. In the spring hundreds of pilgrims make a special journey to Hampton-court from the metropolis, to see the splendid avenue of chestnuts in full blossom in Bushy-park. A little later in the summer the avenues of limes fill the air with their rich fragrance. About the middle of June the *parterres* of Hampton-court resemble a rose garden, such is the profusion of roses and the delightful perfume they exhale. In the autumn the wondrous vine, the dahlias, and the tints of the departing year, furnish new objects of interest. Every Saturday afternoon, during the fine weather, the band of the cavalry regiment quartered at Hampton-court and Hounslow plays for two or three hours opposite the great east front of the palace, at which time the gardens receive most of the aristocratic visitors to Hampton-court. Saturday is the fashionable day *par excellence*, and the groups of well-dressed ladies seen in various parts of the grounds, surrounded by the choicest productions of Flora, furnish pictures worthy of Breughel. The deterioration in the *physique* of our population is a matter of so much national moment that the existence of places of healthful amusement and out-of-door recreation in the neighbourhood of all our large cities and towns ought never to become a matter of indifference to the Government.—(*Times*.)

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 28. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Edward Frederick Smyth Pigott, esq. M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, and Thomas Mee Lowndes, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Eaton-place, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Wm. Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three drawings: 1. a plan of the Norman church of Lastingham, Yorkshire; 2. a plan of arches, part of the Norman cloisters of York minster; 3. Elevation of the house called the Genazano, at Rome.

J. W. Nicholl Carne, esq. of Cambridge, communicated the impression of a small round seal, inscribed *S. fratris trinitatis de hardif de gatis*, that is,

"Seal of the fraternity of the Trinity of Cardiff in Wales," and containing the figure of the Trinity, represented as the aged Father holding the crucified Son, and breathing forth the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove; resembling that of the Trinitarian friars of Hounslow, engraved in Aungier's History of Syon, Isleworth, and Hounslow, p. 493.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sword of the fifteenth century, found in the Seine, at Rouen, in forming the foundations of the suspension bridge.

A foreigner presented to the museum of the Society three porcelain tiles from the Alhambra of Grenada. He supposes them to be more than 600 years old.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. made

a communication relative to two wooden statuettes, found in the bed of the Thames in forming the new London Bridge. One of them, which belongs to Mr. Jones, and of which a plaster cast was presented to the Society by Mr. Henry Stothard, F.S.A. is a seated image of the Godhead, wearing a papal or triple crown, and having a globe at his feet; the other, which belongs to Mr. C. R. Smith, and which was exhibited, is an ecclesiastic, with a shaven crown, in a standing position. They are well executed, and Mr. Smith considers both to be of Flemish workmanship.

The remainder of the essay by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. on the municipal usages of the Anglo-Saxons, was then read. The author's object in this paper was to bring together all the passages of early writers which he had met with, to show, in the absence of more direct evidence, that the municipal privileges of towns existed under the Anglo-Saxons as under the Anglo-Normans; and, in fact, that they had been preserved uninterruptedly from the Roman times. He referred to the researches of French historians on this subject, particularly Raynouard, Augustin Thierry, and Guizot, who had traced all the forms and principles of the Roman *municipium* very fully and distinctly in many towns in France from the time of the Romans. He then described the constitution of a Roman *municipium*, and compared it with that of a mediæval corporate town, showing the close similitude between the two. Mr. Wright then showed how, in the invasion of this island by the Saxons, most of the great Roman towns were probably rendered by a composition, whereby the townsmen preserved their property and privileges by the payment of a sum of money, and the engagement to pay an annual tribute. We had many proofs that in the towns the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon population mixed together. The Anglo-Saxon towns in which the municipal privileges could be traced most distinctly were those that occupied the sites of Roman towns. Instances were given in Canterbury, Rochester, Dover, Worcester, Exeter, &c. Several of these were treated, under the Anglo-Saxon kings, like little republics, and seemed to exercise their own right of making war, &c.; and in the Danish invasions the towns acted in a manner which seemed to show distinctly their corporate character, and they showed far more skill and conduct in their resistance to the enemy than was shown by the kings and the forces of the counties. They, however, fought perfectly independently of the king's forces, and they con-

stantly entered into compositions with the Danish invaders just in the same manner it was supposed the original townsmen had done with the Saxons. Mr. Wright also pointed out several transactions between the towns and the king which seemed to show that the latter exercised no jurisdiction within their walls.

Mr. Wright then called attention to the history of the city of London, as being that which seems to have held these municipal privileges much more independently than any other town. He cited incidents in its earlier history which led him to conclude that it was a free state, neutral, to a great degree, between the neighbouring kingdoms of Kent, Essex, and Mercia, each of those states exercising a greater or less influence over it, according as either became more powerful than the others, until, when all the Saxon states became united under one king, the influence of the monarch over London was, of course, much increased, although still we trace its independence even to Norman times. Under Athelstan, the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kings, the Londoners made laws which even rode over the king's laws; and Mr. Wright related several amusing anecdotes, showing that the king had no power within the walls of London.

Mr. Wright then recapitulated the various facts already stated, and showed how difficult it was to explain them in any other way than by the supposition of the existence of free municipal corporations. He next pointed out how the kings received of the towns in general certain taxes, reserved to them probably by an original composition, which were paid to a king's officer resident in the towns. There were instances in which the Saxon towns farmed their own taxes, for a fixed annual payment. In after times all the towns bought their farm for ever, which was then called the fee-farm. Mr. Wright next described how other towns, not Roman in origin, were founded by the Anglo-Saxon kings, or grew up under the patronage of great monasteries, &c.; and the municipal systems of these new towns were made in imitation of the models already in existence. He cited documents which proved that the forms of municipal government were not changed in principle by the entrance of the Normans. But the new lords of the land were less scrupulous in trespassing upon old existing rights; and in the earlier Norman period there were probably frequent scenes of tumult between the towns and the powerful barons, or the officers of the crown. To guard against this, and protect their privileges in future, was the object of the

written charters which the towns obtained in great numbers during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and which charter by no means proved the novelty of the privileges which they granted, or rather confirmed.

It was announced from the chair that the Society's publication of Layamon, edited by Sir Fred. Madden, is now completed, and will be issued to members of the Society at 1*l.* 1*s.* and to the public at 2*l.* 2*s.*

Feb. 4. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Major Thomas Henry Shadwell Clerk, K.H. Fellow of the Royal, Astronomical, Geological, and other learned societies, and Richard Brooke, esq. of Liverpool, were elected Fellows.

The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville communicated an account of the discoveries made under his direction in 1845-6 on the site of the Roman station at Chesterford, Essex. It was illustrated by many well-executed coloured drawings of Roman and Romano-British fictile vessels, one of the most remarkable of which bore a resemblance to an early font, the lower part being composed of open circular arches, and the upper being globular or basin-shaped. Among a quantity of Roman coins were some of Cunobelin, one of which is attributed by Mr. Birch to Tasciovanus, who was probably the father of Cunobelin. Mr. Neville's paper also comprised an account of the discovery of a tessellated pavement found in Sunken Church Field, Hadstock, Essex; and of the opening of some Saxon barrows on Triplow Heath, Cambridgeshire. Drawings also of some medieval rings, and of a dagger of the time of James I., found at Chesterford, were exhibited.

R. Almack, esq. F.S.A. communicated a copy of the orders made during a scarcity in the reign of Elizabeth, for the more economical consumption of corn, and its sale to the poor at moderate prices.

Feb. 11. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. M.P.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. exhibited a silver ring, presented to him by the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham, and which, from comparison with one engraved in Douglas's "*Nenia Britannica*," he was inclined to think was Anglo-Saxon, and that it may have been found in one of the barrows in Bourne Park. It was a plain ring, surmounted by a cluster of five pearls of silver.

Mr. C. Baily exhibited a beautifully worked portion of a priest's chasuble, of the latter part of the fifteenth century, purchased by him at Cologne. It is in the form of a cross, on the upper limb of which is placed a figure of the Deity wearing the

Papal tiara. Below is the Saviour on the cross, and an angel holds a chalice to each of his wounds.

George Bowyer, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a roll of swan-marks bearing this title: "The Standard of all the Gamstars of the Game of Swanes upon the River of Colney, with the members thereof, in the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, and Buckingham, with their severall marks. Anno Dom. 1629." The marks are forty-two in number. The subject was illustrated by a long dissertation on the ancient laws and customs respecting swans, compiled by Mr. Bowyer.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated an extract from a letter written by Mr. Churchman to Sir Joseph Banks, giving an account of the sub-aqueous ruins of a large city near the coast of Swedish Pomerania, which was submerged by the rise of the sea in the 11th century. It is mentioned by the name of Veneta by several of the authors of Northern Europe, from whom Sir Henry Ellis gave extracts.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 28. Mr. Bergne in the chair.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a scarce gold coin, struck at the little town of Aosta (the Augusta Prætoria Salassorum of Pliny), in Piedmont, and found near Geneva a few years since. It was struck, Mr. Pfister believed, towards the beginning of the sixth century, when Aosta was merged into the kingdom of the Burgundians. It reads on the obverse \dagger AVSTA FIT, round a royal profile; on the reverse, the moneyer's name, GVILIANIVS MVNITARIVS; in the centre a cross and the letters c.v. *crux vincit*? On a coin of Totila, 541-552, is an anchor and the letter v. The Burgundians in Gallia, Mr. Pfister remarked, became Catholics before the Franks, in the beginning of the fifth century; Arians for a time, when subdued by the Visigoths; and again Catholics in the sixth century. The Merovingian coinage, of which the coin exhibited was a fine specimen, commenced in the sixth century, and lasted about 250 years. Clovis brought the coinage to its perfection; and when he sent a messenger to the Burgundian king, Gundebald, who resided at Geneva, to ask of him his niece Chotilda in marriage, the messenger presented the young princess a golden solidus, which bore the best likeness perhaps that could be furnished of the chief of the Franks. Mr. Pfister also exhibited a scarce coin of Francis d'Este, 1537-1578, Marquis of Massa Lombarda (not very far from Ra-

venna), and son of Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara and Lucrecia Borgia; and a fine medallion of his wife, Maria Cardona della Padula. Mr. Pfister said he was inclined to attribute this work to Leoni Pompeio, a celebrated artist of the time.

The chairman then read a paper, by himself, on the short-cross pennies of Henry III., in which he discussed at considerable length the arguments advanced by the two parties entertaining different opinions as to the proper appropriation of these coins.

INSCRIPTIONS SENT FROM ALEXANDRIA
TO THE SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY OF
LONDON BY CAPT. NEWBOLD.

1.

Θεων Αντιοχους και
Δημητριος Δημητριου
Ροδιος εποιησαν.

"Theon of Antioch and Demetrius the son of Demetrius of Rhodes made it."

From the base of a statue of a horse in white marble.

2.

* * * * * Φιλαδελφον
Θεστωρ Σατυρου Αλεξανδρεως.

"Thestor the son of Satyrus, an Alexandrian * * * * * Philadelphus."

Satyrus is mentioned by Pliny, in book xxxvi. 14, as the architect who removed to Alexandria in the reign of Philadelphus the lofty obelisk which was placed before the tomb of Queen Arsinoë. This obelisk now ornaments the cathedral of the popes on the Vatican hill in Rome. His son Thestor may have followed the same profession.

3.

Τιβεριον Κλαυδιον Δημητριον γενομενον εξηγητην τω γ ετει Αδριανου Καισαρος του κυριου, και τω εξης δ ετει υπομνηματογραφον πρωτον αρχοντων χειροτονηθεντα, αρχην επ' αρχη.

"Tiberius Claudius Demetrius was exegetes in the third year of our lord Hadrian Cæsar, and in the following (the fourth year) was elected first writer of the records for the government; thus adding one office to another."

The office of exegetes was the highest held by a native Egyptian. The exegetes was interpreter of the Egyptian law. He

wore a scarlet robe, and sat on the bench beside the Roman, or rather Greek, judge, to explain to him the customs of the country. As Demetrius was an Egyptian, he had not the privilege of being an Alexandrian citizen; the highest rank he could hope to obtain was that of the emperor's freedman, and his first names, as well as his office, make it probable that he had obtained this. Like a slave, he bore the name of his master. He must have been an old man when made interpreter of the Egyptian law in A.D. 120, and he was probably born in the reign of Tiberius Claudius. The inscription is on a round marble pedestal.

4.

υπερ [εν] δαίμονιας του κυριου
ημων αυτοκρατορος Καισαρος
Ανικου Σεπτιμιου Σηνηρου
Περτινακος σεβαστου, και ευ-
πλοιας του στολου ευπολεμητο
υ ες πλοιαν πορευτικων και παν
του σπλιον και Αλεξαν
. . . . νιονπλιον Αιλιου Αυρηλι-
ου ου και ως χρηματιζει
. υλητου επι Α. Μ. Αντεινιου
Σαβεινου επαρχου Αιγυπτου
Δ ε Φαρμουθι. KS.

This is from a granite pedestal dug up near the library of Alexandria. There are several mistakes as well as omissions in the copy. It is, however, a votive tablet "for the happiness of our lord the emperor Cæsar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus, and for the safe voyage of the fleet." It is dated in the month of Pharmuthi, but the numerals of the years and days are faulty.

5.

Αυρηλιον
Ηρωδην
τον παραδοξον
οι Ταρσικαριοι
[οι] Ρωμαιοι
οι Αλεξανδρεως

"The Tarsicarians, the Romans, the Alexandrians [honour] the excellent Aurelius Herodes."

On a pedestal which probably once held a statue.

The fragments on which these interesting inscriptions are carved have lately been dug up in Alexandria.

SAMUEL SHARPE.
Highbury, 13th Feb. 1847.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 25. The CORN IMPORTATION Bill and the NAVIGATION LAWS SUSPENSION Bill were read a third time and passed.

Feb. 19. The *Earl of Clarendon* moved the House should resolve itself into a Committee upon the BREWING FROM SUGAR Bill.—Lord *Stanley* moved as an amendment the appointment of a Select Committee.—This was negatived by 35 to 37, and the Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 25. Lord *John Russell*, in bringing under the consideration of the House the state of IRELAND, made a general statement of what had occurred during the recess of Parliament, of what had been done in pursuance of the Acts which were passed last session, how far those Acts had been efficient for the purposes for which they had been proposed, and what Government intended to do at the present time, and in future, to meet the emergency of the moment. He stated that the number of persons last week employed in Ireland by Government was 480,000, thus (including their families) providing food for 2,000,000 souls—and that the expense thus incurred during the last month fell little short of 800,000*l.* It was impossible to view this state of things without seeing that it must be productive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been, that the labour was inefficiently performed. To remedy that evil, task-work had been substituted; but from task-work another evil had sprung up, and it was this—that many of the labourers obtained by it greater wages than were ever before gained in Ireland—wages varying from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* a day. The consequence was, that farmers occupying from 20 to 60 acres had obtained tickets from the relief committees, had put their sons on the relief works, had thus received the money which was intended only for the destitute, and, what was worse, had prevented those who were really destitute from receiving it. It therefore appeared desirable to the Government to form in certain districts—say the electoral districts—relief committees, which should be empowered to

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receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive donations from the Government; that out of the sums thus raised they should purchase food, establish soup-kitchens, and deliver rations, and that they should not look to any particular test of destitution, but should set the labouring men who applied to them to work either on their own grounds or on those of the neighbouring farmers, so as to earn for themselves some small wages by their own industry. With respect to the money expended on public works in Ireland, considering how extensive the calamity was, he thought the whole burden should not fall on Ireland. He should, therefore, propose on a future day, that in each succeeding year, as each instalment was paid, one half should be remitted, keeping up the whole debt until one-half of it was paid, and then throwing the other half of it on the public. With respect to the advances made to proprietors for improvements on their estates, Government thought that the terms contained in the Treasury minute of the 1st Dec. last should be extended to them, and that the time for the re-payment of the advances which they had received should be extended from ten to twenty-two years, as in the Drainage Act of last session. Having thus stated what the Government intended to propose to meet the evil of the present year, he proceeded to observe, that there was another proposal, of which, though of doubtful tendency, he was inclined to try the experiment. He proposed to advance 50,000*l.* to be repaid on or before the 31st Dec. 1847, to the proprietors of Ireland, to furnish seed for sowing their lands. His lordship then proceeded to another part of his subject—namely, that which related, not to the present, but to the permanent benefit of Ireland. The first measure which he proposed to bring forward was based on the Drainage Act of last session. He also proposed to undertake by the State the reclamation of waste lands. The waste lands of Ireland had been calculated by Sir R. Kane at 4,600,000 acres; Government proposed to devote a million to the purpose of reclaiming them. It further proposed that the waste land, if the proprietor were in-

2 Q

clined to dispose of it, should be purchased by the public; but if the proprietor refused to improve it, as well as to sell it, then a compulsory power was to be lodged in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take and cultivate it. When reclaimed, it was to be divided into small lots, say of twenty-five acres each, and might either be sold outright at once, or let to a tenant for a certain number of years, to be sold at the end of that time. He proposed to bring in a Bill for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor of Ireland, which would enact that the guardians of the poor be required to give relief, either in or out of the workhouse, to the aged and infirm, and to all who are permanently disabled. This would be the means, first, of enabling the boards of guardians to use the workhouse as a test of destitution; and, secondly, of enabling them to afford relief to infirm and aged persons at their own homes. Such were the measures which he proposed to introduce immediately. There were others, however, still in contemplation of the Government, of which one was for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates. He also proposed to introduce a Bill by which long leasehold tenures renewable for ever should be converted into freeholds. In conclusion his lordship obtained leave to bring in four Bills: 1. to render valid certain proceedings for the relief of distress in Ireland by the employment of the labouring poor; 2. to facilitate the improvement of estates by landed proprietors in Ireland; 3. for the temporary relief of destitute persons in Ireland; 4. to make further provision for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland.

Jan. 26. Mr. F. Maule asked leave to bring in a Bill to abolish poundage on the CHELSEA PENSIONERS. As this Bill took from the public exchequer 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* a-year, he thought it necessary to explain the circumstances on which this poundage was first levied, 100 years ago, and which, he conceived, fully justified it; but those circumstances were now completely changed, and therefore he recommended the abolition of this poundage at once and for ever. Leave was given.

Mr. J. Fielden moved for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the hours of labour of young persons and females in FACTORIES to 10 hours a-day. With regard to persons between 13 and 18 years of age, his Bill was similar in its provisions to one which the late Sir R. Peel had proposed nearly 32 years ago, for it limited their labour to 12 hours, of which two were allotted to meals, for five days in the week, and to eight hours on Saturdays. He proposed to carry out this alteration

by restricting the hours of actual labour to 62 hours in the week until the 1st of May, 1848, and after that period to 58 hours in the week; and he proposed further that the same restrictions should apply to females above 18 years of age, Mr. Ferrand seconded the motion.

Jan. 29. In answer to a question from Mr. F. Dundas as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the increasing DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND, Sir G. Grey said the Government had made advances under the Drainage Act of last Session, which had come extensively in aid. They had placed two frigates on the coast as depôts for the sale of food. Grants had also been made to meet local subscriptions, and he hoped by the repetition of such means the severity of the calamity in Scotland might be mitigated, without the necessity of establishing any more general system of relief.

Feb. 2. The LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) Bill, after two nights' debate, was read a second time without a division; as was the DESTITUTE PERSONS (IRELAND) Bill.

Feb. 4. Lord G. Bentinck moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to stimulate the prompt and profitable employment of the people by the encouragement of RAILWAYS IN IRELAND. His proposition was, that for every 100*l.* expended by the public on Railways, 200*l.* additional should be advanced by the Government, bearing a rate of 3½ per cent. The Bill empowered the Treasury to raise from time to time the sums required, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 16,000,000*l.* from the produce of the Consolidated Fund, by the issue of Exchequer Bills, or by loans, so that the total amount expended might be 24,000,000*l.*—Lord J. Russell consented to the introduction of the Bill, adding that in a future stage it would be incumbent on him either to adopt the scheme as a Government measure or put a decided negative to it.

Feb. 9. Mr. Ricardo moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the NAVIGATION LAWS, the Committee which sat in the year 1844 not having completed their inquiry.—The motion was assented to by Mr. M. Gibson on the part of Government, but opposed by Mr. Liddell. On a division it was carried by 155 to 61.

Feb. 11. Mr. Strutt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the proceedings of the Commissioners of Railways, and for amending the laws relating to RAILWAYS.—Mr. Hudson complained of the impracticability of the clauses for securing the punctuality of the trains,

and that the Bill attempted to do too much. Leave given.

Feb. 12. Lord G. Bentinck moved the second reading of the RAILWAYS (IRELAND) Bill.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the State should not become a great money-lender, and moved that the Bill be read a second time on that day six months.—The Debate was continued on Monday Feb. 15, and on the 16th and 17th.—Sir R. Peel considered the scheme objectionable on financial grounds. It was probable there would be a deficiency of 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.* in the revenue of next year, and a further demand might be anticipated for Ireland. He also considered that commercial enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, should be

left to its own energies, and not be overlaid by Government interference. He was not averse to the occasional application of public capital to the encouragement of enterprise, both here and in Ireland; but he sincerely deprecated such an application of it as would deprive the individual capitalist of his field, and paralyze individual effort. On a division the motion was negatived by 332 to 118.

Feb. 22. In Committee on LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) ADVANCES, it was resolved, that sums, not exceeding in the whole 1,500,000*l.* be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, under provisions of an Act of the present session; together with sums, not exceeding 5,000*l.* per ann. for preliminary proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

On the 23rd of January, a constitution for Prussia was signed and sealed by the King and Princes of the blood royal. The houses of Parliament are to represent the nation. The first, or upper house, is to consist of Princes of the blood royal, and other Princes of non-reigning houses, whose seats are to be heritable; together with such persons as his Majesty may please to nominate, whether noble or otherwise. The second, or lower house, is to consist of *elected members* of the inferior nobility, and of members elected by cities, &c.

SPAIN.

A new ministry was sworn into office on the 29th Jan. The following is its composition:—The Duke de Sotomayor, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bravo Murillo, Grace and Justice; M. Seijas Lozano, Interior; M. Roca de Tagores, Public Instruction; M. Santillan, Finance; General Pavia, War; M. Baldasano, Marine. A band of Carlists, 200 in number, have entered Catalonia by the valley of Andorre, and the Carlist chief, Ros-de-Eroles, has organized a force of 500 men near Solsona.

PORTUGAL.

The fate of the Conde de Bomfim, the Conde de Villareal, and General Celestino is decided. These officers, together with 39 of the chief officers taken at Torres Vedras, are to be transported to the penal settlement of Bissao, in the Bight of

Biafra, the most sickly part of the coast of Africa. They have been brought to no trial, and have never been heard in their defence. The Miguelites in Tras-os-Montes have been dispersed, and General Macdonnell killed. Povoas, the *ci-devant* Miguelite general, who has recently taken service under the Junta of Oporto, has crossed the Tagus into Alentejo, at the head of 1,500 men, and was advancing against Schwalback.

INDIA.

The intelligence from the Punjaub is important. The Vuzeer Lall Singh, having been detected in a treasonable correspondence with the Cashmere chiefs, has been deposed and sent in perpetual banishment to Hindoostan. Unable to select a Vuzeer from among their own number, or to discover how the country was to be governed or maintained in peace, the Sikh chiefs unanimously resolved to request that an army of ten thousand men should be allowed to remain at Lahore during the minority of the Maharajah, now a child seven years old—the Sikh Government contributing a quarter of a million sterling to their maintenance,—the British resident being virtual Vuzeer. H. M.'s 10th foot, with eight regiments of Native Infantry, and a suitable proportion of artillery, have been ordered to relieve the troops who for ten months had so admirably discharged their duties. Thus for the next ten years at least the Punjaub is in the hands of the British Government, and controlled by a British army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 28. The Bishop of London consecrated the new church of *St. Andrew, Marylebone*, situate on the eastern side of Wells-street, near the Middlesex Hospital. It provides accommodation for 1200 persons, and all the seats are free of rent-charge.

The Late Fleet Prison.—It appears from a report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that nine tenders were made for the purchase of the Fleet Prison, in sums varying from 8200*l.* to 18,000*l.* As, however, the highest of the offers was considerably below the minimum price which, by the advice of their architects, the commissioners had been advised, previously to opening the tenders, to accept, viz. 25,000*l.*, they were all declined. Subsequently the Corporation of London treated for the purchase of the property, with a view of converting it into a House of Correction in lieu of Giltspur-street Compter, and the Commissioners asked the sum of 25,000*l.* The city offered 22,800*l.*, as its full value, which was refused, and the sum of 25,000*l.* was agreed to be paid on a conveyance of the freehold to the City; such sum to be paid free and clear of and from the expense of the conveyance.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Jan. 16. The Ely and Peterborough Railway, an important extension of the Eastern Counties Railway, was opened for passenger-trains. This line branches off about a mile below the Ely station, and passes Chettisham, Manca, March, and Whittlesea, running on to the North Western at Peterborough; its entire length being thirty miles. The works over the Wash, and the extensive timber bridge over the Old Bedford River, have been the principal engineering difficulties in forming the line.

ESSEX.

Jan. 31. The seat of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Viscount Maynard, *Easton Lodge*, near Thaxted, was destroyed by fire: the left wing only being saved. It was erected in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The furniture was chiefly preserved, as was the stained window of the library, formerly the chapel.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

St. James's Church, the oldest and perhaps the most interesting sacred structure in *Bristol*, has undergone extensive repairs, and as near an approach to restoration as could be effected. The interior now presents itself with the fine Norman pillars

and arches standing out in their original stateliness—the side galleries removed—and the whole area of the floor appropriated to well-arranged pews and free sittings. In the course of the restoration, part of the modern ceiling of the nave having been displaced, it was found to be surmounted by a handsome open roof of oak. There was of course no hesitation in laying this portion of the original edifice entirely open, thus imparting an air of height and grandeur to the nave. The roof of the south aisle, which was in a very insecure condition, has also been raised and put in a state of sound repair, with arches and tie-beams of timber. The east end is wholly re-constructed in stonework, arcading and arches, in unison with the style of the building, and surmounted with three semi-circular headed windows, which are filled with stained glass. On an elevation of five steps a handsome communion table of oak, carved by Mr. Hughes, has been placed, and the altars are of the same material. The pulpit is of stone, with sculptured columns and arches. A new stone font occupies a space near the south-west porch. The reading desk has given place to a simpler structure—a plain open rest for the books. The stained-glass windows over the communion table have been presented by Charles Bowles Fripp and Samuel Simon Wayte, esqrs.; those on the north side of the clerestory, by John Dix, esq.; all the other glass required, by John Wesley Hall, esq., a highly respected member of the Wesleyan connection; the font by the Rev. J. B. Riddle; the pulpit by subscription apart from the restoration fund; an elegant drapery for the reading desk, ornamented with rich needle-work, by several ladies, and bearing the following text in old English characters:—

"If my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and shall seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin." (2 Chron. vii. 14.)

The whole of the workmanship has been ably executed under the direction of the architect, S. C. Fripp, esq.; the stained glass, by Messrs. Dix and Williams.

SUSSEX.

Jan. 12. The handsome residence of Joseph Montefiore, esq. *Worth Park House*, near Crawley, was burnt to the ground. It consisted partly of an ancient farm house, but Mr. Montefiore had laid out several thousands in modernizing it, and enlarging it to more than double its former size.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR 1847.

Beds.—Robert Newland, of Kempston, esq.
 Berks.—W. H. Stone, of Streatley-house, esq.
 Bucks.—The Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, of Mentmore.
 Camb. and Hunt.—Robert Francis Pate, of Wisbech, esq.
 Cumberl.—G. W. Hartley, of Rose-hill, esq.
 Cheshire.—Ralph Gerard Leicester, of Toft-hall, esq.
 Derby.—J. B. Crompton, of Milford, esq.
 Devon.—H. Chamberlaine, of Dartington, esq.
 Dorset.—T. B. Bower, of Iwerne Minster, esq.
 Durham.—John Fawcett, of North Bailey, esq.
 Essex.—William Coxhead Marsh, of Park Hall, Thoydon Garnon, Epping, esq.
 Glouc.—T. B. L. Baker, of Hardwick Court, esq.
 Heref.—Sir Velters Cornwall, of Moccas, bart.
 Herts.—H. H. Burchell, of Bushey Grange, esq.
 Kent.—John Pelly Atkins, of Halsted, esq.
 Lanc.—Wm. Gale, of Lightburn-house, esq.
 Leic.—W. W. Abney, of Spaldstone, esq.
 Linc.—T. F. Johnson, of Spalding, esq.
 Monm.—W. M. Wood, of Rumney, esq.
 Norf.—Sir J. H. Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, bart.
 Northampt.—T. Tryon, of Bulwick Park, esq.
 Northumb.—J. H. H. Atkinson, of Angerton, esq.
 Notts.—John Vere, of Carlton upon-Trent, esq.
 Oxf.—H. Baskerville, of Crowsley Park, esq.
 Rutlands.—R. Lucas, of Edith Weston, esq.
 Salop.—J. V. Lovett, of Belmont, esq.
 Som.—J. M. Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, esq.
 Staff.—Sir E. D. Scott, of Great Barr, bart.
 Southamp.—Lancelot Archer Burton, of Woodlands Elmworth, esq.
 Suff.—H. J. Oakes, of Newton-court, esq.
 Surrey.—Joseph Benson, of Fovilsden, esq.
 Sussex.—W. G. K. Gratwicke, of Ham, esq.
 Warw.—G. Whieldon, of Springfield-house, esq.
 Wilts.—Wadham Locke, of Ashton Gifford, esq.
 Worc.—E. G. Stone, of Chambers-court, esq.
 York.—Joseph Dent, of Ribston Park, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Lord Newborough, of Treiddon.
 Brecon.—R. D. Powel, of Graig-y-Nos, esq.
 Carnarvon.—Thos. Wright, of Derwenfawr, esq.
 Carm.—Sir Jas. Cockburn, of Ddolgwin, esq.
 Cardigan.—Matth. Davies, of Tanybwlic, esq.
 Denbigh.—R. L. Edwards, of Brouhaug, esq.
 Flintsh.—Llew. F. Lloyd, of Nannerch, esq.
 Glamorgan.—N. V. E. Vaughan, of Rhoel, esq.
 Montgomery.—John Offley Crewe Read, of Llandinam Hall, esq.
 Merion.—J. Griffith Griffith, of Faltreuddyn-fawr, esq.
 Pembroke.—W. H. Lewis, of Clynfiew, esq.
 Radnor.—Henry Miles, of Downfield, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 25. Charles Frederick Rothery, esq. (in the room of Henry William Macanlay, esq. deceased), to be Commissioner in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the island of Boa Vista, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

Jan. 28. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenipot. to the Queen of Portugal, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Jan. 29. Brevet. Capt. John Micklethwait, 18th Foot; Capt. George Pitt Rose, 5th Foot;

and Capt. Arthur Charles Williams, 32nd Foot to be Majors in the army.

Jan. 30. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cottenham, the Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Powis, Lord J. Russell, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, and Chester, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, and the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, to be Commissioners for considering the state of the Bishopricks in England and Wales; and Chas. Knight Murray, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the commission.

Feb. 1. Lieut.-Col. Chas. C. Michell, K.H. Captain in the Portuguese army, to accept the insignia of a Knight of St. Bento d'Avis.—Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Alderson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 2. Henry Edward Fox Young, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Districts of the Cape of Good Hope; Hugh Edwards, esq. to be Puisne Judge, and Joseph L. Bindon, esq. to be Coroner, of Antigua; and William Walter Raleigh Kerr, esq. to be Auditor-Genl. of Accounts for Mauritius.

Feb. 3. Dr. William Pulteney Alison to be First Physician to Her Majesty in Scotland; Dr. Rob. Christison to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland; and Dr. James Young Simpson to be Physician Accoucheur to Her Majesty in Scotland.—John Desborough Walford, of Bentley Hall, Suffolk, gent. only child of Desborough Walford, of Ipswich, by Harriott, only child of John Gosnall, of Bentley Hall, esq. to take the name of Gosnall after Walford.

Feb. 4. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, esq. to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Brecon.—Edward Carleton Tufnell, esq. and Joshua Festin Ruddock, esq. to be two of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Patterson Holgate, of Brigg, co. Lincoln, gent. in compliance with the will of Philip Gedney, of Withycombe Rawleigh, co. Devon, esq. as well as the will of Jane-Eliza, widow of the said Philip Gedney, and sister to the said Patterson Holgate, to take the name of Gedney after that of Holgate.—Algernon Charles Percy, of Hodnet, esq. to take the name of Heber after Percy, and bear the arms of Heber in the second quarter.

Feb. 5. 41st Foot, Capt. R. Donaldson to be Major.

Feb. 8. Royal Engineers, brevet Major C. Wright to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Benj. Brock, of Carmarthen, gent. second son of Benj. Brock, of Brecknock, gent. by Eliza, only child of Wm. Jones, of Carmarthen, attorney-at-law, to take the name of Jones after Brock.

Feb. 9. Adolphus E. Shelley, esq. to be Assistant Aud. Gen. of Accounts for Mauritius.

Feb. 10. Claude Lyon Bowes, esq. and Frances, brother and sister to the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to those dignities.—Rev. Edw. Whately, M.A. of Badgworth, Glouc. grandson of John Whately, by Mary, only child of Joseph Pyddoke, in compliance with the will of his aunt Elizabeth Whately, of Handsworth, to take the name of Pyddoke only, and bear the arms of Pyddoke quarterly with his own arms.

Feb. 12. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. A. Cox to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—34th Foot, Lt.-Col. H. Deedes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. H. Mathews to be Major.—52d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir A. Maclean, C.B. to be Colonel.

—Unattached. Major H. Deedes, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase.
—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Gordon, 1st Foot Guards, and by brevet Lt.-Col. W. Fawcett, of 34th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army; Brevet Col. A. Findlay, on half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Fort Major at Inverness or Fort George.—Knighthd, Col. Thomas Le Breton, of the Royal Jersey Militia; and Henry Edw. Fox Young, esq. Lieut.-Governor of the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 13. The Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Hardwicke, Karl Spencer, Lord Portman, the Right Hon. Sir James G. Graham, bart. and George Edward Anson, esq. Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, sworn of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Feb. 15. Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. F. Houston, bart. and Euphemia Boswall, of Blackadder, co. Berwick, from their marriage to assume the name and designation of Boswall, of Blackadder, after Houston.

Feb. 16. Henry Lushington, esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

Feb. 17. Lord Langdale, Lord Beaumont, Joseph Humphry, esq. Q.C., Henry Bellenen Ker, esq. barrister-at-law; Walter Coulson, esq. barrister-at-law; George Frere, esq. and Francis Broderip, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring whether the burdens on land can be diminished by the establishment of an effective system for the registration of deeds and the simplification of the forms of conveyance.—Anne Garland, of Hyde Park-sq. widow of Nathaniel Garland, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, esq. in compliance with the will of the Right Rev. Walter Cope, D.D. Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to take the name and arms of Cope only.

Feb. 19. 8th Light Dragoons, Major F. D. Shewell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. De Salis to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.—Glouc. Yeomanry, Henry Wilmot Charleton, esq. to be supernumerary Major.

Feb. 22. John Mackenzie Lindsay, esq. W.S. to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Admiral.—Robert Honyman.

To be Vice-Admirals.—Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B., Samuel Butcher.

To be Commanders.—M. C. Forster, R. Jenner.

To be retired Commanders.—George Fox, Kelly Nazer, W. L. Paterson, T. Levell.

Appointments.—Commodore G. R. Lambert to the Imaum; Capt. G. W. C. Courtenay to the Endymion; Commanders J. C. D. Hay to Spiteful, C. Mathison to Mariner, T. H. Mason to Medea.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Chester.—Earl Grosvenor.

Dundalk.—Dan. O'Connell, jun. esq.

Middlesex.—Lord Robert Grosvenor.

Sussex (West).—Richard Prime, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Perry, to be the first Bishop of Melbourne, in Australia Felix.

Rev. A. Irwin, to be Dean of Ardfert.

Rev. W. Howie, to be a Preb. of Dublin.

Rev. J. P. Alcock, Strood P.C. Kent.

Rev. H. G. Bally, Swindon V. Wilts.

Rev. H. C. Baker, District of Moreton and Stockwith P.C. Gainsborough.

Rev. S. W. Barnett, Towersey R. Bucks.

Rev. C. U. Barry, New Church, Ryde P.C. Isle of Wight.

Rev. M. H. Becker, Kilshanning R. Cloyne.

Rev. T. J. Bennett, Treverbyn, St. Austell P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Blick, Brandsburton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. F. T. Brady, Kilmahon R. and V. Cloyne.

Rev. C. V. Clarke, Hanwell R. Middlesex.

Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, Doynton R. Glouc.

Rev. A. Curtois, Branstone R. Line.

Rev. J. Coventry, Tywardreath P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Deedes, Marden V. Kent.

Rev. J. Downes, Llanspythidd V. Breck.

Rev. E. C. Ellis, Langham V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. M. Evanson, Trinity Church, Blackburn P.C. Lanc.

Rev. T. M. Fallow, New Church of St. Andrew, Wells-st. Oxford-st. P.C. London.

Rev. J. Fearon, Holme Bridge P.C. Huddersf.

Rev. L. Formby, Formby P.C. Lanc.

Rev. S. H. Gaisford, South Milton, Sherburn P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. D. C. Gill, Stithian with Perran Arworthal V. Cornwall.

Rev. D. Hazlewood, St. Peter's Church P.C. Salisbury.

Rev. J. M. Hobson, Killehus P.C. Ferns.

Rev. T. Ireland, Wernith, Prestwich P.C. Lanc.

Rev. F. M. Knollis, Brandiston R. Norfolk.

Rev. F. H. Lee, Stepney R. Middlesex.

Rev. T. B. Longley, District of St. Matthew P.C. Nottingham.

Rev. I. Lyons, St. Mark's Church, White-chapel P.C. London.

Rev. R. Mason, Tovil, Maidstone P.C. Kent.

Rev. A. McConkey, New Church of St. James, West Derby, Walton-on-the-Hill P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. B. Meredith, St. George's, Kendal P.C. Westmoreland.

Rev. B. Metcalf, Gate Helmesley V. Yorksh.

Rev. E. W. Michell, Shirley-cum-Yeaveley V. Derby.

Rev. L. Miles, Willoughby Waterless and Pentling Magna V. Leic.

Rev. E. R. Nares, Brenzett R. Kent.

Rev. R. Neal, Stainburne P.C. York.

Rev. L. M. Peter, Cornelly P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. H. G. Roche, Raynham R. Essex.

Rev. C. B. Rodwell, Terling V. Essex.

Rev. H. Rogers, Melverley R. Salop.

Rev. J. W. Sanders, Thwaits Millom P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. J. H. Sapte, Cranley R. Surrey.

Rev. W. Seymour, Landulph R. Cornwall.

Rev. E. Sidney, Little Cornard R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Stanier, New District of Healey P.C. Rochdale.

Rev. G. A. Trevor, All Saints' R. York.

Rev. A. Trower, Codsall P.C. Staff.

Rev. D. Vawdrey, Stoke Bruerne R. Northam.

Rev. L. Venables, Cloyro V. Radnorsh.

Rev. W. P. T. Wickham, Fleet V. Dorset.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. E. M. Goulburn, (examining) to the Bishop of Oxford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Edw. Hawkins, D.D. Provost of Oriel, to be Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

Rev. J. Baylee to be Principal of the New Theological College of Birkenhead.

Rev. G. Moyle to be Second Master of the Grammar school, Bury St. Edmund's.

Rev. E. F. T. Ribbans, B.A. to be Second Master of the Great Northern Church of England School.

John Sowerby, B.A. to be Mathematical Tutor at Bishop's coll. Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 12. In Montagu-sq. the wife of Philip Henry Howard, esq. M.P. a dau. (since christened Mary-Frances).—21. At Mainesball, near Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, the wife of Capt. Francis Harrison, a son.—22. At the Craig, Bowness, Windermere, Lady Pasley, the wife of Capt. Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart. R.N. a dau.—23. At Leamington, Lady Fanny Howard, a son.—24. At Chartley Castle, Staffordsh. the Countess Ferrers, a son and heir.—At Lewes, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Courthope, the wife of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dingstow Court Monmouthshire, a son.—25. At Dublin, the wife of William Odell, esq. barrister-at-law, a son and heir.—At Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, of Bladensburg, a son.—27. At Underdown, Ledbury, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a son.—28. At Berkeley-sq. the wife of S. Smirke, esq. a son.—At Withington Rectory, Glouce. the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, a dau.—31. In Eaton-sq. the wife of Gathorne Hardy, esq. a dau.—At the Earl of Balcarres, Berkeley-sq. the Lady Sarah Lindsay, a son.—At Warkworth Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Percy, a son.

Feb. 1. At Talariis, Carmarthensh. the wife of W. Peel, esq. a dau.

Feb. 1. At Lowndes-st. the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.—In Clarendon-sq. Leamington, the wife of Capt. T. N. Langford, R.E. a dau.—2. At Mancaster Lodge, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a dau.—3. At Appleby Hall, the wife of George Moore, esq. a son.—At Leamington, the wife of Capt. Onslow, Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.—6. At Heidelberg, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, a dau.—The wife of Duckworth Du Pre, esq. Tamerton Foliot, a dau.—7. At Boddlewyddan, Flintsh. the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Hay Williams, a dau.—In Sackville-st. Lady Harriet Fowler, a dau.—8. At Harleyford, near Marlow, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son.—9. Mrs. Peter Hore, a son.—10. At Ewell, Surrey, Lady M. Brodie, the wife of the Rev. W. Brodie, a dau.—12. At Greenwich, the wife of F. L. Wallace, M.D. of Sydney, New South Wales, a son.—13. At St. Leonard's-hill, Windsor, Viscountess Emlyn, a son.—At Bryanston-sq. the wife of Capt. Probyn, a son.—14. At Ickleford House, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a son.—15. At Albury, the wife of Martin F. Tupper, esq. a son.—At Hastings, the wife of W. B. Knipe, esq. late Capt. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a dau.—16. At Hyde Park-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a son.—In Russell-sq. Mrs. George Clowes, a son.—18. At Ingestre, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At Scone Hunter River, N.S.W. Thomas Tourle, of Balala, New England, N.S.W. eldest son of the late Thomas Tourle, of Landport, near Lewes, Sussex, to Helen-M. Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Morse, late Rector of Huntley, and Vicar of Oxenhall, Gloucestersh.

Sept. 28. At Calicut, Malabar Coast, East Indies, W. T. Stuart, esq. assistant surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, to Rebekah-Emily, youngest dau. of the late William Wells, esq. of Thetford.

Oct. 27. At Poonah, Edward Henry Simpson, Lieut. and Adj. 2nd Light Cav. to Emma, second dau. of the late William Cunningham Bruce, esq. C.S.

29. At Umballah, Francis Constable Jackson, Lieut. 12th Reg. B.N.I. second son of the late John Jackson, esq. East Dulwich, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Bruce.

Nov. 5. At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. William Long, Chaplain at Graaff Reinet, to Madeline-Meriel, second dau. of James Duff Watt, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

18. At Reading, Henry-George, eldest son of George Hadley, esq. of Sloane-terr. to Rosina-Maynard, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Ball, esq. of Bath.

19. At St. Martin's-le-Grand, the Rev. John Falls, A.M. to Sophia-Louisa, only dau. of John Elias Atkins, esq. of Portsmouth.

24. At Meerut, Lieut. P. R. Hockin (thirteenth son of W. L. Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth), second in command of the 16th Irregular Cavalry, to Julia-Josephine-Hamilton, second dau. of Capt. William Henry Knight, R.N. of Parkstone, Poole, Dorset.

25. At All Souls', Langham-pl. George Hall Buckton, esq. to Louisa, relict of Edward Bull, esq. of Holles-st. Cavendish-sq.

26. At Mildallion, James-Henry, only son of J. H. Slater, esq. Newick Park, Sussex, to Louisa-Catherine, second dau. of Robert Fowler, esq. Rathmolyon, co. Meath, and niece of the Earl of Erne.—At Dublin, John Scudamore, esq. to Anne, relict of John Holland, esq. Lieut. R.N. and dau. of the late Captain William Boxer, R.N.—At Bombay, William Pole, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Elphinstone coll. to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of Olney, Bucks.—At Bombay, William Pole, professor of civil engineering in the Elphinstone coll. to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of Olney, Bucks.

28. At the Chapel, Little Portland-st. Regent-st. Henry J. Preston, esq. jun. of Brunswick-sq. to Elizabeth Bromley, of Fitzroy-sq.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Thomas Mortimer, esq. of the Albany, to Fanny, only dau. of John Gapp, esq.

Dec. 1. At Ashby-de-la-Laund, Linc. the Rev. W. R. Sharpe, M.A. of Clareborough, Notts. Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Charlotte, third dau. of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Laund.

2. At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, Horatio Beeching, esq. banker, of Tunbridge, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Henry Thompson, esq. of Southborough Hall.

3. At Wanstead, Essex, Francis Henry Huntington, esq. of Wanstead, to Amelia, eldest dau. of Henry D'Esterre Hensworth, esq. of Shropham Hall, Norfolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Cater, esq. son of Major Cater, Royal Art. to Margaret-Corsane, dau. of the late John Reid, esq. advocate, Edinburgh, and sister of Sir James John Reid.—At Prescott, Canada West, the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall, Canada West, to Georgiana, dau. of the late George Dodson, esq. of Lichfield, Staffordsh.

8. At St. Mary's, Islington, John T. Jackson, esq. of Islington, to Anne-Abernethy, youngest dau. of John Jeaffreson, esq.—At Heywood, John Cunliffe Kay, esq. of Fairfield Hall, Yorksh. eldest son of Ellis Lister Cunliffe Kay, esq. of Manningham Hall, in the same co. to Ann, only dau. of James Fenton, esq. of Bamford Hall, Lancash.—At Edinburgh, James Vaughan Allen, esq. of Inchmartine, Perthshire, late of the 8th Hussars, to Barbara-Elrington, third dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.—Roger Green, esq. M.D. of Youghal, to Myra-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. David Garrow, and niece to the late Sir William Garrow.

12. At Trinity Church, Southwark, the Rev. A. W. Griesbach, of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth, widow of William Cheesman esq. of Dorking, Surrey, and dau. of the late Mr. Sanders, of Wollaston.

16. At Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire,

William H. *Moubray*, esq. R.N. son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Moubray, K.C.H. of Cockairnie, Fifeshire, to Selina-Mary-Anna, fourth dau. of J. B. Rooper, esq.

17. At Cheltenham, N. B. *Acworth*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, late Registrar of the Supreme Court, Madras, to Anna-Diana, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Close, Incumbent of Cheltenham. — At Bathwick, Bath, John Augustus *Wood*, esq. eldest son of Genl. John Sullivan Wood, D.C.L. Lieut.-Gov. of the Tower, and late of the 8th Hussars, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Rev. William Liddiard, of Sydney-pl. Bath. — At Netherbury, Alfred, second son of the late William *Mellersh*, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Priscilla, eldest dau. of John Gifford, esq. of Netherbury, Dorset. — At Langatock, Breconshire, James Stuart *Menleath*, eldest son of Sir C. G. S. Menleath, Bart. of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, to Jane, dau. of Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. of Glanusk Park. — At Walworth, the Rev. Henry Robert *Reynolds*, B.A. of Hulsead, to Louisa-Caroline, only dau. of Silas Palmer, esq. of Newbury. — At Thorpe Arnold, the Rev. J. Denny *Gilbert*, Rector of Cantley and of Killington, Norfolk, eldest son of the Rev. John Gilbert, of the Manor House, Chedgrave, to Florence-Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Plumptre Wilson, Rector of Newmarket. — At Teignmouth, John, second son of Samuel *Whitlock*, esq. of Hanham-hall, Gloucestershire, to Sarah, dau. of the late James Walnwright, esq. of Keye Hill-house, Warw. — At St. Pancras New Church, Luke *Jones*, esq. M.A. of Parker's Piece, Cambridge, to Mary, widow of Capt. H. S. H. Isaacson, of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, and dau. of the late Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law. — At Runbon, George Henry *Saunders*, esq. of Westminster, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Lawton, esq. of the Lodge, Overton.

19. At Geddes House, Sir William Gordon *Gordon Cumming*, of Altyre and Gordonstown, Bart. to Jane-Eliza, second dau. of William Mackintosh, esq. of Geddes. — At Newtonton, John Kibbey, esq. of the Collegiate School, Peckham, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Thomas Jenvey, esq. of Trinity-sq.

21. At St. James's, Westminster, Thomas Batman *Beck*, esq. of Needham Market, to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of Edward Field, esq. M.D. — In Guernsey, Philip William Skinner *Miles*, esq. M.P. to Pamela-Adelaide, fifth dau. of Major-Gen. William F. P. Napier.

22. At Rodden, Frank Whitaker *Bush*, esq. Fairwood, Wilts, to Eleanor-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Edrell, East Hill, Frome. — At Cheltenham, Thomas Davies *Lloyd*, esq. of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire, and Kilruie, Pembrokeshire, to Henrietta-Mary, fourth dau. of the late George Reid, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. — At Dorsington, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Pownall *Boulbee*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Caroline-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Lawrence, Rector of Dorsington. — At Pilton, Barnstaple, R. J. *Hayne*, esq. B.A. of Exeter coll. Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hayne, Incumbent of Pilton, and Rural Dean, to Georgianna, youngest dau. of William Austin White, esq. of Gorwell House, near Barnstaple. — At Tor, Torquay, the Rev. Wyndham M. *Madden*, of Reading, to Hester-Greville, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Sealy, esq. of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire. — At Chelsea, Mr. Elden *Christmas*, of Mountfield Park, Sussex, to Anne-Helen, second dau. of the late Adrian Hardy Haworth, esq. F.L.S. — At Brussels, Lieut.-Col. Edward St. John *Neate*, Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, in Syria, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Henry Sewell, esq. of the Madras Civil Service. — At St. Michael's, Fim-

lico, John *Aithens*, esq. of Upper Belgrave-pl. to Jane, second dau. of the late John Baber, esq. of Knightsbridge. — At Edgeworth, Glouc. Frederic *Latimer*, esq. of Headington, Oxon, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late George Jones, esq. of Rodleys Manor House, Glouc. — At St. Pancras, the Rev. Edward Lowry *Barnwell*, M.A. Head Master of Ruthin School, to Matilda, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Charles John Chapman, M.A. of Norwich, and niece of the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D. Master of Caius college, Camb. — At Bath, Henry Hastings Affleck *Wool*, esq. of the Bombay Rifle Corps, youngest son of Genl. John Sullivan Wood, D.C.L. Lieut. of the Tower, to Catharine, dau. of the late Henry Sankey, esq. of Preston House, Kent.

23. At Alresford, near Colchester, the Baron de Linden, Attache to the Legation from the Court of Wurtemberg, to Fanny, dau. of the late Col. Affleck. — At Geneva, Ferdinand *Tigors*, esq. of Old Leighton, Ireland, only son of the late N. A. Vigors, esq. M.P. for co. Carlow, to Emma, only dau. of Jean Antoine Branchu, of Geneva. — At Leeds, the Rev. James Akroyd *Beaumont*, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Leeds, to Annie, youngest dau. of Wm. Gatliff, esq. — At Edinburgh, George Hair *Newall*, esq. of Dundee, to Eliza Syme, youngest dau. of Dr. Richard Huie, M.D. Edinburgh.

24. At the National Scotch Church, Regent-sq. the Rev. Hugh *Campbell*, Professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History, English Presbyterian college, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late James Chambers, esq. of London. — At Corfu, Frederick Henry *Lang*, esq. Capt. 34th Regt. son of the late Robert Lang, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey, to Helen, second dau. of Major-Gen. Conyers, C.B.

25. At St. Philip's, Edward-Slalen, youngest son of John *Wallis*, esq. of Jersey, to Mary-Agnes, relict of Nathaniel Hewitt, of Ashover, Derbysh. and youngest dau. of Lieut. W. H. Fream, of H. M. 58th Regt.

26. At Budock, James *Poingdestre*, esq. of the House of Commons, nephew of John Poingdestre, esq. of Granville House, Jersey, to Emma, dau. of Robert R. Broad, esq. K.N.L. Falmouth.

28. At Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, Robt. *Gill*, esq. to Fanny-Susanah, second dau. of the late Col. Need, of Sherwood Hall.

29. At Whippingham, the Rev. William V. *Hennah*, Incumbent of East Cowes, to Frances, third dau. of Richard Oglander, esq. of Fairlee. — At St. Augustine's, Watling-st. the Rev. G. E. *Pattenden*, B.A. of St. Peter's college, Camb. to Matilda-Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of James Walbran, esq. — At Weymouth, Robert *Boyd*, esq. M.D. son of John Boyd, esq. of Broadmeadow, Selkirkshire, to Anna-Mary-Augusta, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Bowden, Rector of Markleigh and Satterleigh, Devon. — At St. Stephen's, Thos. H. *Molesworth*, esq. son of Capt. Arthur Molesworth, R.N. Portsmouth, to Harriet-Morphitt, fifth dau. of John Parks, esq. of H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

30. At Wainfleet St. Mary, Linc. Marshall *Heanley*, esq. of Croft, Linc. to Clara, third dau. of the Rev. Robert Cholmeley.

31. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, W. B. *Maffatt*, esq. of Spring Gardens, to Diana-Margaretta, only dau. of the late W. B. Jones, esq. of Prospect House, Sudbury. — At Bushey, Herts, Henry *Sabrook*, esq. of Stanmore, to Sophia-Augusta, dau. of Michael Fowler, esq. Little Bushey. — At St. Pancras, Charles Reynolds *Williams*, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of Bombay, to Margaret-Marshall, only dau. of John Komer, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Regent's Park.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHDUKE PALATINE.

Jan. 13. At the Imperial Palace, at Ofen, in Hungary, in his 70th year, the Archduke Joseph Anthony John of Austria, Palatine, Governor and Captain-general of Hungary, a Field Marshal and Colonel-in-chief of the 2d and 12th regiments of Hussars in the Austrian army; uncle to the Emperor of Austria.

He was born March 9, 1776, the fourth son of Leopold II. Emperor of Germany, by Maria-Louisa, daughter of Charles III. King of Spain. He was elected Palatine of Hungary about fifty years ago. In a military capacity he distinguished himself during the wars of Napoleon in Germany.

The Archduke Palatine was thrice married; first, to Alexandrina-Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia; secondly, to Hermine, daughter of Victor-Charles-Frederick Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg; and thirdly, in 1819, to Maria-Dorothea-Wilhelmina-Carolina, daughter of Louis-Frederick-Alexander Duke of Wurtemberg, and sister to Paulina-Theresa Queen of Wurtemberg. By his second wife he had issue the Archduke Stephen-Francis-Victor, born in 1817, and the Archduchess Hermine-Amelia, twin with her brother. By his third wife he had an only child, the Archduke Alexander-Leopold-Ferdinand, born in 1825.]

LORD KINGSALE.

Jan. 7. At Ringrone House, near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, aged 41, the Right Hon. John Stapleton de Courcy, twenty-eighth Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone (1181), the premier Baron of the Peerage of Ireland.

His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1805, the elder son of the Hon. Michael de Courcy, Captain R.N. by Catharine-Savery, only child of William de Lisle, esq. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle Thomas the twenty-seventh Lord, Jan. 25, 1832; but his Lordship never sat in Parliament.

Lord Kingsale married, Oct. 3, 1825, Sarah, second daughter of Joseph Chadder, esq. of Postlemouth in Devonshire, by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Florence-Helena; 2. the Right Hon. John-Constantine now Lord Kingsale, born in 1827; 3. the Hon. Michael-Conrad; and 4. the Hon. Catharine-Adela. His youngest child, the Hon. William-Everard, died an infant in 1832.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

LORD ROLLO.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, aged 73, the Right Hon. John Rollo, eighth Baron Rollo of Duncrub, co. Perth (1651), a Representative Peer of Scotland, Deputy Lieutenant of Perthshire, and a Director of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

His Lordship was born April 22, 1773, the eldest son of James seventh Lord Rollo, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Aytoun, esq. of Inchdairnie, co. Fife; and he succeeded to the peerage when still in his minority, on the death of his father, April 14, 1784. He was appointed to an ensigncy in the Scots Fusilier Guards Feb. 17, 1790. He carried the colours of that regiment at the battle of Lincelles, and continued to serve with it in Flanders during the campaigns of 1793, 1794, and 1795. He quitted the army in April 1796, being then a Lieutenant in the same regiment.

His Lordship was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland on the death of Lord Gray, in 1842, and supported the Conservative party. He had been an unsuccessful candidate in 1826.

His Lordship was chiefly distinguished for the quiet virtues of a country gentleman and worthy landlord, and has gone down to the grave much beloved and respected by those on his estates in Strathearn, and those in their neighbourhood.

His Lordship married, at Edinburgh, June 12, 1806, Agnes, daughter of William Greig, esq. of Gayfield Place, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Mary, married in 1833 to Capt. Robert Knox Trotter, of Ballindean House, co. Perth; 2. the Hon. James Rollo, who died in 1813; 3. the Right Hon. William now Lord Rollo; 4. the Hon. Martha; 5. the Hon. John; and 6. the Hon. Robert Rollo, Captain in the 42d Highlanders.

The present Lord was born in 1809, and married in 1834 Elizabeth, only daughter of John Rogerson, esq. of Wamphray, co. Dumfries; and by that lady, who died in 1836, he had issue an only son, John-Rogerson, now Master of Rollo, born in 1835.

HON. HENRY DAVID ERSKINE.

Dec. 31. At Schaw Park, Clackmannanshire, aged 70, the Hon. Henry David Erskine, uncle to the Earl of Marr and Kellie, and heir presumptive to the latter dignity.

Mr. Erskine was born May 10, 1776,

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the third son of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Marr, (who was restored to that dignity in 1824, and died in 1825,) by Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, esq. Governor of Madras.

The earldom of Kellie was successfully claimed by his nephew the present Earl in 1829, and is descendible to heirs male; whilst the present heir presumptive to the earldom of Marr (which, being one of the old earldoms of Scotland, is inheritable by heirs female,) is John Francis Goodeve, esq. son of the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, and nephew to the present Earl.

Mr. Erskine married at St. Pancras, Middlesex, Oct. 22, 1805, Mary-Anne, daughter of John Cooksey, esq. by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter: 1. Henry, who died young; 2. John-Francis, who died in 1845, aged 37; 3. Capt. Walter Coningsby Erskine, of the 73d Bengal N. Inf. who married in 1834 Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Youngson, and has issue two sons; 4. James Augustus Erskine, esq. who married in 1837 Fanny, daughter of Capt. Henry Ivatt Delacombe, R.M. and has issue; 5. Henry-David; 6. Charles-Thomas; and 7. Anne-Caroline.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART.

Dec 5. At Tredegar House, the family seat in Monmouthshire, in his 87th year, Sir Charles Morgan, the second Bart. of that place (1782).

He was born Feb. 4, 1760, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., D.C.L., and M.P. for co. Brecon, an eminent civilian, who was created a Baronet in 1782, and in conformity with the testamentary injunction of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, esq. assumed the name and arms of Morgan. His mother was Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, esq. of Ruperra, co. Glamorgan, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, and brother of Sir Charles Morgan, K.B., of Tredegar.

Sir Charles Morgan succeeded to the title in Dec. 1806. He was a most liberal landlord, and had for a long series of years expended a large capital in the improvement of his extensive property in Wales. There was not in the principality such a magnificent promoter of the welfare of the agricultural classes, and it may be said that no man living has done so much to introduce a more improved system of agriculture, and achieved such extended benefits to the occupiers of land, as the deceased. His annual cattle shows at Tredegar have for the last quarter of a century maintained a high character, as he distributed prizes amounting to nearly 500*l.* in the shape of silver cups and pre-

miums to breeders of livestock; and he has lately erected one of the most extensive cattle markets in the kingdom, at Newport, entirely at his own expense. Last winter the nobility and gentry and the yeomanry of the counties of Brecon and Monmouth raised a subscription to present the worthy Baronet with a testimonial, and we believe a sum little short of 3000*l.* was subscribed.

Sir Charles Morgan married Mary-Magdalen, daughter of Capt. George Storey, R.N., and by that lady, who died in 1807, he had a family of four sons and three daughters; namely, 1. Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, who has succeeded to the title; 2. George Morgan, esq. M.D., recently deceased, having married in 1824 Eliza, daughter of the Rev. William Beville; 3. Maria-Margaret, married in 1817 to Col. Francis Miles Millman, second son of Sir Francis Millman, Bart.; 4. the Right Hon. Charlotte-Georgiana, dowager Lady Rodney, married in 1819 to George third Lord Rodney, and left his widow, without issue, in 1842; 5. Angelina-Cecilia, married in 1825 to Hugh Owen, esq. only son of Sir John Owen, of Orielton, Bart. and died in 1844; 6. the Rev. Augustus Morgan; and 7. Charles Octavius Swinerton Morgan, esq. M.P. for Monmouthshire.

The present Baronet was born in 1792, and married in 1827 Rosamond, only daughter of Gen. Godfrey Basil Mundy, and granddaughter of the first Lord Rodney. He has for many years represented the county of Brecon in Parliament.

The funeral of Sir Charles Morgan was very numerously attended by his relatives and by the neighbouring gentry. Two mourning coaches preceded the hearse, containing the pall-bearers, in the first were Sir Benj. Hall, Bart., Chas. J. K. Tynte, esq. Philip Jones, esq. and the Rev. Richard Davis; in the second Sir George Tyler, Bart., Robert Jenner, esq., Charles Lewis, esq. and the Rev. James Coles. After the hearse were six mourning coaches, containing, 1. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., Chief Mourner, supported by the Rev. A. Morgan and O. Morgan, esq. M.P.; 2. General Millman, Colonel Owen, Godfrey Morgan, F. Morgan; 3. Captain Millman, Henry Millman, Bryan Millman, Gustavus Millman, and E. Millman, esqrs.; 4. Wilbraham Millman, John Owen, Wm. Owen, and S. Homfray, esqrs.; 5. — Darby, esq. Colonel Lascelles, Watkin Homfray, esq. F. Mundy, esq; 6. F. Justice, esq. — Davis, esq. D. Thomas, esq. E. S. Barber, esq. About sixty private carriages followed. The body of the deceased was deposited in the family vault at Bassaleg church, near Newport.

SIR F. L. WOOD, BART.

Dec. 31. At Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster, aged 75, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, the second Bart. of Barnsley, co. York (1784).

He was born Dec. 16, 1771, the elder son of Charles Wood, esq. of Bowling hall, near Bradford, by Catharine, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Lacon Barker, esq.; and succeeded to the title of Baronet, in pursuance of a special remainder, on the death of his uncle Sir Francis the first Baronet, who died July 9, 1795. He was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796.

"Yorkshire has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Sir F. L. Wood, one of the finest-spirited, most amiable, and most patriotic of its gentry. Admirably combining a warm-hearted openness and frankness with finished courtesy and affability, his countenance was the index of his mind—beaming with intelligence, cheerfulness, kindness, and generosity. He spoke in public with a heartiness and good humour that captivated his audience, and at the same time with a degree of soundness of judgment, clearness, and ability which bespoke the man of highly cultivated mind. Sir Francis Wood never went into Parliament; but for forty years he took an active and leading part among the Whigs of Yorkshire in support of constitutional principles. He proposed the present Earl Fitzwilliam at his several elections for the county of York. He co-operated with the late and the present Mr. Fawkes in the county meetings held to promote Parliamentary reform. His life was that of the country gentleman, passed almost exclusively at his seat, Hickleton, near Doncaster. By all who have been accustomed to meet him on public matters he will be deeply lamented; whilst his friends and neighbours will mourn his death as an irreparable loss."—*Leeds Mercury*.

Sir Francis Wood married, Jan. 15, 1798, Anne, eldest daughter and coheirress of Samuel Buck, of New Granges, esq. barrister-at-law, and recorder of Leeds, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Anne, married in 1824 to John Walbank Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster, esq. M.P. for Malton; 3. Samuel Francis Wood, esq. who died in 1843, in his 34th year.

The present Baronet was born in 1800, and married, in 1829, Lady Mary Grey, fourth daughter of Charles late Earl Grey, K.G., some time First Lord of the Treasury. He was joint secretary of the Treasury during his father-in-law's

administration, and in the present ministry holds the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is M.P. for Halifax.

GEORGE BYNG, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 10. At his seat, Wrotham Park, Middlesex, aged 82, George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy; elder brother to Lord Strafford.

Mr. Byng was born in London, May 17, 1764, the eldest son of George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex from 1780 to 1784, (son of the Hon. Robert Byng, and grandson of the first Viscount Torrington,) by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, granddaughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and sister to Caroline Countess of Buckinghamshire.

Being the heir apparent of his father, whose fortune was considerable, and having good expectations, which were subsequently realised, from Mr. Conolly, who had no sons; and who possessed great estates in Ireland, Mr. Byng never thought of engaging in any profession. Down to the period, therefore, of his becoming a member of Parliament, the greater part of his time was spent as a country gentleman; he participated in the field sports of his neighbourhood, and he shared with his father the cares and the responsibilities which belonged to the possession of those estates to the ownership of which he was destined to succeed. In 1788 he was a candidate for the representation of the borough of Maidstone, but was defeated by Mr. Bloxam, (afterwards an alderman of London, and Sir Matthew,) who polled 328 votes, and Mr. Byng 307. The father of Mr. Byng died in the year 1789. At the preceding election of 1784 he had lost his seat for Middlesex, which had been won by a Tory candidate, William Mainwaring, esq. But in 1790 the famous John Wilkes, who had been member from 1774, retired; and the late Mr. Byng became, without opposition, his immediate successor. From that time till he expired he never ceased (except during dissolutions of Parliament) to be knight of the shire for the great metropolitan county. He enjoyed the confidence of its constituency for a period of fifty-six years, and was returned by their suffrages to sixteen successive Parliaments. But he was not always returned without opposition, nay, sometimes he was obliged to contend against considerable difficulties. In 1802 Sir Francis Burdett was elected, excluding Mr. Mainwaring. In 1806 Mr. Byng presented himself under some circumstances rather unfavourable to his popularity, in

consequence, it was said, of an unfortunate allusion in his advertisement to Sir F. Burdett; notwithstanding, however, a declaration against him on the part of the county club, and notwithstanding a violent struggle on the part of Mr. Mellish, Mr. Byng defeated Sir Francis by a majority of nearly two to one; but he was not placed at the head of the poll, as he had been in 1802, and, when he returned to St. James's-square in his triumphal car, he was not received with those enthusiastic plaudits which usually greeted him on such occasions.

As the county member, Mr. Byng was supported not alone by the higher class of Whigs, but by the whole strength of the Liberal party. Middlesex happens to contain three-fourths of this monster metropolis; its two representatives, therefore, may be regarded as the organs not only of a vast trading and commercial race of men, but of the most wealthy, dignified, and enlightened body of electors who can be found amongst those classes.

Thus, Mr. Byng's parliamentary weight was in those who sent him. The man who for more than half a century represented Middlesex was a thorough-bred, true-hearted gentleman,—a staunch partizan,—and, on the whole, diligent in the discharge of his public duties, yet neither learned, eloquent, nor profound. But the influence of unimpeached political character and high personal honour is always practically recognised by the constituencies of England. He was always ready to meet and account with those whose "most sweet voices" sent him into the House of Commons, and they, in return, never deserted him. Whether Wood, or Hume, or Powall, Forbes, Lillie, or Mellish, Whitbread, Burdett, or Mainwaring, started for the county, George Byng's name was almost always at the head of the poll. Old age and declining strength finally induced Mr. Byng to relax his hold upon the representation of Middlesex, which he did in an address issued on the last day of the year 1846. In this he remarked, "I am, I believe, the oldest member of either house of the legislature, and I entertain the deepest feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to Divine Providence that my life has been spared to witness the accomplishment of all the great measures of public policy, which I was early taught by my most dear and ever lamented friend, Mr. Fox, to be essential to the full and perfect development of the English constitution."

Mr. Byng married, in early life, Harriet, eighth daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart. of Magbie Hill, co. Peebles, and sister to Anna Mar-

chioness Townshend; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The whole of his property, both real and personal, together with his residences at St. James's-square and Wrotham Park, are strictly entailed by his will upon the title of Strafford, ample provision during her life being secured to Mrs. Byng. The trustees appointed by the will are Lord John Thynne, Mr. Samuel Whitbread, and Mr. Henry Tuffnel, M.P.

The funeral of Mr. Byng took place on Monday, the 18th Jan. at Potter's Bar Church, which was erected and endowed at his expense. The ceremony was quite private; and the remains of the lamented gentleman were deposited in the vault in which the late Lady Strafford and Lady Agnes Byng had been previously deposited.

JOHN GAGE, ESQ.

Dec. 24. In Eaton-place, aged 79, John Gage, esq. of Rogate Lodge, Hampshire, a Clerk of the Signet; uncle to Lord Viscount Gage.

Mr. Gage was born Dec. 23, 1767, the son of General the Hon. Thomas Gage (younger son of the first Viscount) by Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, esq. President of the Council of New Jersey.

He married May 20, 1793, Mary, only daughter and heir of John Milbauke, esq. and niece to Charles-Watson-Wentworth second and last Marquess of Rockingham; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and five daughters. His elder son, the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Gage, died in 1837, having married the Lady Mary Elizabeth Douglas, third daughter of Charles fifth Marquess of Queensberry, K.T., by whom he left issue two sons and two daughters. The younger son, John William Gage, esq. an officer in the army, married in 1832 Mary-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Lushington, esq. but has no issue. The daughters of the deceased are, 1. Mary, married in 1820 to Henry Peter Delmé, esq. of Cams Hall, Hampshire; 2. Charlotte-Margaret, married in 1825 to John Hodgetts Hodgetts-Foley, esq. cousin to Lord Foley; 3. Frances-Elizabeth; 4. Louisa; and 5. Sophia-Matilda.

GENERAL MICHELL.

Dec. 22. At his residence, in Fisherton-Anger, near Salisbury, at the close of his 89th year, General George Michell.

He was the second son of a gentleman of large landed property in the county of Norfolk, and received the classical portion of his education at Eton, which collegiate establishment he left at an early age, on being appointed to a cornetcy in the 11th dragoons on the 6th Feb. 1776.

He was made Lieutenant in 1779, Captain in 1784, Major 1794, Lieut.-Colonel 27th dragoons 1795, and of the 31st dragoons 1796, under the Duke of York in Flanders, and conducted his men safely through Holland during the intense frost of 1794-5, in which the British army suffered very severely. Previously to this, he had rendered services in the battles of Famars and Cateau, for which he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief; and his regiment was for some time employed in keeping open the communication between the Duke's army and that of General Otto, the commander of a division of the Austrian forces. In 1802 he was made Colonel by brevet; in 1804 Brigadier-General on the staff of Great Britain; and in 1807 removed to that of Ireland, in which part of the United Kingdom he had for six years the command of a district. He became a Major-General 1809, Lieut.-General 1814, and General 1837.

With the exception of a few months in every year, occupied in frequenting the United Service Club in the metropolis, and bathing at Weymouth, the late General Michell's time has been latterly passed in retirement at his own residence in Fisherton-Anger, where his chief amusement was derived from reading, which was chiefly confined to biographical sketches of celebrated characters and memoirs relating to the public transactions of England and France, the language of which latter country he spoke with the facility of a native. His disposition was hospitable and charitable almost to excess, and many of the neighbouring poor have occasion to regret his loss.

REAR-ADM. WHITE.

Nov. 18. At Buckfast Abbey, Devonshire, in his 77th year, Thomas White, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral.

He entered the service in Oct. 1720, at the very early age of eleven years. As a midshipman he was in the *Barfleur* with Sir S. Hood in six general actions in the West Indies, including Lord Rodney's action on the 12th April, 1782. He was made a Lieutenant in July, 1790, and was senior Lieutenant of the *Canada* in action with the French squadron of five sail of the line, which captured the *Alexandre*, in 1794. When in acting command of the *Pelican*, in the West Indies, in 1797, he distinguished himself by his gallantry in an action with two French armed vessels, one of which, the *Trompeur*, of 12 guns, he sunk. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in August, 1798, and in command of the *Fleche* assisted in a gallant attack on the French flotilla, under a battery at Cape Grisnez,

near Boulogne, in 1805. He subsequently commanded the *Ariel* and the *Vigo* in the Baltic till 1813, having been promoted in the meantime to the rank of Captain in August, 1810. On the 12th Aug. 1819, Captain White was appointed to command the late *Superb*, 78, and proceeded, with Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy as commander in chief, to South America. After his return in 1822 he remained ashore until Sept. 1838, when he was appointed to the *Royal Adelaide*, 104, as flag Captain to Lord Amelius Beauclerk, the port Admiral at Plymouth; which he held until Lord Amelius resigned his command, in April, 1839. In 1842 Captain White received a good-service pension, and under the recent arrangements he accepted the retired rank of Rear-Admiral.

His funeral was attended by several clergymen, and the numerous gentry residing in the vicinity. The deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and during the many years he resided at the Abbey the hand of charity was always extended to the numerous poor who lived near his residence.

COLONEL MAHON.

Lately. At the estate of La Grillionniere, in consequence of his wounds, M. Mahon, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of St. Louis.

This officer, who was of Irish descent, entered the army at the time of the revolution, and was named sub-lieutenant in the first battalion of the Loire and Cher. Appointed on the 25th Jan. 1792, Lieutenant in the 13th regiment of Dragoons, he shortly, through his brilliant conduct, became a Captain on the staff of the army of the Rhine; and in this capacity made the campaigns of 1792. Having retired during the period of the Reign of Terror, he again entered the service in 1795, and was successively aide-de-camp to Marshal Lannes and to Marshal Mortier, at the battles of Ulm, Ansterlitz, Saalfeld, Jena, Pultusk, Ostrolenka, Friedland, Saragossa, and Ocana. At this period he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for his courageous conduct in swimming across a river with his despatches and his sword between his teeth, under the fire of the Spanish lines, which had already brought down two of his comrades charged with a like mission. He was also present at the battles of Sierra Morena, Campo Mayor, and Badajoz; at the siege of the last place he was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. He carried the despatches from Marshal Lannes to the Emperor of

the fall of the fortress of Spandau. After having made a portion of the Russian campaign, he distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzic, where the efforts of 100,000 Russians and Prussians were resisted by 40,000 French. Reduced to 2000 by the horrors of that memorable siege, these remains of the garrison obtained a capitulation which granted them their return to France with all the honours of war. This capitulation was violated, and the heroic defenders of Dantzic were sent prisoners into Siberia. On the 2d of Jan. 1814, after an exile of eight months, and enduring the greatest hardships, they were exchanged. M. Mahon returned in 1815 to France, where he finished his career as a soldier and a Christian.

COLONEL WADE, C.B.

Dec. 3. At Haverfordwest, Colonel Thomas Francis Wade, C.B. an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

He entered H. M. service in Feb. 1805, and first served with the army employed under Sir James Craig in Naples and Sicily, and under Sir John Stuart in Calabria. He was present at the battle of Maida in 1806; then in the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore; at the battle of Vimiera in 1808, and at Corunna in 1809, as Adjutant of the 20th Regiment. In the same year he was engaged in the Walcheren expedition. In 1810, being on the staff of Sir Lowry Cole, who commanded the 4th division, he was present at Busaco; in 1811, at Albuhera, where he was severely wounded; in 1812, at Salamanca; in 1813, at Vittoria and the Pyrenees, where he greatly distinguished himself at the heights of San Marcial above the Bidassoa (where he received five musket-balls in different parts of his dress), and in front of Pampeluna. He was also present at the battles of the Nivelle in the same year. In 1814 he continued on the staff of Sir Lowry Cole, who had been appointed to the command of the Northern District. He remained on the staff from 1815 to 1818 with the army of occupation, and on its return to England he joined his regiment in Ireland.

In 1823 he proceeded with Sir Lowry Cole to the Isle of France as Military Secretary. In 1828 he went to the Cape of Good Hope in the same capacity. In 1832 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General on that station, and in 1833, on the departure of Sir Lowry Cole, he was appointed Acting Governor of that colony until the arrival of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1834, when he resumed his duties as Deputy Adjutant-General.

On his return to England in 1835 he was appointed an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, which office he held until Nov. 1841, when he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ireland until 1844, when he retired from the army, and again was appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, the Welsh district being placed under his superintendence.

COLONEL HECTOR MACLAINE.

Jan. 16. At Teignmouth, aged 62, Colonel Hector Maclaine.

Colonel Maclaine was the only surviving brother of Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell Maclaine, being the fourth son of Gillean Maclaine, esq. of Scallisdale, by Marie, daughter of Macquarie of Macquarie.

He entered the army in 1803 as Ensign, and his commissions were thus dated:—Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1804; Captain, Dec. 1, 1806; Major, May 14, 1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1824; and Colonel, June 28, 1838. He has been on the unattached list since 1824. The gallant officer proceeded to the Peninsula at an early period of the war, and for his gallantry at the battle of Nivelle he received a medal. He also served with much distinction in the West Indies and North America.

Colonel Maclaine married Martha, only daughter and heiress of William Osborne, esq. of Kingston, co. Glouc. and by that lady, who died April 5, 1841, he had issue a son named William-Osborne.

COLONEL DAVIES.

Dec. 11. At Elmley-park, Worcestershire, aged 58, Col. Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, late M.P. for Worcester.

He entered the army as Cornet, June 2, 1804, being then but sixteen years of age, and his other commissions were thus dated:—Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1805; Captain, Feb. 4, 1808; Lieut.-Colonel, July 3, 1815; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837. He never held the rank of Major. The gallant officer proceeded to the Peninsula with the army commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and under the greatest captain of the age partook in the various engagements. He soon after retired on half-pay, and entered the political world, and in 1818 was returned for Worcester on the Whig interest, after a contest with two Tory candidates, which terminated as follows:—

Viscount Deerhurst	1422
Lt.-Col. T. H. H. Davies	1024
Sir W. D. Gordon, Bart.	874

He was re-chosen in 1820 without oppo-

sition, and again in 1826 after a contest which closed thus:—

Geo. R. Robinson, esq.	1542
Colonel Davies	1236
Richard Griffiths, esq.	1036

In 1830, 1831, and 1832 his return was undisputed; but in 1835 he was ousted by Mr. Bailey the conservative candidate, the numbers being,

Geo. R. Robinson, esq.	1611
Joseph Bailey, esq.	1154
Colonel Davies	1137

In 1837 he again came in, on Mr. Robinson's resignation, but on the next dissolution in 1841, Col. Davies himself retired.

He married Jan. 18, 1824, Augusta Anne, only child of Thomas Champion de Crespigny, esq.

COLONEL SWALE, R.M.

Dec. 5. At Southsea, Colonel Richard Swale, second commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines.

Colonel Swale entered the corps of Royal Marines in Sept. 1798, and was forty years in active service. He was made First Lieutenant, 1804; Captain, 1814; brevet Major, Jan. 1837; and Lieut.-Colonel, in December the same year. He was appointed to the Diadem, and served with the army in Holland in two general actions in 1799. In the following year he accompanied the expedition to Quiberon Bay, and was at the taking of a fort and two batteries at the Morbihan, and the destruction of a brig of war and other vessels. He was present under Lord Keith at the surrendering of Genoa, also at the landing in Egypt, and the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. For his services in that country he received a medal. In 1802 he was at the shore attack of Porto Ferrajo, and was engaged in several boat actions at the blockade of Boulogne. He was of the *Diomedé* at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and of the French frigate *Volontaire*, in 1806. He landed at Buenos Ayres, entered the city after a sharp contest in the field, and captured in his retreat with his detachment two brass field-pieces in the face of a superior force of the enemy, and served in the breaching battery before Monte Video, until the place was carried by assault in 1807. In 1810, in the *Nemesis*, he assisted in the cutting out of two Danish war schooners and the destruction of several of their gun-boats.

In the recent changes in consequence of the brevet he had been appointed second commandant at Woolwich, but had not been able to join. He had the misfortune to be overturned in the Chi-

chester coach some months back, whereby his leg was fractured; the fracture was reduced and the leg well, but his constitution never recovered the shock it received on that occasion.

His remains were interred with full military honours in the ground of the garrison chapel at Portsmouth, being followed to the grave by nearly all the naval and military officers in commission at the port.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ELWIN, K.C.

Dec. 8. At Peckham, Lieut.-Colonel Fountain Elwin, Knight of the Crescent; on the half-pay of the 44th Foot.

He was a very gallant and distinguished officer, and during his active services in the army from 1798 to 1816, his name was always associated with the brilliant and dashing performances of the old 44th, from which regiment he retired on half-pay in 1816 as Major. He entered the army in April, 1798, and was promoted to a lieutenancy the following month. He received his commission as Captain in Jan. 1802; became Major June, 1813; and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in July, 1830. Lieut.-Colonel Elwin served the Egyptian campaign of 1801, with the 44th, including the actions of the 13th and 21st March, together with the detached service on which his battalion was engaged after the Sandhills were taken on the 13th, in driving back a strong picquet of the French and two howitzer guns, which had kept up a destructive fire for some time on the right of the line. For this campaign he received a medal and the Turkish order of the Crescent. He commanded a company in the light battalion under Sir James Kempt, on the expedition to Naples in 1806. In 1813 he landed in Sicily in command of five companies, and accompanied the expedition to Italy under Lord William Bentinck. He served afterwards in the Peninsula until the end of the war in 1814, most part of the time in command of the left wing of the 44th; and during that period he was twice wounded near Tudela, once severely and once slightly. Finally he commanded the 44th at the capture of Paris.

LIEUT.-COL. MACGREGOR.

Jan. 4. In Plymouth citadel, in his 69th year, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Macgregor, Captain of the 5th Fusiliers, in consequence of injuries received from a fall from his horse, about a month before.

He entered the army as Second Lieutenant of that regiment, by purchase, June 24, 1802, at the age of 24, and obtained his other steps without purchase

—viz. Lieutenant, June 24, 1804; Captain, August 7, 1811; brevet Major, July 22, 1830; and Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 9, 1846. He had been longer in the service than any officer in the regiment, and of his 45 years in the army he was 32 years on full pay. He served in Calabria in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and taking of Catrone. In 1807, he served in Egypt, and was present at the attack on the forts and heights of Alexandria, siege of Rosetta, and actions at El Hamet, where he was taken prisoner and kept in close confinement for five months in Cairo. He served also in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and the Netherlands, including both the actions at Merxem, and the bombardment of Antwerp.

His remains were interred with military honours, on Tuesday, the 13th Jan. at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth. The pall-bearers were Colonel Barlow, of the 14th Regt., a Colonel of the Royal Marines, a Colonel of Artillery, a Staff-officer, and four others of the same rank as the deceased. The chief-mourners were Dr. Henderson, 5th Regt., Dr. William Wallace, 14th, and Colonel Oldfield, Royal Eng. The sons of the deceased, two little boys, were led by Colonel Oldfield to the side of their father's grave.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PHILLOTT.

Nov. 21. At Kensington-gore, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Phillott.

He entered the 35th Foot as Second Lieutenant, in Jan. 1796; was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the November of the same year; to a captaincy of the 3d battalion of reserve in July 1803; and in the 35th Foot, April 1805; a majority in April 1813; and to a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1830. He accompanied in 1799, when Lieutenant, the expedition to the Helder, being attached to the grenadier battalion which formed part of the reserve. In 1800 he was with the 35th at the blockade and capture of Malta. He commanded a company in the light battalion at the battle of Maida, in 1806. With the same regiment he proceeded to Egypt, and served throughout the campaign of 1807, witnessing many engagements, including the storming of the lines to the westward of Alexandria, and subsequent capture of that city. He next proceeded with the second expedition from Alexandria against Rosetta, and was present during the blockade and subsequent retreat. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition which sailed from Sicily to the Bay of Naples, and was present at the capture of Ischia and Prisi-

cida. He was placed on the half-pay list in 1817, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1830.

COMMODORE PRING.

Nov. 29. On board the receiving ship *Imaum*, at Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever. Daniel Pring, esq. Post Captain R.N. and Commodore on that station.

Commodore Pring entered the naval service at an early age, and when very young was a midshipman on the *Jamaica* station. In 1801 he served on board the *Russell* at Copenhagen. In 1807 he received his Lieutenant's commission, and on the breaking out of the American war he was in command of the schooner *Paz*, on the Halifax station. When Sir George Prevost required naval officers to take charge of the provincial navy on the lakes, Lieut. Pring was selected among others by Sir J. B. Warren for those duties. In 1813 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in the following year he was removed by Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo from Lake Ontario, to serve with Captain Downie on Lake Champlain. Here he was appointed to the command of the *Linnet*, a brig of 16 guns and about 100 men. In this brig, under the command of Captain Downie, in the *Confiance*, and in company with two ten-gun sloops and a flotilla of gun-boats, Captain Pring took part in the celebrated battle of *Plattsburg-bay*, in which engagement, disastrous as it was to the British arms, he signally distinguished himself. During the greater part of the contest the *Linnet* was engaged with the *Eagle*, an American brig of much superior force, mounting 20 heavy guns and 150 men, which vessel he completely beat out of the line. Cooper, in his "History of the American Navy," little as he seems inclined to allow credit to the British, virtually admits this fact. He says, "The *Linnet* had got a very commanding position, and she was admirably fought." Eventually the *Linnet* was compelled to strike, but not until the other vessels of the squadron had hauled down their colours. Captain Downie, who commanded the British squadron, was killed; and Commander Pring was the senior surviving officer of the squadron at the court-martial subsequently held at Portsmouth, at which he was most honourably acquitted. For his services he was, in 1815, promoted to the rank of Post-Captain; and on the 26th June 1816 was appointed to a command on Lake Erie. He was nominated to the West India station on the 16th Sept. 1844, and early in 1846 he hoisted his broad pendant as a Commodore of the second class on board

Her Majesty's ship *Imaum*, at Port Royal, where he succeeded in making himself highly esteemed and respected. His remains were conveyed to Halfway Tree, where they were interred in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company of public officers and private inhabitants.

LIEUT. JOHN GREEN, R.N.

Oct. 18.* At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieutenant John Green (1809).

This officer was a midshipman of the *Courageux* in the expedition to Ferrol, and of the Venerable in Saumarez's action in Algeiras-bay, and the Straits of Gibraltar; and in action with the French 80-gun ship *Férmidable* off Cadiz, 1801. He commanded a boat of the *Eclair*, cutting out a vessel from under batteries at Martinique, and was employed in boats in several actions off Santa Eustatia and the Spanish Main, and in a boat of the *Galatea* at the capture of several vessels in the harbour of Barcelona, 1806. He led the boats of the *Galatea* at the capture, after three repulses, by boarding, of the French national corvette *Lynx*, of 16 guns and 161 men, and was twice wounded; and again in her boats at the capture of the French armed vessel *Réunion*, 1807. He was present at the surrender of the Danish West India Islands; and in command of a tender to the *Galatea*, armed with a light carronade and 20 men, captured a vessel of very superior force, and was again wounded; but, being a few days afterwards engaged by a French national 14-gun cutter, was captured. He was Lieutenant of the *Musquito* in the Elbe, and captured an armed vessel at the mouth of the river Oost. After being 37 years a Lieutenant, Lieutenant Green died holding no higher rank, leaving seven daughters and two sons almost wholly unprovided for,—his family and circumstances thus nearly resembling those of his namesake Lieut. W. P. Green, who expired in the same neighbourhood on the same day (see p. 209.)

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, Esq.

Jan. 4. At Earlham, near Norwich, aged 59, Joseph John Gurney, esq. banker in that city.

For nearly two centuries the house of Gurney has possessed such an influence in Norwich, that none of its members have passed away entirely unfelt or unnoticed by the community. But no one has exercised that influence more powerfully and beneficially than the lamented individual whose death we now record. Joseph John Gurney, the third son of John Gurney and Catharine sister of Priscilla Wakefield, was born in Earl-

ham-hall, on the 2nd Aug. 1788. His father, an extensive dealer in hand-spun yarn, became subsequently a partner in the banking business, which had been established in 1775. He was a man of peculiarly active mind and habits; public spirited and benevolent; and his house at Earlham, to which he removed from Brammerton in 1786, was the scene of almost unexampled hospitality. The superintendence and care of a family of eleven children devolved, however, almost entirely upon his wife, who was a woman of varied and superior excellences; possessing a large and well-cultivated mind, with a refined taste and high-toned conscientiousness. As she died in 1792, her son Joseph was soon deprived of maternal care, and his yet infant years were committed to the intelligent and affectionate training of his three elder sisters; one of whom, who still survives, supplied, as far as a sister could supply, a mother's place; and another of whom, the late Mrs. Fry, had probably no small degree of influence in inspiring his mind with those principles which she herself afterwards so nobly carried out into beneficent practice.

When his education ceased to be conducted at home, it was intrusted to the Rev. J. H. Browne, a clergyman in Hingham, about twelve miles from Earlham; and it was subsequently matured at Oxford, where he had an excellent private tutor in the Rev. John Rogers, a man of great and varied learning, and where he attended the lectures of the professors, and enjoyed many of the valuable privileges of the university, without becoming a member of it, and without subscribing to the thirty-nine Articles. He had always a strong desire for knowledge, and great promptness and facility both in its acquisition and impartation; and his classical, mathematical, and general attainments, if they did not entitle him to the rank of first-rate scholarship, were highly respectable. He had an extensive acquaintance with the Hebrew and Syriac languages, as well as with classics, mathematics, and general science. Attached, even in early life, to Biblical studies, he had critically read the Old and New Testaments in the original languages, in the Syriac, Peschito, and in the Latin vulgate, before he was twenty-two years of age; and he was well acquainted with Rabbinical and Patristic writings; but, what is best of all, his early studies were not only pursued and perfected in after-life, but all the intellectual wealth and power which they afforded were consecrated to the advancement of truth and piety in himself and others.

Notwithstanding his university educa-

tion, Mr. Gurney "was led (in his own words) partly by research, but chiefly I trust by a better guidance, to a settled preference on my own account of the religious profession of Friends." He joined the sabbath and week-day worship of the meeting-house, and took an active part in the support and superintendence of schools. In 1818 he became a recognised minister in the society; and his preaching is described as having been exceedingly forcible and well arranged. "The simplicity of his style, the appropriateness of his illustrations, the telling words which he occasionally introduced, the ease and gracefulness of his manner, and the deep and honest interest which he always manifested in the subject of his address, rendered him a most attractive and persuasive speaker; and whenever he rose on the platform, at our public meetings, every heart throbbed, and every eye sparkled, in anticipation of his speech."

It was his habit, when travelling for the authorised discharge of his ministry, to take the opportunity of going into general society, as the advocate and promoter of various religious and philanthropic objects. One of his earliest journeys in this character, undertaken in 1818 in company with his sister, Mrs. Fry, was also devoted to an investigation of the state of the prisons in Scotland and the north of England; the results of which were given to the public, in a volume of well-selected facts, accompanied with wise and benevolent suggestions on the subject of prison discipline. A similar journey to Ireland was taken by the same parties in the spring of 1827, and an account of it was published by Mr. Gurney in "A report addressed to the Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;" in which he recommends a course of prison discipline, the great objects of which are, "first, to prevent the criminal from growing worse; and, secondly, if possible, to effect in his character a real improvement." Upwards of forty prisons were visited by them, besides the principal lunatic asylums, infirmaries, houses of industry, and other establishments, for the relief of the most wretched part of that ever afflicted population.

In 1837 he went to visit America, and was there for three years; during which time he travelled through most of the Northern states of the union, and in Upper and Lower Canada. The various incidents of his journeys; the objects, natural, civil, and moral, which attracted his attention by the way; and the impressions made on his mind by America and the Americans, are all narrated, in

good tourist style, in a series of letters "to Amelia Opie," which, though printed, and circulated among his private friends, has not been published. He afterwards made three visits to the Continent. The first was in 1841, when he went to Paris with Samuel Gurney, his brother in sympathy, as well as in blood. The principal object of this visit was to direct the attention of influential and official persons to the subject of slavery, for the purpose of obtaining its extinction. During their stay, they had an interview with Louis Philippe, as well as much communication with M. Guizot, and other persons of distinction. His next visit was in the same year, when he was accompanied by Mrs. Fry. They visited Holland, Belgium, Hanover, some of the smaller German states, Denmark, and Prussia. They held, in various places, religious meetings, not only for worship with the Friends, but also for the instruction and improvement of all classes; and they paid many visits of mercy, to administer the consolations of the Gospel to those who were suffering affliction and persecution. They inspected prisons, hospitals, and other public institutions, and then presented their reports to the several governments; always recommending to them, when necessary, the abolition of slavery, and the granting of religious toleration. Thus, after the example of their Divine Master, they "went about doing good." Their reception every where was cordial and joyous. "The common people heard them gladly." They were admitted to long and familiar interviews with several of the continental sovereigns, who listened to their statements and suggestions with respectful attention. What diplomacy had, in some instances, failed to effect, they were the means of accomplishing; and the king of Holland, who had been in the habit of procuring slave soldiers from the Gold Coast, was induced, by Mr. Gurney's representations, to abandon the practice. The third visit, which was for similar purposes, took place in 1843; when he was accompanied to Paris by Mrs. Gurney and Mrs. Fry; and on his sister's return home, he and his wife went into the south of France, where his stay was prolonged by illness; and where he seized every opportunity, when he was able, of instructing and encouraging members of his own religious society. During this tour he also visited Switzerland; spent some time with Vinet in Lausanne, and with D'Aubigné in Geneva; had an interview with the King of Württemberg; and held many large meetings for religious purposes.

As an author, Mr. Gurney's works were not only numerous, but have been multi-

plied in a very large number of impressions. His "Observations on the Distinguishing Views and Practices of the Society of Friends," first published in 1824, has passed through seven editions; and, while it is "intended not so much for the information of the public in general, as for the use of the junior members of the society," it is a source of information relative to the religious views of the body to which general readers may confidently refer, in order to ascertain the principles and peculiarities of the Friends, and to form a judgment respecting them. His "Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operation of Christianity," is a body of sound divinity, written for the use of the church at large, and from which Christians of every denomination may derive instruction and improvement. It has been translated into the German and Spanish languages; and, together with his other works, has been printed in America. These two works, the "Observations" and the "Essays," may be considered as comprising his theology; the former shewing wherein he differed from others, and the latter shewing wherein he agreed. It need not be said that the points of agreement comprise all that is vital and essential. His "Biblical Notes and Dissertations" are chiefly critical and philological examinations of several passages of Scripture, relative to the Deity and Incarnation of Christ; and discover a surprising degree of acquaintance with Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, as well as a true sympathy with the investigation which he pursues. His "Hints on the Portable Evidences of Christianity" is a book the title and subject of which was suggested to him in a conversation with Dr. Chalmers, and the treatise itself is an argument in proof of the truth and excellency of Christianity, derived from the accordance of its descriptions of mankind with human experience, and of its peculiar doctrines with man's necessities as a sinner. This evidence he calls portable, because both the Bible itself and personal experience are things which every man can carry about with him. His "Thoughts on Habit and Discipline" relates principally to self-government, and usefulness; his "Essay on the Habitual Exercise of Love to God, considered as a Preparation for Heaven," may be regarded as its sequel. His "Puseyism Traced to its Root," not only contains his objections, as a Friend, to a ministry receiving pecuniary support either from endowments or from congregations; but exhibits a view of Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Con-

gregational polity. His other works contain treatises "On the Observance of the Sabbath;" "Right Application of Knowledge;" "The Accordance of Geology with Natural and Revealed Religion;" and on many other subjects, all of which declare a mind sacredly inclined with the spirit of wisdom and piety, and strongly desirous to instruct and bless mankind. He also wrote "Letters on the West Indies," and "Familiar Letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky," in both of which he discussed the demerits of Slavery.

The principal Christian and charitable societies in which he took an active part were those for the abolition of Slavery and Capital Punishments, for the promotion of Peace and Temperance, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. For obvious reasons, it is impossible to estimate the pecuniary support which he afforded to public institutions, and to private necessities. It may indeed be said, that recently, for instance, he gave 500*l.* to the Bible Society; 500*l.* to the British and Foreign School Society; 500*l.* to the British School in Palace Street, Norwich; 500*l.* to the Blind Asylum; 500*l.* to the present distress in Ireland; 100*l.* three or four times over, to the Soup Society; and similar sums to the District Visiting Society, and to the Coal Society. But who can tell the sums which he gave, formerly as well as latterly, to numerous public institutions, and to numerous private individuals, at home and abroad? His pecuniary bequests, which are as follow, are but a modest sequel to the ordinary benefactions of his life:—To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Norwich, 100*l.*; to the poor belonging to this society, 50*l.*; to the Friends' School at Ackworth, 100*l.*; and 50*l.* each to the following schools belonging to the same body:—Croydon, Wigton, Sidcot, Ayton, Sibford, Rawdon; to the Norwich Dispensary, 100*l.*; to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Sick Poor Society, 100*l.*; to the Magdalen Institution, 100*l.*; to the District Visiting Society, 100*l.*

It must not be forgotten, that the man who was thus occupied from day to day, and from year to year, in living and labouring for others, was during a considerable part of his life engaged in secular business, in one of the most extensive banking establishments in the kingdom. How then was he able to fulfil these various and multitudinous engagements? Partly because he was a man of orderly and industrious habits, and a great economist in time. Every day was well packed up; and hours and seasons were set apart for leisure and relax-

ation, as well as for employment and labour. By these means he could attend the bank; speak at a public meeting; write an essay; and take a long and laborious journey; and he could also be the companion of his beloved family; walk in his fragrant gardens; admire, with intelligent taste, the varieties of nature; or go and describe to the children in a school the wonderful structure of the human eye. While he thus performed the labours of life, he enjoyed its comforts; what was great was well attended to, what was small was not neglected; he was as domestic as he was public; he seemed to have time and place for everything, except idleness; he was most thoroughly a man, as well as a christian, and could consistently say with the Apostle, "The life I live in the flesh is by the faith of the Son of God."

Mr. Gurney's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred to him on returning home from a meeting of the Norwich District Visiting Society on the 22d Dec., when his pony slipping, he was thrown over its head. His death unexpectedly ensued on the 4th January.

The sympathy expressed at Norwich on Mr. Gurney's death has scarcely been exceeded on any similar occasion. The city retained its aspect of mourning for a whole week. On the Sunday the Bishop delivered a funeral sermon in the cathedral, and the like course was adopted by many other preachers of all persuasions. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday the 12th Jan., was attended by sixty-eight mourners of the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, and by a crowd of mourning spectators of all ranks and communions. The body was interred in the burial-ground attached to the Friends' Meeting-house in the Gildencroft, Norwich. At the grave the profound silence was first broken by Mr. John Hodgkin, who briefly referred to the 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56, 57. Another pause took place, followed by an address delivered by Mrs. Lucy Maw, of Needham. The assemblage then moved towards the meeting-house, where the service differed in no respect, but the numbers who attended, from the usual meeting for worship in the same place. It consisted of the accustomed silence, broken at intervals by the language of unpremeditated prayer and preaching. The first ministers who addressed the dense and attentive assembly were Mrs. Mary Ann Bayes, Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, and Mr. William Ball. Mrs. Gurney, the widow of the deceased, with whom all hearts sympathised, then offered up a

prayer, full of resignation and thanksgiving. The next speaker was Mr. John Hodgkin; and a prayer by Mr. Braithwaite concluded the meeting.

Mr. Gurney was thrice married; first, to Jane Birkbeck, who died in 1822; secondly, to Mary Fowler, who died in 1836; and thirdly, to Eliza P. Kirkbride, who survives him.

His portrait, painted by Richmond, is about to be published, engraved in mezzotinto by Wagstaff.

ARCHDEACON OLDERSHAW.

Jan. 31. At his house, at Starston, Norfolk, in his 93d year, the Ven. John Oldershaw, B.D. Archdeacon of Norfolk, and Rector of Redenhall.

He was born on the 27th of May, 1754, at Leicester, where his father long practised as an eminent surgeon. His family formerly possessed considerable property and influence at Loughborough, and resided there for many years, as their monuments in the church testify. He was educated at the grammar school of Oakham, in Rutlandshire; and at the usual age was entered at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1776, and obtained the distinguished honour of being the Senior Wrangler of his year. His principal competitor for this honourable prize was the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield.

About this time he became private tutor to Charles Manners Sutton, who was afterwards made Bishop of Norwich, and Archbishop of Canterbury—a connection which laid the foundation of his future preferment. Soon after his admission to his degree, he was elected a Fellow of his College, and afterwards appointed public tutor of it; the duties of which office he continued to discharge for fifteen years, with great credit to himself and benefit to his pupils, by whom he was much honoured and beloved. When Dr. C. M. Sutton was made Bishop of Norwich in 1792, he appointed Mr. Oldershaw his examining Chaplain. For this important office he was peculiarly well qualified by his acumen and sound judgment, his attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and his theological and classical acquirements. There are some yet remaining in the diocese of Norwich who can recollect the judicious and searching mode of his examination, and at the same time the kind and gentlemanly manner in which it was conducted.

He had long been attached to Anne, daughter of Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. of Madingley, near Cambridge. He

expected to succeed to the living of Loughborough, which was in the gift of his college, and to which he had a predilection on account of his family connection with it. He married however Miss Cotton a year before it became vacant, and took up his residence at Harpley, in Norfolk, as a Curate. He was appointed in 1797 by the Bishop of Norwich to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and soon after nominated to the rectory of Redenhall cum Harleston.

Mrs. Oldershaw died in 1829, after a happy union of many years of mutual attachment and esteem.

No one was ever more sincerely, strongly, and conscientiously attached to the constitution of his country and its established religion, and that after the fullest and most careful investigation of their claims upon him by a powerful and well-informed mind; and whenever he conceived either to be in danger, he was ready as an active and judicious magistrate, a zealous and dignified governor in the Church, a private clergyman in his parish, or an influential member of society, to stand forward fearlessly in its defence. There was such an undisguised openness, strict integrity, prompt and earnest decision, in whatever cause he felt it his duty to promote, accompanied at the same time with such urbanity and dignified and gentlemanly bearing in all he said and did, that even those who did not agree with him in opinion could not but admire and esteem him for his straightforward honesty and good intentions. In all measures proposed for the security, protection, or benefit of the Church, its friends, both among the clergy and laity of his archdeaconry, and indeed of the whole diocese, looked up to him as a judicious adviser, a zealous advocate, and able leader. He was ever ready to advance, both by his purse and his personal services, whatever he conceived would promote the cause of Christianity, or relieve the wants of the needy and distressed. He was also "given to hospitality," and delighted to see his friends happy around him; and he was able to contribute largely to their information and amusement, by the fund of anecdote which he had collected in his intercourse with the leading intellectual characters of his day. Nothing more marked the amiability of his disposition than his fondness for the society of young people, and his willingness at all times to contribute to their innocent amusements—but his condescension never lowered his dignity in their estimation, nor diminished their respect for him. On all occasions he was the Christian gentleman. Although he felt

it to be his bounden duty to cultivate the great talents which had been entrusted to his care, yet, with the deepest humility, he looked for acceptance with the great Giver of them, only in the merits of a crucified Saviour.

The last act of his life, whilst he remained in possession of his intellects, showed the humility, benevolence, and piety of his soul. Finding that his hour was come, he summoned his whole household around his bed, requested them to put up to the Throne of Grace their united prayers, in which he devoutly and fervently joined. He then took a final and affectionate leave of them with a solemn blessing; ordered his curtains to be drawn close about his bed, evidently for the purpose of silent prayer and meditation; and thus, like the pious men of old, was he gathered to his fathers.

The archdeacon left particular directions that his funeral should be conducted in a private manner, so far as to confine the invitations to it to the magistrates and clergy of the neighbourhood, with whom he had been in the habit of visiting and transacting business; and to some others with whom he had been in more immediate connection. The hearse was followed by eight mourning coaches, and the private carriages of the deceased, Lady King, A. Cotton, esq., Lord Bayning, and W. Holmes, esq. At the entrance of the churchyard the corpse was met by the curate, the Rev. W. Metcalfe, and the Rev. A. M. Hopper, Rector of Starston, the pall being borne by Lord Bayning, Mr. Howes of Mourningshorpe, Mr. Brown of St. Andrew's, Norwich, Mr. Stevenson of Dickleburgh, Mr. Leigh of Pulham, and Mr. Bouverie of Denton. The grave was in the churchyard, at the east end of the chancel, by the side of that of the late Mrs. Oldershaw, the archdeacon having a strong objection to the too common practice of burying in churches, both on account of the impropriety of the custom in other respects, and from having often in the exercise of the duties of his office witnessed the injuries occasioned by it to the sacred buildings which he had to inspect.

BP. ESAIAS TEGNER.

Nov. 2. At the episcopal palace of Wexjö in Sweden, aged 64, Dr. Esaias Tegner, Bishop of that see, one of the greatest of modern poets.

Tegner was born on the 13th of November, 1782, at Hyfkerad, in the Bishopric of Carlstadt. At the age of seventeen he was a student in Lund; in the year 1800 he was amanuensis there in the Academical Library; he received the

best character (*laudatur*) at the examination of the candidates for philosophical degrees from all the professors, and was in this way *magister primus*, and soon afterwards a professor of æsthetics. Some time afterwards he was academical adjunct in Lund. In 1806 he was simultaneously appointed to the vice-bibliothecal chair, and to be notary to the Philosophical Faculty. He thereupon married a young lady belonging to the family in which he had at an earlier period of his life been domestic tutor, Mademoiselle A. M. G. Myhrman, and in 1811 the Swedish Academy honoured his Skald poem *Svea* with their high approbation. A year afterwards, he was, with a suspension of all the customary forms, elected Professor of Greek Literature to the University of Lund, and appointed pastor-prebend of Stælie. It was on his induction into holy orders that he wrote a poem, resplendent with celestial beauty, on "The Ordination of Priests." His "Axel" was next composed and published; then "The Night-Watchtower-Sentry's Child;" subsequently, his "Epilogue to the Promotion in Lund in 1820," and "Song on the Tun," which Leopold places in the first rank amongst all his minor poems, as well as the celebrated "Frithiof Saga," which, according to Franzen's judgment, raised Tegner to the rank of the most eminent poets of modern times, and diffused his name, not only throughout Europe, but even to the other extremities of the globe. The poet now assumed Oxenstiern's place in the Swedish Academy; and in 1824, the same year in which his Frithiof immortalized his name, he was made Bishop of Wexiö. Of the manner in which, as president of the schools and churches, he fulfilled his sacred calling, evidence is afforded by several of his discourses, and the remarkable proceedings of the assemblies of preachers in 1836. Immediately after his appointment to the bishopric he became a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Northern Star, the small cross of which he had already received when professor.

Tegner was the founder of the Romantic School in Sweden;—most of his poems having episodes of Scandinavian antiquity to their subjects. Since his nomination to the bishopric of Wexiö, he had ceased to publish, but not to write—contenting himself with the circle of his immediate friends for readers of his poetry. His death will extend the audience;—his son-in-law, Prof. Böttiger, of Upsal, having undertaken the publication of his posthumous poems. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm, of which Tegner was one of the oldest members—put

on mourning in his honour for a month; and has resolved to strike a medal, and also to have his bust executed in marble. The commission has been given to the celebrated Swedish sculptor Byrstrom; and the historian Geijer, president of the Academy, was appointed to prepare the poet's funeral eulogy.

Francis Michael Franzen, who some years ago wrote a biography of Tegner, concluded it in these words:—"Although the northerly element forms partly the spirit, and partly the staple of his poems, his poesy is nevertheless deeply imbued with southern luxuriance and beauty. With respect to his fresh and brilliant colouring, and the richness of his imagery and ideas, he might be compared to an orange tree, whose powerful and wholly green tints are adorned with ripe fruit by the side of newly-burst blossoms."

His Frithiof Saga and some other poems have been translated into English.

THE ABBÉ MACPHERSON.

Dec. 7. At Rome, aged 88, a venerable Scotch gentleman, the Abbé Macpherson, for many years Rector of the Scotch College on the Quirinal-hill.

The most remarkable passage in his varied career was when he was selected by the British Government, in 1797, as their agent in one of the boldest moves on the European chessboard ever imagined, and yet scarcely known to the historian of the period. In that year the British Cabinet received a suggestion as to the practicability of rescuing from the gripe of France, and placing under the protection of England, the person of Pope Pius VI., then a prisoner in the maritime town of Savona, on the Genoese coast. An English frigate was ordered to cruise off the land, and the Abbé was sent from London with ample funds to accomplish the object. It would have been successful in every arrangement had not a communication been made by parties in the pay of the Directory from the neighbourhood of Downing-street, disclosing the plan to the authorities in Paris. Macpherson was arrested and plundered on the frontier, and Pope Pius died in the interior of France, whither he was instantly removed. Up to his death the Abbé had a liberal pension from the Papal Treasury.

DR. TOMMASINI.

Nov. 26. At Parma, aged 68, Giacomo Tommasini, a distinguished author on medical science.

Apart from his professional attainments, Tommasini acted a conspicuous part in the administration of his country. When

Parma fell to France he was one of the twelve representatives of that capital, and was latterly secretary-general of the prefecture of the department of the Taro. In 1816 he was called to fill the chair of medical professor at Bologna, where he remained fourteen years. On his return to Parma, Marie Louise named him her private physician, and placed him at the head of the sciences in the grand duchy.

Tommasini attended Queen Caroline, and gave his evidence at her trial before the Court of Peers. He was received with great honours in England, especially at Oxford. His medical works have been translated into most of the modern languages.

WILLIAM CLOWES, ESQ.

Jan. 26. In Wimpole-street, aged 68, William Clowes, esq. the eminent printer.

Mr. Clowes was a native of Chichester, and was apprenticed to Mr. Seagrave, a printer at Chichester, more than fifty years ago. On the completion of his apprenticeship he was engaged at Mr. Teape's, Tower Hill, London, and after a short time commenced business in Villiers-street, Strand. Soon afterwards he married a cousin of Mr. Winchester, a stationer in the Strand, father of the late Alderman Winchester, who was at that time in the habit of supplying the Government offices, and recommended Mr. Clowes to a share of the printing work, which was then—for it was during the war—a lucrative employment. This privilege he enjoyed for many years.

After Mr. Clowes had been in business a few years in Villiers-street, he removed to more extensive premises in Northumberland-court, near Charing Cross. There a fire took place, by which nearly the whole of the property was destroyed. A new office was then built on the spot, on a larger scale, and steam presses were introduced. This led the Duke of Northumberland to bring an action against Mr. Clowes, which was, however, successfully defended, and the Duke was then induced to give him a large sum of money to remove, which he soon after did. An eligible opportunity offering, he took the business of Mr. Applegath, who had spent a fortune in introducing machinery for printing, but had been unsuccessful in his speculations. Mr. Clowes, with his enterprising spirit, soon effected advantageous changes at the principal office in Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

The demand for cheap literature, of which the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopaedia, projected by Mr. Charles Knight, were the most extraordinary examples, gave a new impulse to the

energies of Mr. Clowes; and, in connection with a vast amount of Government business, gradually formed the gigantic printing manufactory of Duke-street, Stamford-street, which has been often described in various popular works.

To have accomplished the great results of his business from small beginnings required the efforts of no common man. Mr. Clowes did not aspire to the honours of the learned printers; but he possessed the highest powers of business organization, and an energy which overcame every ordinary difficulty, and in many instances accomplished undertakings which are almost marvels. To work off half-a-million sheets of paper in a week—to set up the types, and complete the impression of a thousand folio pages of a Parliamentary Report in the same time—to print the "Nautical Almanack," consisting of 500 or 600 pages of figures, without a single error, in sixteen or seventeen days, are amongst the recorded wonders of Mr. Clowes's establishment.

Mr. Clowes, in appearance, might have passed as a fine old English yeoman; he united to straightforward business-like habits much kindness and urbanity; and when he became one of the greatest printers in London, he was as attentive to the wants and wishes of his 500 men, as in his early days when he commenced business. He had resided for twenty-two years in Parliament-street, when he was last year induced to give up his house to the prevalent demand for Railway offices, and retired to a country residence at Banstead. Mr. Clowes became a widower some years ago, after his wife had long been a martyr to the pangs of *tic douloureux*. He had a family of four sons, all of whom were brought up to his own business. His eldest son, William, is married to a daughter of the late T. Lett, esq. the timber-merchant, of Lambeth and Norwood; and his third, George, married a daughter of Mr. Charles Knight, the celebrated publisher, formerly of Windsor, and now of Ludgate-street. Of his four daughters, three are married; one to William Hosking, esq. F.S.A. Professor of Architecture at King's college, London; another to Mr. Halfhide, the eminent seal-engraver of Coventry-street; and a third to Mr. Nash, of the firm of Minier, Adams, and Nash, seedsmen, in the Strand.

The remains of Mr. Clowes were on Feb. 4 removed from the deceased's temporary residence, in Wimpole-st. for interment in the Norwood Cemetery, where the workmen belonging to his establishment assembled, and joined the procession to the grave.

JAMES WILKINSON, Esq.

Dec. 15. At Greenwich, James Wilkinson, esq. indigo broker, of Leadenhall-street.

He was a native of Yorkshire, and as well known and respected by the manufacturers of that industrious district as he was in London. For many years his monthly circulars have been quoted for commercial information by journals of all parties. His attachment to the late William Cobbett was well known, and he has often been heard to remark the fulfilment of the predictions of his prototype with regard to the failure of the potato and the introduction of Indian corn into Ireland. Mr. Cobbett called the potato the 'soul-debasing root,' and ascribed to its general use the degradation of that unfortunate country. Like Cobbett, Mr. Wilkinson entertained strong opinions in favour of his countrymen, and, though approving of free trade, he felt that native produce should have the preference over foreign, and maintained the injustice of taxing malt, hops, &c. whilst foreign produce was imported duty free. Mr. Wilkinson was a good statistician, and the Board of Trade have publicly declared that his information was to be depended upon. Amongst his numerous acts of public usefulness, there is one to which the maritime interest are much indebted, namely, the alteration in the admeasurement of merchant vessels; and in assisting to effect this great change, he had the proud satisfaction of seeing our own vessels made equally, if not better, adapted for speed and stowage to the ships of

other nations. Having devoted his time more to the public than his own advantage, the changes in trade had brought him down from affluence in his profession to circumstances in which money had lost its influence. He has, however, brought up respectably a numerous family, mostly sons. He died without a struggle, apparently in a tranquil sleep.—(*London Mercantile Journal*.)

JOHN DUNKIN, GENT.

(With a Portrait.)

Dec. 22. At his residence, Dartford, co. Kent, in a fit of apoplexy, * after many years of suffering, aged 64, John Dunkin, Gent.

He was the son of John Dunkin and Elizabeth his wife (the daughter of Thomas and Johanna Timms, and widow of John Telford). He was descended from an ancient Oxfordshire family, who severely suffered for their loyalty during the troubled period of the reign of king Charles I. Upon the happy restoration of Charles II., the lofty independent mind of John Dunkin, the then representative of the family, would not permit him to solicit any personal recompence, although his intimate connection with chief-justice Glynnne, and influence at his Majesty's court, enabled him to serve most importantly the notorious regicide Sir James Harington, his rival in "village power,"—by procuring a re-grant of the Merton estate to Lady Katharine Harington after it had been declared by parliament to be forfeited to and vested in the crown.†

* His grandfather and father both died of apoplexy, the latter at the age of 84, at Bromley, co. Kent. A notice of his decease will be found in the Obituary of the Gent. Mag. 1823, ii. 573.

† In the letters patent, dated Oct. 14, 12 Chas. II., which convey the manor of Merton with its appurtenances to trustees, for the use of Lady Katharine Harington and her family, it is expressly declared, that whereas John Dunkin, gentleman, stood possessed of one yard and a half of land, parcel of premises therein granted, by a virtue of a lease from the said Sir James Harington, for 99 years, determinable on their lives therein mentioned, it was his Majesty's pleasure that the said John Dunkin, his heirs, executors, and assigns, should hold the land pursuant to the said lease, without interruption, and have liberty to renew the said lease on terms therein mentioned. This proviso, therefore, the trustees hastened to carry into effect, and by indenture dated Nov. 13, 1662, "covenanted for themselves, their heirs and assigns, having any estate on the manor of Merton, that they should perform and keep the said proviso, in the said letters patent contained, in behalf of the said John Dunkin, according to the true intent and meaning thereof." How grateful the Haringtons were for the interposition of the Dunkins is exhibited in the following extract from the publication entitled the "Biographical Sketches of the Dunkins of Merton," which shows that one branch of John Dunkin's posterity had cause to regret his noble behaviour, being reduced to poverty through the rapacity of a subsequent Sir James Harington. "One of the daughters of Thomas Dunkin married a person named Symms, whose ancestors for several generations held a considerable quantity of 'life and' of the successive lords of the manor of Merton; but the last Sir James Haring-



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yours truly
Geo Dunkin

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The subject of our memoir may almost be said to have inherited a taste for archaeological pursuits, for we find that Thomas Dunkin, circ. 1623, discovered a piece of Roman pavement whilst digging himself a fish-pond in Bicester fields. This he caused to be taken carefully up, and laid down near his residence. The lands are still known by the name of "Dunkin's Grounds." The circumstance is noticed by Kennett in his "Parochial Antiquities."

Whilst receiving his preliminary education at the chief school in Bicester, John Dunkin met with a severe accident, being thrown over a desk by a playfellow, which so seriously injured his side, that for many years it was feared that he would remain a cripple for life. To the leisure imposed upon him by this untoward occurrence may perhaps be attributed the love of literary pursuits, which contributed in a surprising manner to the intellectual gratifications that cheered his closing years. In the "Memoranda," which serves as an introduction to his "Diary," is a curious anecdote explanatory of the manner in which petitions and such like documents were "got up" in his young days. "Æt. 11, Jan. 8, 1793. —A numerous meeting of the gentry and parishioners held in Bicester Town Hall, to pass resolutions expressive of their abhorrence of sedition, &c. and many poor persons are induced to lose a day's work thereon, and sign their names to such resolutions. Towards the close thereof nearly all the boys in the town affix their signatures, but his school-fellows refuse to let J. D. sign, alleging his weakness will never let him be a man. In the evening, Tom Paine's effigy burnt on the Market Hill. The effigy was made by James Jagger † a barber." At this period he commenced "Collector," and his first acquisition was a fine black-letter copy of "Stowe's Annales," which he procured from the Rev. Mr. Dennant, his earliest

Latin master; but the majority of his leisure hours were spent in writing verses.

In Feb. 1806 Mr. Dunkin wrote "The Catalogue of Ladies" in imitation of one of Little's (T. Moore's) Poems. The following year appeared "The Retrospect of Life."

In 1807 he married Anne Chapman Chapman, the daughter of a Lincolnshire gentleman, the author of many well-known works of authority upon Bridges, Canals, &c., and distantly related to a noble family, by whom he had issue a son, Alfred John, and a daughter Ellen Elizabeth Dunkin.

In 1815 he published his first topographical work, "The History of Bromley," where he was then residing. It was followed the next year by "The History of Bicester, with an Inquiry into the Antiquities of Alchester, a city of the Dobuni, in Oxfordshire." Soon after becoming a dweller in Bromley, he was appointed to fill in succession the various parochial offices, the duties of which he discharged with exemplary punctuality, courage, and equity—striking at the root of the various abuses which, during a long course of years, had crept in almost imperceptibly, and partially alienated certain charities in the neighbourhood. To the poorer inhabitants he was ever accessible, and anxious to aid, not only with counsel and advice, but, when required, with more serviceable succour, whilst his indigent tenantry regarded him more as a friend than a landlord. Although it is some years since he left this market town, his name is still honoured and revered by all classes.

In 1819 he commenced writing "The History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, co. Oxon." for which he had previously amassed vast materials. The following year was devoted principally to re-examinations of the towns, villages, &c., together with a personal superintendence of the great excavations he was conducting at Ambrosden and Bicester, the particulars of which will be found detailed in the Ap-

ton seized the advantage which the accidental fall of a small building gave him, to insist on their surrendering the estate into his hands; and, finding them unwilling to quit, he actually set fire to their dwelling house! The fright, the destruction of their property, and consequent distress, absolutely deranged the intellects of the whole of that family; and it is no wonder that they viewed the subsequent ruin of Sir James as a judgment of God for his conduct to them."

† James Jagger was an important character in Bicester. He professed everything; he could raise the devil, and one night, over-presumptuous, he called the old gentlemen, omitting the proper forms and ceremonies; he was quickly taught better, and punished by being whirled away to Kirtlington Bottom, where he was sadly belaboured. It is certain that the poor tonsor was found in that spot next morning in a horrid plight, appearing as if he had been drawn through ponds and furze bushes. Mr. Dunkin printed half a dozen copies for private circulation of the adventures of Mr. Jagger; a copy we believe fetched 10s. 6d. at the sale of Sir F. Freeling's library.

pendix. In 1823 the work was published in two vols. 4to, and it is reviewed in our *Magazine*, xciv. i. 425, 530. In consequence of the limited impression (70 printed, of which but 55 were for sale) each copy cost seven guineas; but the munificence of Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart., (a memoir of this baronet will be found in our vol. XX. N.S. p. 93) enabled this truly valuable national work to be furnished to the public at five guineas—inasmuch as he presented nearly all the copper-plates, on the sole condition "that they should be destroyed immediately after the 70 impressions required had been printed off."

In 1837 Mr. Dunkin removed to Dartford, where he had built himself, in 1834, a residence; in excavating for the foundation of which, about three feet below the surface, he discovered a beautiful Romano-British sepulchral urn, an engraving of which is preserved in the History of the town. Shortly afterwards he was elected one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests for Gravesend and Dartford.

In 1844 he published his "History of the Antiquities of Dartford," a review of which and his other topographical works have appeared in this *Magazine*. Since that time to his lamented decease, he occupied himself in arranging the heaps of materials he had accumulated for the histories of Oxfordshire and Kent.

The evening before his decease he joined a large party of friends his son was entertaining, and surprised his family by descending the stairs from his apartment without assistance. After an hour's association, the room being warm, his medical attendant advised him to retire. Accompanied by his affectionate wife, he accordingly took his departure. Although his infirmities were pressing heavily upon his weakened frame, and his health for a long period had been perceptibly declining, yet no apprehension was entertained that his disease was approaching its fatal termination. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 22d Dec. Mrs. Dunkin awoke, when she instantly found that during the night whilst asleep he had expired by her side, and his calm countenance showed that his gentle spirit had peacefully passed into the presence of his Creator, evidently without a struggle or a pang. In less than three minutes from the first alarm, a vain attempt at bleeding was made, but unhappily life was beyond recall.

Mr. Dunkin had a remarkably retentive memory, for, repeatedly, after hearing a sermon from the pulpit, he has written it with scarcely the variation of a word. In society he was humorous, eloquent, and

ig. Sincerely devoted to true

Christianity, he ever lent his strongest support to its followers; minutely correct in his dealings with his fellow-creatures, he finally departed this life in peace with all men, in full reliance of a glorious resurrection through the merits and mercy of Him who gave Himself a sacrifice upon the Cross for erring mortals.

His body was deposited in St. Edmund's Cemetery, agreeably to his desire, as closely as possible to the burying ground of Noviomagus, which he had so fully explored and described in his last work. The funeral was strictly private.

MR. DAVID BOOTH.

Dec. 5. At Balgonie Mills, Fifeshire, at the advanced age of 81, Mr. David Booth, long an industrious labourer for the London booksellers.

Mr. Booth was born at Kinnettles in Forfarshire, on the 9th Feb. 1766. He was entirely self-taught, and was accustomed to speak of his instruction having cost his father only eighteen-pence, being the payment for one quarter at the village school. He was early put to business, and is remembered as the occupant of a brewery at Woodside, near Newburgh, co. Fife. Though not unsuccessful he entertained so strong an attachment for literature, that he gave up his occupation, and became a school-master at the same place, and he afterwards settled at London as a "literary man." Writing in 1843 of his labours, he said:—"I am now in my seventy-eighth year, and during more than fifty of these I have been chiefly employed in writing or in editing literary works. Several of them have been tabular for the counting-room, such as "The Tradesman's Assistant," and a "Ready Reckoner," in 8vo., and a volume of "Interest Tables," in 4to. Others have been miscellaneous, consisting of reviews, poems, "The Art of Wine-making," "The Art of Brewing," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the "Explanation of Scientific Terms," published by the same society. The only works of mine that can be called political are "A Letter to Malthus, on the Comparative Statements of the Population of Great Britain in 1801, 1811, and 1821," and "An Essay on the English Jury Laws." My chief literary pursuits, however, have been concerning the English language, of which I have published a grammar, and "The Principles of English Composition;" but the work on which I have built my fondest hopes during the last fifty years, and of which one quarto volume has been published, is entitled "An Analytical Dictionary of the English

Language, on a new plan of arrangement, in which the words are explained in the order of their natural affinity, or the signification of each traced from its etymology, the present meaning being accounted for when it differs from its former acceptation; the whole exhibiting, in one continued narrative, the origin, history, and modern usage of the existing vocabulary of the English tongue." Of this work he published his Prospectus in 1803, an Introduction in 8vo. 1807, and the first Part not until fifteen years after. The volume published comprehends nearly one half of the vocabulary; but repeated apoplectic attacks during Mr. Booth's latter years had prevented its completion. The design of this work was certainly a great one—it was no less than to explain the words in the order of their natural affinity, independent of alphabetical arrangement, and to exhibit also, in one continued narrative, the origin, history, and modern usage of the existing vocabulary of the English tongue. We are not prepared to give a decision *ex cathedra* on the characteristic merits or demerits of this Dictionary, but this much we can safely say, that it abounds in curious and entertaining disquisition.

As may be anticipated, so laborious a work, but uncompleted, was not calculated to improve the author's fortune. In 1844, shortly after he had removed from Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, where he had long resided, to the vicinity of his son-in-law, Mr. J. G. Stuart, of Balgonie Mills, Fifeshire, he received from Sir Robert Peel a grant of 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund. We are also informed that his wants have been liberally relieved by the Literary Fund Society. He has left a widow, one son, and two daughters.

MRS. ELIZABETH TURNER.

Dec. 6. At her residence, Paradise Cottage, Whitechurch, Salop, in the 72nd year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, author of "The Daisy," "The Cowslip," and other juvenile works.

For upwards of thirty years she resided in Liverpool, and great part of her time was devoted to the Bible Society. To the deserving poor, she always gave assistance, so far as her limited means would admit. In the year 1836 she was attacked by a dangerous illness, which nearly brought her to the grave; and for a change of air, she went to her sister's in Staffordshire, where by the able advice of Dr. Linkersdorf she was happily restored to her usual good health, after a long confinement. During this period of convalescence she wrote the little work called "The Blue Bell," and it was published by Messrs. Mozley of Derby.

She has since produced "The Crocus," written after the manner of "The Daisy," and by many it is thought equal to any of her productions. Though self-taught, her poetical attempts were honourable to herself, and showed a graceful and cultivated mind.

Shortly after she had recovered from the illness that had afflicted her, she was requested by her niece to assist her in the management of a school; and, as she was ever willing to do all the good that lay in her power, she went to Whitechurch, and joined her niece. She resided there for upwards of four years, when she was taken suddenly ill, and in a few days breathed her last. The inhabitants of Whitechurch, though she had resided so short a time in the neighbourhood, paid her the utmost respect, and she was followed to the grave by many a heavy heart.

MRS. MARTYN.

Dec. 27. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 33, Mrs. Martyn, formerly Miss Inverarity, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Miss Inverarity, who was a native of Edinburgh, was born in March, 1813. Her uncle was the Scotch poet, Ferguson. At an early age she displayed much taste for music, and, her father determined upon having her instructed in singing. Her improvement was so rapid that in two years she had made great proficiency in the art, and, after singing at some few concerts in Edinburgh with great *éclat*, she was introduced by her father, in 1829, to Sir George Smart, who became her vocal instructor. After a course of study she appeared at Covent-garden, in Dec. 1830, as Cinderella, with great success, and in April, 1831, the production of Spohr's opera, "Azor and Zemira," afforded her an opportunity of improving in public favour. In May 1834, (at St. Giles's, Bloomsbury,) Mr. Martyn, the bass singer, also of Covent-garden theatre, became her husband, and at the expiration of her London engagement they made a tour of the principal cities of America with profit and reputation. The fine person of Mrs. Martyn made her very attractive in the United States. They then returned to England, after a stay of two years, and finally established themselves as teachers of music in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MRS. MARY GREEN.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Mary Green, a lady distinguished by her talents in miniature painting.

She was the widow of the late Mr. James Green, portrait painter, and second

daughter of Mr. William Byrne, the eminent landscape engraver. Her sister, the late Miss Byrne, was also noted for her talents in flower painting.

Mrs. Green was a pupil of Arlaud, a Swiss artist; but it was by a careful study and appreciation of the masterpieces of Reynolds, and of the productions of the old masters (especially Vandyck), that her ideas were enlarged, and the foundation laid for that refined taste and purity of style which pre-eminently characterized her works. Gifted by nature with a true feeling for art, a keen susceptibility of the charms of chiaroscuro and colour, combined with indefatigable industry, she acquired a mastery of its principles, and her miniatures maintain their ground by the side of the best works of the present day. Her compositions were simple and unaffected; and it is deserving of notice that her male portraits were of equal excellence with her female ones, the former being distinguished by a fulness of manner, a vigour and masterly execution, whilst the latter were marked by grace, feminine beauty, and corresponding delicacy of touch. Amongst her productions may be specified the portrait of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, well known from an engraving by Agar.

Mrs. Green was an annual exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1805 until the demise of her husband in 1834, when she retired from the profession. In domestic life her career was exemplary; to an engaging address she added a well-stored mind, considerable powers of conversation and reasoning, and a remarkable independence of character.—(*Art Union*.)

MR. GEORGE HARRISON.

Oct. 20. Mr. George Harrison, painter in water-colours.

He was born in Liverpool, March, 1816, and, from the occupation of his mother as a flower painter, drawing was his earliest amusement. Removing into Denbighshire, he rambled amid the fine scenery of that county until the age of fourteen, when he came to London, with a view to engraving or some business connected with art; and, whilst undecided what to pursue, improved his practice and pocket by working for the dealers and shopkeepers. Subsequently he was engaged in making anatomical and other medical drawings and illustrations, and in studying anatomy at the Hunterian School, in Windmill-street. His first knowledge of the principles of composition and design may be attributed to his acquaintance with the late John Constable, R. A., who treated him with great kindness, critici-

sing his sketches, and encouraging him continually in the study of Nature.

As a teacher he was much liked both in London and Paris, preferring, when practicable, teaching in the open air to any other method. Such importance did he attach to open-air studies, that he organized a class among his fellow-artists and friends to meet on Saturdays during the summer months at a given rendezvous, returning to town together in the evening. Like the majority of artists, he had worked at most subjects, and in most species of material. His forte lay in landscape, with luxuriant foliage and figures; his power and harmony of colouring, arrangement and disposition of figures, were admired by all his brother artists; and on his election into the Old Water-colour Society he was congratulated by all as a rising man—certain to become an ornament to his profession. He died from an aneurism of the aorta, after long and severe suffering, and was interred in the Cemetery at Kensall Green. He will be long regretted by his friends, as a kind-hearted and amiable man, energetic and devoted to his profession.—(*Art Union*.)

MR. BRICE M'GREGOR.

Nov. 27. At his residence, the Foot Guards' Suttling-house, Whitehall, in his 65th year, Mr. Brice M'Gregor, formerly of the third regiment of Foot Guards, one of her Majesty's yeomen, and for many years a licensed victualler.

He was a native of Argyleshire, enlisted at Glasgow into the 3rd Guards in the year 1799, and went through the chief actions in the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington. At Walcheren he was one of those unfortunates who caught fever, and was carried in a sheet from the sick-ward to the dead-house, and put into a shell. The nurse coming down a few minutes after found M'Gregor sitting up in his temporary coffin; after which, by good nursing, and a strong constitution, he soon recovered.

At Waterloo he was a Sergeant-Major, and assisted Colonel Ure, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Macdonnell, of the Coldstream Guards, in barring the door at Hougomont, and, being a man of great bodily strength, was of much use in keeping the enemy out of the house. He was also singly attacked by a French Cuirassier, who struck at M'Gregor with his sword. The cut was parried, and M'Gregor shot the Cuirassier dead on the spot, and rode into the square on the horse of the vanquished Frenchman; M'Gregor cut the eagles from the saddlecloth of the Cuirassier in remembrance of the event.

In 1821 he was discharged from the Guards, receiving a handsome pension, and for his long service and good conduct the field officers of the brigade of Guards appointed him keeper of the Foot Guards' Suttling-house. King George IV. afterwards appointed him a Yeoman of the Guard, which place he held until the time of his death. He was well known to many north-countrymen visiting London, on account of his marked kindness and hospitality towards them. His hand was always open to the widow and fatherless, and he was a liberal subscriber to many institutions in his native country, and to several in London. It is supposed he has left a sum of not less than 15,000*l.* to his only son.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 19. In Upper Gower-st. aged 82, the Rev. *James Moore*, LL.D. Vicar of St. Pancras. Hewas educated at Merchant-taylors' school, and at Magdalen college, Cambridge, when he took the degree of LL.B. 1795. Having entered holy orders, his first appointment was to the lectureship of St. Clement Danes, and he afterwards became a preacher at Portman and Bedford chapels, and one of the evening preachers of the Foundling hospital. About 1810, Sir Thomas Chalmers presented him to the rectory of Sutton-upon-Derwent, in Yorkshire, from whence he removed to St. Pancras, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in 1814. In that extensive field of usefulness his zeal and assiduity were unabated, and his early popularity as a preacher continued unimpaired. The value of the living was returned in 1831 as 1,910*l.* per annum. We are not aware of any other publication by Dr. Moore than "A Sermon preached at the presentation of the Colours to the Queen's royal regiment of Volunteers, 1804." His portrait, engraved by C. S. Taylor from an original drawing by Wageman, was published in the New European Magazine for March, 1824. Dr. Moore has, by his will, made when at Hastings in Nov. 1842, left to his wife the whole of his property, real and personal, and appointed her also the sole executrix. His personal estate, liable to probate duty, did not exceed 2,000*l.*

Sept. At the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, the Rev. *James Dodson*, only son of the late George Dodson, esq. of Lichfield.

Nov. 27. At Bramshaw Cottage, near Devizes, aged 73, the Rev. *Samuel Heathcote*, Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1799. He was presented in 1843, by J. S. Leigh, esq. to Walton-on-the-Hill.

Nov. 28. Aged 54, the Rev. *Robert Brown*, M.A. Vicar of Kirk Bradden, Isle of Man, to which he was collated by Bishop Murray in 1816. One of his sons, residing in England, who had been visiting his parents to condole with them upon the loss of one son abroad and another at home, left Kirk Bradden for Douglas to take passage to Liverpool; when, in an hour afterwards, the old Vicar, perceiving that it was coming on to blow hard, determined upon going to Douglas to dissuade his son from sailing that night, but it appears through over-excitement he dropped upon the road at a short distance from his house. He was discovered in about an hour and a half afterwards by his man-servant, who was returning from Douglas, in a light cart, and was immediately removed home, but not before death had taken place.

Nov. 30. At Hastings, aged 31, the Rev. *Charles Bullen*, Perpetual Curate of Rainford, in the parish of Prescott, Lancashire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1842; and was presented to the chapel of Rainford during the year of his death.

At Bishopton Close, near Ripon, aged 54, the Rev. *James Charnock*, M.A. one of the senior Fellows of University college, Oxford. He was first a member of Merton college, and took the degree of M.A. in 1818. He was chaplain and librarian to the late Mrs. Laurence, of Studley Park, and Senior Secretary to the Ripon Diocesan Church Building and School Societies.

At Mountmellick, Queen's County, the Rev. *P. Ryan*, M.A.

Dec. 4. At Carmarthen, aged 70, the Rev. *David Davies*. He was of St. Mary Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805.

At Frindsbury-road, near Rochester, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Deacon*, Incumbent of Strood, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

At the house of his brother, Lieut.-Col. Irvine, Hyde-park-street, the Rev. *Andrew Irvine*, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; B.D. 1823; was presented to St. Margaret's, Leicester, in 1830, by the Rev. Sir J. H. Seymour, the Prebendary of that church, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. He had previously held the appointments of chaplain to the Tower, assistant preacher at the Temple, and a mastership at the Charter House School. From his first taking possession of the important post of Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, to the hour of his lamented death, his labours

were indefatigable for the good of the people committed to his charge.

Dec. 5. In Jersey, aged 57, the Rev. *George Winstanley*, Rector of Glenfield, Leicestershire. He was the fourth and youngest son of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston in that county, by Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. and sister to the first Lord Ranelagh. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1813, and was presented to his living in that year by his brother. He married Mary-Frances, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Birch, of Rugby, and had issue one son, Clement-George, and four daughters.

Dec. 6. At Polsloe Park, aged 71, the Rev. *Jonas Dennis*, Prebendary of Kerswell, in the castle of Exeter. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1800.

Dec. 7. At Leytonstone, Essex, aged 71, the Rev. *John Mackenzie*, M.A.

Dec. 9. At Grimston, Norfolk, aged 75, the Rev. *George Barnes*, B.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, having been previously a member of St. John's, where he graduated B.A. 1796 as 3rd Wrangler; he proceeded M.A. 1799, and was presented to Grimston by that society in 1816.

Dec. 10. At Holyhead, aged 41, the Rev. *John Jones*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Amlwch and Dean Rural of Twrcelyn, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor.

Dec. 14. In Blandford-square, the Rev. *Thomas Robertson*, M.A. late senior Chaplain at Calcutta. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 21. In Swinton-st. St. Pancras, in his 60th year, *John Gibbs*, esq. late Paymaster of the 51st Regiment, to which he was appointed in 1810, and had been in actual service from that time up to the 31st of July last.

Dec. 17. At Camberwell, aged 74, *Elizabeth*, relict of the Rev. *John Welchman Wynne*, of Plaxtole, Kent. Also, *Jan. 4.* *Emma Welchman Mardon*, youngest dau. of the above, and wife of Mr. *John Mardon*, of Camden-town.

Dec. 26. Aged 79, Mrs. *H. Thompson*, dau. of the late Rev. *George Dinsdale*, of Benhall, Suffolk.

Dec. 30. In the Queen's Bench Prison, aged 87, Mrs. *Ann Taylor*. She was the widow of a gentleman having a large estate, at Poulton, in Wiltshire. In 1839 she refused to produce a mortgage deed, and was committed for contempt.

Jan. 6. In Warwick-lane, aged 93, Ann, wife of *Edward Sherman*, esq.

Jan. 8. At St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, aged 70, *Frances*, relict of *James Parkinson*, esq.

Aged 42, *Joseph Russell*, esq. of Notting-hill-terrace.

Aged 84, *Elizabeth-Clay*, widow of *T. Paris*, esq. and mother of *Dr. Paris*, of Dover-street.

Jan. 9. In Devonshire-st. Portland-place, aged 48, *Richard J. Robertson*, esq.

Aged 78, *Sarah*, wife of *James Huxley*, esq. of Stoke Newington-green.

Jan. 10. *Beaumont Atkinson*, esq. of South Grove, Hampstead, and the Admiralty, Somerset House.

Jan. 11. In Upper Norton-st. aged 85, *Thomas Brisbane*, esq.

Jan. 13. At Woodfield-terr. Harrow-road, aged 79, *Thomas Luther Lechmere*, esq. formerly of her Majesty's Customs.

In Park-village East, aged 28, *Thomas Francis Justice*, esq. of Berners-st.

Jan. 14. In Upper Charlotte-st. aged 76, *Elizabeth-Sarah*, relict of *Capt. Chas. Henry Dillon*, 86th Foot.

At Islington, aged 71, *Sarah*, wife of the Rev. *James Bennett*, D.D.

Aged 69, *John Walter*, esq. of Ebury-st. and Symond's-inn.

Margaret, wife of *John Goldwyer Andrews*, esq. of St. Helen's-pl.

Jan. 15. At Balham, aged 90, Mrs. *Till*, relict of *Richard Till*, esq.

At Welfield-house, Streatham, aged 75, *Robert Brown*, esq. and *Feb. 9*, aged 77, *Sarah*, his widow.

At Putney, aged 79, *Ann*, relict of *Andrew Crewe Greville*, esq.

In Duke-st. St. James's, *William Augustus Bates*, esq. late Surgeon R.N.

Jan. 16. At Dalston Rise, aged 26, *John-Poland*, only son of *Christopher Man*, esq.

In Queen Ann-st. aged 78, Mrs. *Martha Tatham*.

Aged 81, *Anne*, widow of *Richard Best*, esq. of Greenwich.

Mary, wife of *John Philpot*, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

Jan. 17. In Osnaburgh-st. Regent's-park, aged 75, *Matthew Ward*, esq.

In Peckham-grove, aged 71, *Samuel Humphry*, esq.

Aged 69, *William Thornton*, esq. late Surgeon 99th Foot, and also of the Royal West Middlesex Militia.

At St. John's-wood, aged 46, *Edward Vernon Schalch*, esq. Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, and late Professor of Oriental Languages at the East India College, Haileybury. He was called to bar May 2, 1834.

Aged 73, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. *Jabez Hare*, Nelson-sq. *Sarah*,

relict of the late Thomas Leman Matthews, esq. surgeon, formerly of Debenham, Suffolk.

At Chelsea, aged 88, Mrs. Ann Day.

In London, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Wye Williams, esq. of Liverpool.

Jan. 18. At Peckham Rye, aged 56, William Walpole Roberts, esq.

Jan. 19. At the residence of his son, Great Surrey-st. aged 65, Commander Charles Jones, R.N. K.T.S. He was midshipman of the Polyphemus, at Copenhagen, in 1801, where he was wounded. He accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1837.

Jan. 20. At Camden Cottages, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late G. K. Paxton, esq. of Hampstead.

Mr. William Braithwaite, of Serjeant's-inn, Solicitor.

Jan. 21. Penelope, widow of Lieut. Henry Kent, R.N. and dau. of the late Lieut. Wm. Hunter, R.N. of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Aged 21, Emily-Caroline, only dau. of Henry Porter, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park.

In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 77, Harriet, widow of William Holland, esq.

Jan. 22. At South Lambeth, Eliza, wife of Henry Beaufoy, esq.

In Bow-st. Covent-garden, aged 62, Mr. Christopher Harris, bookseller and news agent.

Jan. 23. At Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 18, Horace, third son of Alderman Moon.

Jan. 24. In Highbury-pl. aged 78, Valentine Smedley, esq.

At Islington, aged 74, Cassandra, relict of Lewis Charles Oke, esq. late of her Majesty's Civil Ordnance.

At Stockwell, Mr. Joseph Todd Gilchrist, of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

In Upper Gloucester-st. aged 49, James Brand, esq. of Lime-street-sq. and formerly of Demerara.

In Wilton-st. Grosvenor-pl. Letitia-Anne, second dau. of the late William Gore, esq. and Lady Morris Gore.

At Clapham-common, aged 81, Jane, widow of John Ravenhill, esq. who died March 27, 1845.

Jan. 25. At Denmark Hill, aged 27, John Buxton, esq. M.D. of Brownlow-st. Bedford-row.

Samuel Fenning, esq. late Secretary of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

At the house of his uncle, T. Francis, esq. Devonshire-road, Balham, aged 14, Francis Rodgers Halem, third son of Col. Halem, of the Madras N.I.

In Eaton-sq. aged 7, Adelbert-Welling-ton-John, second and youngest son of

Lady Emmeline and the late Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley.

At Denmark Hill, aged 79, Alice, relict of William Moffatt, esq.

Jan. 26. Aged 73, Daniel Neal Lister, esq. of Gray's-inn, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar June 11, 1833.

At Brompton, aged 20, Caroline-Louisa-Magdalene, wife of Charles Thompson, esq. of the Treasury, and third dau. of Henry Greene, esq. late of Redlynch House, near Tavistock.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 82, Mary, widow of John F. Scott, esq. of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn.

Jan. 27. Aged 79, John Wood, esq. of Upper Gower-st. and Mount Echo, Ching-ford.

At Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 59, wife of Henry Lindow-Lindow, esq.

At Kensington, aged 67, William Halden, esq. late of her Majesty's Civil Pay Office, Treasury.

Caroline-Matilda, eldest dau. of John Nelson, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

Jan. 28. At Eaton-pl. aged 41, Reginald Curteis, esq. youngest son of the late E. J. Curteis, of Windmill Hill, Sussex. He was formerly Captain in the first dragoons; and married in 1838, Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Lawrence Reynolds, esq. of Paxton Hall, co. Huntingdon, by whom he had issue.

At Bridewell Wharf, Blackfriars, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Capel, esq.

In Montague-pl. Portman-sq. Cecilia, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Muir Mackenzie, Bart. of Delvine, Perthshire.

Jan. 29. Caroline-Annette, wife of Henry Powell, esq. of Muswell Hill.

Aged 81, John Moses, esq. of Upper Portland-pl. Wandsworth-road.

In Gray's-inn-sq. aged 29, Walter Parsons, esq. assistant-surgeon R.N.

In Chesterfield-st. Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Russell, esq. of Madras.

Jan. 30. At the residence of his mother, Maida Hill, aged 19, Charles John Harrison Batley, esq.

William Sim, esq. of North-end, Hampstead, and Old Broad-st.

In Guildford-st. Mrs. Ironside, widow of Col. Charles Ironside.

At Deptford, Jessie, widow of Thomas Beeton, esq. of Wood-end House, near Croomhall, Glouc.

Aged 73, William Stewart, esq. of Kensal Green.

At Kingsland, aged 51, Mr. Joseph Andrew Thornthwaite, formerly of Hoxton.

Jan. 31. At her son's, in Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, aged 76, Mrs. Walsh.

At Guy's Hospital, Mr. James Toole, the celebrated city toast-master. The spirit with which he announced the toast,

with his stentorian voice, and the dexterity with which he kept very large companies in order, will long be remembered. He was a great favourite with the Duke of Cambridge, who so humanely and frequently presides at public festivals.

Lately. In Sloane-st. aged 73, Mrs. H. M. A. Oakley, relict of Benjamin Oakley, esq. of Beckenham.

Feb. 1. Isabella, wife of John Carlton Collingwood, esq. of New North-road.

At Bayswater, aged 24, Alex. Gordon Rose, third son of the late Patrick Rose, esq. of Banff.

At Boston House, Brentford, Mary Clitherow, sister of the late Col. Clitherow.

In Guildford-st. aged 56, Isabella, widow of Joseph Harriss, esq. of Christchurch, Surrey, and Aston Tirrold, Berks.

Feb. 2. In Beaumont-st. aged 54, James William Brown, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

In Old Cavendish-st. aged 59, Miss Sarah Wright.

Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Babington, late of the 14th Light Dragoons.

Feb. 3. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 26, Martha-Matilda, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Pasley.

At Stoke Newington, aged 72, Miss Christina Cecilia de Drusina.

Aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of James Squire, esq. of Dover-pl. New Kent-road.

At Islington, aged 84, John De Hague, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In extreme poverty, aged 65, Mr. Thos. Roberts, formerly an architect, possessed of large property at Cheltenham.

In Colet-pl. Commercial-road, aged 46, Jonathan Ellerthorp, esq. Member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and for many years Clerk of the Check of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Feb. 4. At Newington Green, James Madgwick, esq.

At Kensington, aged 72, Susanna, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Charles Barton.

Feb. 5. At Earl's-court, Brompton, Jane, wife of Capt. T. W. Baldwin.

Aged 49, Ann, wife of P. W. Griffiths, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

Feb. 6. In Upper Brook-st. Harriet-Carter, dau. of the late Daniel Hamilton, esq. of Gilkiescleugh, Lanarkshire.

At Blackheath, Maria, wife of Rowland Money, Capt. R.N., C.B. She was the fifth dau. of William Money, esq. of Walthamstow, Director of the E. India Co.

Feb. 7. In Vale-place, Hammersmith, Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Palmer, of the Rolls Chapel.

Feb. 9. At Welfield-house, Streatham, aged 77, Sarah, widow of Rob. Brown, esq.

At Nunhead, Peckham, Martha, wife of James Hamilton, esq.

Feb. 10. At Greenwich, aged 61, Capt. Thomas Thompson, of the Indemnity-office, Old Broad-street.

Feb. 15. At his residence, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, Lieut.-Col. James Amos Kelly, late of the Madras European regiment.

BEDS.—*Jan. 10.* Alice, relict of James Hopkins Oliver, esq. of Kingsbury, Dunstable.

Jan. 31. At Biggleswade, aged 98, L. Gall, esq. He was a German by birth, and a relation of Dr. Gall, the celebrated founder of the system of phrenology which bears his name. He was much respected in Biggleswade, where he had resided for many years. He retired from the medical profession about 20 years ago.

BERKS.—*Jan. 8.* At Reading, Jane, widow of Christopher Mawre, esq. of Ferryhill-house, Durham.

Jan. 11. Aged 66, James Andrewes, esq. of Reading, late of Hounslow.

Jan. 29. Louisa, wife of John J. Bowles, esq. Milton Hill.

Lately. At Reading, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Cozens.

Aged 87. J. P. Anderdon, esq. of Farley-hill.

Feb. 2. At Stanlake, Frances-Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Currie, esq.

Feb. 6. At Streatley-house, aged 15, Jane Mary, only child of Wm. Heary Stone, esq. High Sheriff of the county.

BUCKS.—*Jan. 24.* At Emberton, aged 76, Kezia, relict of Samuel Stanbrough Williams, M.D.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 23.* At Cambridge, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Charles Clare, of Queen's college.

Feb. 1. At Cambridge, aged 44, Fanny, wife of Josiah Hammond, one of the surgeons to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 14.* Ann, wife of W. Brocklehurst, esq. of Titherington House, near Macclesfield.

Jan. 27. At Winnington, aged 58, William Gregory, esq. Purser R.N. (1811).

Jan. 28. At Salter's Well, near Tarporey, Martha, relict of John Done, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 13.* Fanny, dau. of the late Thomas Rawlings, esq. of Saunders-hill.

Jan. 15. At Truro, aged 66, James Ferris, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 3. At Polglaze, aged 97, Ann, relict of John Turner, esq. of Marazion.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 15.* At Carlisle, George, son of the late Saml. Starbuck, esq. of Milford, South Wales.

Jan. 25. At Hallsteads, aged 75, Jane, widow of John Marshall, esq. M.P. for Yorkshire. She was the fifth dau. of

William Pollard, esq. of Halifax; was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1845. (See the memoir of Mr. Marshall in our vol. xxiv. p. 201.)

DEVON.—*Jan. 15.* At Harpford, aged 62, Deborah, wife of Edw. Taylor, esq.

At Dawlish, Sophia-Maria, relict of the Rev. Wm. Hunt, Vicar of Castle Cary, Somersetshire.

Jan. 16. At Collumpton, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Upcott, esq.

Jan. 17. At Exeter, aged 86, Mrs. Wells, widow of the Rev. N. Wells, sister to the late Col. Hays, of Delamoor House, and aunt to Mrs. W. M. Præd, of Bitton House, Teignmouth.

Jan. 19. At Torquay, Susan, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jeffery Ekins, D.D. Dean of Carlisle.

Jan. 22. At Bideford, Robt. Wren, esq. At Teignmouth, aged 18, Susan, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Geo. Leslie, R.N.

Jan. 25. At Stonehouse, aged 19, Francis Delacombe, esq.

Jan. 27. At Exeter, aged 35, John Parker, esq. late Capt. in the 66th Reg. son of the late M. E. Parker, esq. of Whiteway.

Jan. 28. At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 82, N. Downe, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Dorset.

Jan. 30. At St. Sidwells, Exeter, aged 75, Catharine, relict of Mr. Joseph Woolmer, many years an inhabitant of Exeter, and one of the original founders of the West of England Insurance Office.

Jan. 31. At Tavistock, Hannah, wife of Richard Walters, esq.

Feb. 2. At Yealington, aged 51, Capt. Arthur Kay, Royal Engineers.

Feb. 3. At Green, Bishopsteignton, aged 86, Eliz. relict of John Cove, esq.

Feb. 4. At Plymouth, at a very advanced age, Capt. Adams, of the Veteran Battalion.

At Monkleigh, Frances, second dau. of the late John Incedon, esq. of Bideford.

Feb. 6. At Ashburton, aged 86, Robert Abraham, esq. He was the oldest attorney in the county, having commenced practice in the year 1780.

Aged 65, John Norman, esq. banker, of Devonport.

Feb. 8. At East Stonehouse, aged 83, Anna, widow of Richard Skues, esq. formerly of Helston.

Feb. 10. At Bishopsteignton, Lady Frances Augusta Eliza Stephens, sister to Earl Manvers. She was the only daughter of Charles first Earl Manvers, by Anne-Orton, youngest daughter of John Mills, esq.; was married first, in 1802, to Vice-Adm. William Bentinck, who died in 1813; and secondly, in 1821, to Henry William Stephens, esq. By her former

husband she had two sons, and one daughter, married to the Rev. George Martin, Chancellor and Canon of Exeter.

DORSET.—*Jan. 16.* At Poole, George Henning, esq. M.D.

Jan. 20. At Weymouth, aged 44, Margaret, wife of Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes, Bart. She was the daughter of Henry Moore, esq. of Cremorgan, Queen's co. and grand-niece to the Earl of Clonmell; was married in 1825, and had a son and heir born in the following year.

Jan. 30. At Cerne Abbas, aged 24, Elizabeth Wiltshire, only sister of Thomas Wiltshire, esq.

Feb. 7. At Pucknoll rectory, Mary Wharton, only dau. of the late Aretas Estridge, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher.

Latelly. At Coryton park, W. Tucker, esq. G.P.M. of the Dorsetshire Masonic Order.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 20.* At Bishop Wearmouth, the residence of the Rev. William Webb, M.A. Rector of Sunderland, aged 16, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gray, M.A. Rector of Sunderland.

Jan. 21. At Gainford, Joanna, third dau. of the late Richard Scruton, esq. of Durham.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 13.* Aged 75, John-English Tabor, esq. of Fenns Bocking.

Jan. 18. Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of P. Cloves, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford.

Jan. 25. At High Beech, aged 59, Edward Withers, esq.

Feb. 6. At Philly Brook House, Leyton, aged 46, Rolph Henry Doxat, esq. youngest son of John A. Doxat, esq.

Feb. 8. Aged 66, Thomas Boyce, esq. of New-place, Upminster.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 8.* At Cheltenham, aged 65, Jane-Eliza, widow of Philip Gedney, of Withycombe Rawleigh, Devonshire, esq.

At Beachley Lodge, aged 66, Mary-Naish, widow of Capt. Richard Jenkins, of Beachley Lodge.

Jan. 14. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Major David Robertson, of the Bengal service, from which he retired in 1813.

Jan. 16. At Clifton, aged 85, Mrs. Banbury.

Jan. 18. John Pope, esq. of Chaceley, near Tewkesbury.

Jan. 21. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Green, of Poole Keynes rectory, Wilts.

Jan. 22. Aged 64, at the Hotwells, Bristol, Harold Nuttall Tomlins, esq. leaving a widow and nine children. He was Clerk of Indictments on the Western Circuit 43 years, 22 at the Somerset Sessions, and 10 for the city of Bath.

Jan. 24. At Thornbury, aged 76,

Catharine-Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Thorne, esq.

Jan. 28. At Woodchester, aged 92, William Howard, esq.

Jan. 30. At Clifton, Henrietta, dau. of the late Col. Glover, Pulteney-st. Bath.

At Clifton, Bristol, aged 15, Isabella-Caroline, fourth dau. of Major Mairis.

Jan. 31. At Cheltenham, Jonathan Moore, esq. late of Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Lately. At Prospect house, near Stroud, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. Devonport, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Missionary to the Jews.

Feb. 2. At Bristol, aged 80, Gawen Ball, M.D. a member of the Society of Friends.

Feb. 7. At the Mythe, near Tewkesbury, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Dillon.

HANTS.—Jan. 10. At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, aged 56, Elizabeth, second and only surviving dau. of the late John De La Condamine, esq. of Guernsey.

Jan. 11. At Portchester, Anne-Stares, wife of John Walter Wilkinson, esq. and dau. of the late James Spearing, esq.

Jan. 15. At Cowes, aged 30, Elizabeth-Sophia, second dau. of the late Sir Wm. Cosway, of Bilsington, Kent.

At Morelands, aged 58, Thomas Samuel Seawell, esq. of Bookham, Surrey.

At Otterbourn, near Winchester, aged 19, Edmund Charles Yonge, youngest son of the Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch.

Jan. 20. At Warblington Lodge, the residence of her son, Col. Edward Byam, aged 78, Christiana Matilda Byam, of Byam House, Brighton, widow of Edward Byam, esq. of Cedar Hill, Antigua.

Jan. 22. At Broughton, aged 80, John Burt, esq. many years a respectable solicitor of that place.

Jan. 24. At the College, Winchester, Louisa-Margaret, wife of the Rev. Frederic Wickham.

Jan. 26. At West Leigh, Havant, aged 29, Eliza-Anne-Katharine, second dau. of the late George Bridges Granville, esq. of Chester.

Jan. 29. At Andover, aged 77, Ann, relict of John Mortimore, esq. and sister of the late Richard Nott, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 30. At Pennington-house, near Lymington, aged 80, Clarissa, widow of Thomas Powell, esq. of Tottenham.

At Ryde, aged 44, A. T. S. Dodd, esq. late of Chichester, surgeon.

Jan. 31. At Southampton, aged 85, Harriette, relict of Lieut.-Gen. George Benson.

At Burton, near Christchurch, wife of Benjamin Whitear, esq.

Feb. 6. At Winchester, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Gen. Andrew Hay, who was killed at the battle of Toulouse.

At Weyhill, Mrs. Kilner, wife of the Rev. Dr. Kilner, Rector of Weyhill.

Feb. 8. At Weyhill, Sarah, widow of Rich. Bethel Cox, esq. of Quarley house.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, aged 69, Penelope, relict of Alderman William Webb, of that city, whom she survived only six months.

HERTS.—Jan. 11. At Buntingford, Jane, relict of Thomas Brown, esq. of Enfield.

Jan. 12. At Watford, aged 82, Belinda, relict of Benjamin Goodison, esq.

Jan. 14. Constantia, relict of Arthur Ward, esq. and third dau. of the late Rev. Bernard Fowler, Rector of Wormley.

Jan. 15. At the residence of his son the Rev. W. H. Coleman, of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, aged 70, John Coleman, esq.

Jan. 31. Aged 80, Richard Whittington, esq. of Stevenage.

KENT.—Jan. 15. At Margate, Henry Vallé, esq.

Jan. 17. At Newark House, Thanet, the residence of Thomas Trew, esq. aged 79, Miss Susannah Woodhouse, sister of the late Thomas Woodhouse, esq. formerly of the East India House.

At Dover, R. S. Court, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.

Jan. 18. In the Black Friars, Canterbury, aged 88, Mrs. Baker.

At Southborough, in her 50th year, the Hon. Matilda Harris, dau. of the first Lord Harris, of Belmont.

Jan. 20. At Ramsgate, Adeliza, widow of John Park, only son of the late Joseph Park, esq. formerly of Gibraltar and Leghorn.

Jan. 21. At Maidstone, aged 69, Daniel Spong, esq. eldest son of the late John Spong, esq. of Mill-hall, Aylesford.

Jan. 24. At Hythe, aged 65, Lady Douglas, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart. She was Rachael, only child and heir of Robert Andrews, esq. of Hythe; was married in 1804, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the late Robert A. Douglas and other children.

At the Priory, Lewisham, Elizabeth, wife of John Thackeray, esq.

Jan. 28. At Wateringbury, aged 77, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Matthias-Prime Lucas, esq. Alderman of London.

Jan. 29. At the Manor House, Crayford, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Rev. Thomas Barne.

Jan. 30. Suddenly, Capt. Francis Fead, R.N. of Woolwich. He was a Lieut. of 1806; appointed to the Monmouth 64, 1813; and removed to the Leander 50; was made Commander 1814; appointed to the Pylades 18, at Portsmouth, 1824; and invalidated from that sloop, on the Jamaica

station, in 1825. His commission as Captain bore date 1826, and he accepted the retirement of October last. The first Lord of the Admiralty, as a tribute to the worth of the deceased, has promoted his son, William F. G. Fead, a mate of 1845, and now serving on the coast of Africa, to the rank of Lieutenant.

Jan. 31. Aged 68, Lydia-Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. W. Nance, Rector of Great Chart and Harbledown.

Feb. 4. At Lewisham Hill, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late William Allen, esq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

Feb. 5. In the Mote Park, Maidstone, aged 100, Mrs. Ansell.

LANCASTER.—*Jan. 13.* At Green Bank, near Broughton, in Furness, Mr. Jonathan Wilson, only brother of the Rev. Edward Wilson, of Buglawton, near Congleton.

Jan. 18. At Newbury, Humphrey Palmer, esq. formerly of the 75th Regt.

Jan. 23. Aged 75, James Gorst, esq. late of Preston.

Jan. 23. At Fordbank, Didsbury, aged 64, Joseph Birley, esq.

Jan. 25. At Liverpool, Andrew Comber, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Comber, D.D., of East Newton, Yorkshire, and Rector of Buckworth, Huntingdonshire.

Feb. 4. At Liverpool, aged 86, Mary-Haughton, relict of John Reid, esq. of Jamaica.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 30.* At Leicester, aged 63, Mary, relict of George Kitchen, esq. solicitor, formerly of Barford.

Jan. 31. At Melton Mowbray, aged 89, Richard Norman, esq. brother-in-law to the Duke of Rutland. He married, in 1798, Lady Elizabeth-Isabella Manners, and had a numerous family.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 4.* At Denton Hall, aged 74, Lady Welby, wife of Sir W. Erle Welby, Bart. She was Wilhelmina, dau. and sole heir of Wm. Spry, esq. Governor of Barbados; was married in 1792, and had a numerous family.

Feb. 9. At Lincoln, aged 76, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Palmer, Rector of Kettlethorpe.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 24.* At Enfield, aged 62, Luke Addington, esq. of Gordon House and St. Martin's-lane.

Jan. 26. At Acton Hill, aged 29, Sophia-Mary, only dau. of the late Henry Hatsell, esq.

Lately. At the Butts, Brentford, aged 55, Donald MacDuffie. He was formerly a Lieut. in the 18th Hussars, and distinguished himself at Waterloo.

Feb. 7. At Teddington, aged 71, Jane, widow of Col. Richard Ellison, M.P. for Lincoln.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan. 14.* Mary-Anne, wife of Steph. Towgood, esq. of Newport.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 10.* At Norwich, aged 101, Mary Springfield, widow, and aunt of T. O. Springfield, esq. of Norwich; she retained her faculties until the last.

Dec. 16. At Thetford, Dorothy-Margaret, relict of G. Guest, esq. of Wisbech.

Dec. 19. In St. Saviour's, aged 85, Hannah, relict of Alderman John Whitaker Robberds, Mayor of Norwich, 1814, and mother of John Warden Robberds, esq.

Jan. 14. At Weeting Hall, in his 2d year, William Ayscoghe, seventh and youngest son of Capt. R. F. Rowley, R.N.

Jan. 22. At Norwich, aged 81, Mrs. Reeve, widow of Edmund Reeve, esq.

Jan. 24. At Gorleston, aged 62, James Arnot, esq. surgeon R.N.

Jan. 28. At Norwich, Jane, relict of Thomas Russell, esq. of Barningham Hall, and mother of the Rev. F. Russell, Curate of Holy Rhood, Southampton. She was the second dau. of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Kimbolton.

Jan. 27. At Norwich, Maria, third dau. of the late Thomas Back, esq.

Jan. 28. At Yarmouth, aged 75, Francis Riddell Reynolds, esq.

Jan. 30. At King's Lynn, aged 76, Thomas Ryley, esq.

Feb. 5. At Bridgham, Wm. Cockell, esq. At Thetford, in her 70th year, Ellen, wife of Thomas Willis, gent.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 6.* At Peterborough, aged 60, John Porter, esq. formerly a farmer at Dogthorpe, and late of Newark, near Peterborough.

Jan. 10. At Oundle, aged 92, William Newsam, esq. formerly of Leighton, Hunts.

Jan. 15. At Northampton, aged 83, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Terry, D.D. Rector of Wootton.

Jan. 20. At Weekley, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Sutton, late Vicar of Weekley, Rector of Oakley, and of Church Lawford, Warw.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Bar-moor Castle, aged 52, Capt. J. H. Freeman, of Twynning, Gloucestershire.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 15.* At Witley, aged 73, Augustine William Batt, esq.

Jan. 16. Margaret-New, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden Court.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 18.* At Langport, aged 85, Mr. John Randall, eldest son of the late Dr. Randall, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

Jan. 1. At the parish church of Compton Martin, John Hazell, esq. surgeon; from an accident which occurred on his imprudently handling the bell-ropes,

Jan. 13. At Bath, Cornelia, dau. of the late John Smith Budgen, esq.

Jan. 14. At Shepton Mallet, aged 88, William Plumley, esq. formerly silver-smith, of Ludgate-hill.

Jan. 15. At Bath, aged 68, Margaret-Ann, wife of Joseph Bullen, esq. Adm. of the White. She was the only dau. of W. Seafe, esq. of the Leazes, co. Durham, barrister-at-law, and was married in 1801.

At Pennard House, Miss Arundel-Julia Napier.

At Merriott House, near Crewkerne, aged 38, Eliza, wife of Wm. F. Cuff, esq.

At Bath, Elizabeth-Wood, only surviving dau. of the late F. F. Pinder, esq.

Jan. 16. At Burnham, aged 60, Eliza, widow of John Blake, esq. of Belmont, co. Galway, in Ireland, and dau. of the late Capt. Durell, of Taunton.

Jan. 19. At Bath, Mrs. Vaughan, relict of John Vaughan, esq. late of Over Court, Glouc.

Jan. 22. At Bath, William-Wentworth Henry, esq. of Singlands and Anacott, Limerick and Tipperary, Ireland, eldest son of the late John Joseph Henry, esq. and the Lady Emily Henry, and grandson of the late Duke of Leinster.

Jan. 26. At Bath, Appylonia-Wharton, relict of Thos. Scott, esq. late of Rock-house, in that city.

At Bath, aged 87, Ann, relict of Nicholas Hurst, esq. late of Clifton, and of Hinckley, and lord of the manor of Dadlington, co. Leic.

Jan. 28. At Cucklington, aged 40, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Denny, late of Maiden Newton, Dorset.

Latelly. At Bath, aged 91, Ann-Cath. Fitzgerald, widow of E. Fitzgerald, esq. Carrigoran, co. Clare, and mother of Sir William Fitzgerald, Bart. in the said county.

At Elmhurst, Batheaston, aged 21, Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of Dr. Parry.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 83, Miss Sophia Jane Grant.

At Bath, Miss Prichard, dau. of Rowland Prichard, esq. magistrate for the co. Glamorgan.

Feb. 4. At Bath, Emma, widow of Edward Blaquiére, esq. R.N.

At Bath, aged 68, Harriet-Margaret, relict of Major Dely, of the 38th Native Infantry.

Feb. 5. At Yeovil, Mr. Thomas Short, inspector of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.

Feb. 7. At Swainswick, Bath, Mary-Ann, relict of Col. Alexander Petrie.

Feb. 9. At Bath, aged 82, Benjamin Severs, esq.

STAFFORD. — Jan. 22. At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 76, J. Spender, esq. M.D.

SUFFOLK. — Dec. 20. At Southtown, near Yarmouth, aged 58, Thomas Green, esq. He has bequeathed to the Yarmouth Charity School 50*l.*; British Free School, Denes, 25*l.*; Gorleston Schools, 50*l.*; Yarmouth Hospital, 50*l.*; Yarmouth Blanket Society, 25*l.*

Jan. 1. At East Bergholt, Mrs. Louisa Ann Biggs, third dau. of the late Nicholas Biggs, esq. of Mildenhall.

Jan. 6. At Southwold, aged 47, Joseph Shrimpton, esq.

Jan. 16. At Normanstone, Francis, fourth son of Edward Leathes, esq.

Jan. 17. At the residence of George Bullen, esq. Ipswich, aged 20, Arthur Andrew, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Allsop, B.D., Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale.

Feb. 6. At Carlton Rookery, near Saxmundham, aged 22, Edgar Cobbold, esq. B.A., of Pembroke college, Cambridge, third son of R. K. Cobbold, esq.

SURREY. — Jan. 8. Aged 60, Miss Maria Postan, late of Wimbledon.

Jan. 14. At Wimbledon, aged 82, Mary, relict of E. Oliphant, esq. of Condie, Perthshire, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardock, in the same county.

At Richmond, Frances, relict of Philip Combauld, esq. late of Henbury Hill, Glouc.

Jan. 16. At Richmond, aged 94, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Hand, esq. late of the Court of Chancery.

Jan. 20. At Albury, in his 25th year, the Hon. Henry Estcourt Addington, eldest son of Lord Sidmouth. He was labouring under insanity from fever caught during military services at Corfu, and committed suicide by suspending himself to his bedstead.

SUSSEX. — Nov. 12. At Brighton, aged 77, Mary, relict of Thomas Bensley, esq. of Clapham Rise, the eminent printer, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

Jan. 4. At Bognor, aged 71, Andrew Moffatt Mills, esq.

Jan. 7. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 63, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, of Beckley, Oxon, and Rector of Little Bookham, Surrey.

Jan. 8. At Brighton, aged 65, Henry Oddy, esq. late of Islington.

Jan. 12. Aged 49, John Williams, esq. of Dorset Gardens, Brighton.

Jan. 16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 80, Alicia, relict of Humphry Butler, esq.

At Chichester, Sarah, relict of John William Wilkinson, esq. of Portsmouth.

In Brighton, Ann-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Jacob Whitbread esq. of Loudham Hall, Suffolk.

Jan. 21. At Hurstpierpoint, Thomas-Horne Janson, esq.

Jan. 24. At Brighton, aged 61, George Thackrah, esq.

Jan. 26. At Hastings, John Edmonds, esq. late of Conduit-st.

At Brighton, Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Barhwell, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 28. At Hastings, aged 30, Susanna-Henrietta, youngest dau. of Copley Fielding, esq.

Feb. 1. At Lewes, aged 32, Mary-Ann, wife of Henry Moon, M.D.

Feb. 2. At Srompting Vicarage, aged 70, Anne, relict of James Hockett Fry, of Tunbridge Wells, esq.

At Brighton, aged 12, Mary-Anne Helen, dau. of Mark Pringle, esq. of Oakdean.

Feb. 7. At Hastings, aged 24, Martha-Anne, wife of William Blackman Young, esq., and eldest dau. of John Whithead, esq. of West Barming, Kent.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Edgbaston, aged 69, J. W. Crompton, esq.

Feb. 2. At Leamington, Jane, wife of John Augustus Sullivan, of Richings Park, Bucks, esq. and Provost Marshal-General of Jamaica. She was youngest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B.

WILTS.—*Jan.* 16. Aged 55, the wife of Thomas Bowers, esq. of Westdean.

Jan. 18. At Swindon, Henry-Mellveene Cooper, jun. esq. artist, of London.

Jan. 28. At Warminster, aged 44, Martha, wife of John Slatter, esq. Paymaster R.N.

At Seagry House, aged 22, Harriet-Avarina, wife of Walter Long, jun. esq. of Road Ashton, and only child of the late John Owen Herbert, esq. of Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire. Her remains were interred at the New Church at West Ashton, at the consecration of which she was present a few months ago.

Lately. At Chippenham, William, son of Richard Mortimore, esq.

Feb. 7. At Salisbury, aged 92, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, Rector of Winterslow. She was the dau. of Benj. Collins, esq. of Milford (formerly an eminent bookseller at Salisbury), and sister to Lady Staunton, wife of the late Sir George Staunton, Bart. She was married in 1775, and left a widow in 1804, having had issue four sons: 1. Peter Bellinger Brodie, esq. the celebrated conveyancer; 2. Wm. Bird Brodie, esq. late M.P. for Salisbury; 3. Sir Benj. Collins Brodie, Bart. the very eminent surgeon; and 4. Charles George Brodie, esq. of Salisbury; through whom she leaves a numerous posterity.

WORCESTER.—*Jan.* 16. At Kemsey,

Maria-Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Macartney Moore, esq. Bengal Civil Serv.

Jan. 29. At Rhyd, Frances, third dau. of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.

Lately. At Worcester, aged 68, Joseph Tindall Pitt, esq.

YORK.—*Jan.* 11. Aged 78, Jane-White, relict of the Rev. Joseph Wade, formerly Curate of Bridlington.

Jan. 13. Aged 85, Joseph Agar, esq. of York, father-in-law to Mr. Locking, Secretary to the Hull and Selby Railway Company. He was admitted a freeman of that city in 1783, and was, it appears, the oldest on the list. He filled the office of Sheriff in 1812, and continued a member of the corporation up to the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill.

Jan. 17. At Fulford Grange, near York, aged 64, Charles Harris, esq. late of Bradford.

Jan. 21. Aged 73, John Waterhouse, esq. of Wellhead, Halifax.

Jan. 24. Aged 104, Sarah Barker, of North Cave. She retained all her faculties to the last.

Lately. At Clifton, near York, aged 70, Rachel-Mary-Ann, relict of Gen. Salmund, late Military Secretary at the India House.

Feb. 7. At Hallgate, Doncaster, Fanny, wife of Dr. Fenton, of that place.

Feb. 10. At Sutton, aged 34, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the Rev. Nicholas Walton, incumbent of that place.

WALES.—*Jan.* 16. At Penpont, aged 64, Penry Williams, esq. Lord Lieutenant of the co. Brecon.

Jan. 18. Aged 52, Laura-Anne, wife of the Rev. John Hughes, Vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Jan. 23. At Mold, Flintshire, Anne, wife of Hugh Roberts, esq.

At Merthyr, aged 106, Ann Rees, spinster

Lately. Aged 106, Susannah, relict of Mr. John Evans, formerly of Waungale, in the parish of Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire. Her body was followed to the grave by her son, whose age is 82.

Feb. 4. At Gilston rectory, aged 75, George Moody, esq.

At Llandough Castle, Glamorganshire, Mary-Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Thomas Casberd, D.C.L. Vicar of Penmark and Canon of Llandaff and of Wells, and eldest and sole surviving dau. of the late Robert Jones, esq. of Ponnon Castle, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.—At Springfield House, Forres, N.B. aged 66, John Stuart, esq. late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

Jan. 19. At Aberdeen, aged 23, Helen-Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Wagstaff.

Jan. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 72, Lady Christian Douglas, only surviving sister of the Marquess of Queensberry.

IRELAND.—Dec. 8. At Dublin, aged 71, William Allman, M.D. late Professor of Botany in Trinity college, so appointed in 1809.

Jan. 17. At Dublin, Capt. George Stewart, formerly of the 60th Rifles.

Jan. 23. At Dublin, aged 77, Frances, relict of Robert O'Hara, esq. late of Raheen, Galway.

Jan. 24. At Cumber, near Dyan, aged 113, Geo. McCleary, the oldest Orangeman in Ireland.

Jan. 20. At Temple House, Sligo, Jane-Anne, wife of Alex. Perceval, esq.

Feb. 6. In Dublin Castle, aged 5, Emily D'Anvers, only dau. of Capt. Frederick Willis.

ISLE OF MAN.—Late. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Louisa, wife of G. M. Tarleton, esq. youngest dau. of the late G. Best, esq. of Chilston Park, Kent.

JERSEY.—Jan. 3. At Jersey, aged 58, Agnes, relict of the Rev. Robert Jones, D.D. late of Bedford.

Jan. 4. At St. Helier's, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. James Keating, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. Keating, K.C.B.

GUERNSEY.—Dec. 5. Aged 83, Commander William White, R.N. (a. 1831.) He was a Lieutenant of 1794.

Dec. 19. At Guernsey, aged 14, Katharine-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, Rector of Burghfield, Berks.

Jan. 6. Anne, wife of Major Rynd, of Bellevue House.

Jan. 21. At Fort George, Edward L. Petyman, esq. 40th Reg.

EAST INDIES.—May 24. At Ellichpoor, aged 23, Charlotte, wife of Capt. W. B. McCally, 41st Madras N. Inf.

June 15. At Alleppy, aged 47, R. McCally, esq. second judge of Travancore, Zillah-court of Alleppy.

June 22. At Calcutta, aged 55, Miss Baillie, eldest dau. of the late Major W. Baillie, of the Engineers.

June 26. At the General Hospital, Calcutta, aged 34, Capt. W. Scott Carnegie.

June 29. At Calcutta, aged 34, J. C. Howe, esq.

Sept. 8. At Delhi, in his 25th year, Lieut. James Evans, 67th Regt. son of Capt. James Evans, of the W. I. Docks.

Oct. 15. At the residence of his brother, Chowringhee, aged 48, Christopher Waller, esq.

Oct. 24. At Candy, Ceylon, aged 24, First Lieut. Anthony Deane, of the Ceylon Rifles, only son of Capt. Deane, of Harwich.

Nov. 12. At Calcutta, aged 22, William Carnsew, esq. third officer of the ship

Robert Small, H.E.I.C.S. fourth son of Thomas Carnsew, esq. of Flexbury, near Bude, Cornwall.

Nov. 17. At Agra, aged 34, Capt. Robert Walker, late of the Bengal Art. youngest son of the late Wm. Walker, esq. of Brunswick-sq. and the Inner Temple.

Dec. 13. At Umballah, aged 23, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Fortescue Brickdale, Lieut. and Adjutant H. M. 61st regt. youngest son of John F. Brickdale, esq. of Newland, Glouc.

WEST INDIES.—Nov. 25. At Barbice, Lieut. Walter Scott Hughes, Royal Art. son of John Hughes, esq. of Donnington Priory, Berks.

Lately. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, a black man, named John Crawford Ricketts, at the extraordinary age of 142 years. He was in good health until within about a fortnight of his death. He formerly belonged to, and was coachman of, Mr. G. C. Ricketts, Attorney-General of the island.

ABROAD.—Aug. 20. At Nisqually, Oregon Territory, C. N. Frampton, esq. pay-master and purser of H. M. steam-sloop Cormorant.

Aug. 27. Drowned by the swamping of a canoe in Australia, Edmund Crisp, esq. son of Edwards Crisp, esq. of Gedgrave Hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 9. At Kandy, James Laing, esq. the postmaster of that town. He was a native of Edinburgh, and was the youngest son of Mr. William Laing, formerly bookseller in that city. (See Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1832.) He was originally intended for the Church, but his inclinations having led him to pursue his father's business, he and his partner, in 1831, became successors to the well-known firm of Manners and Miller. The state of his health at length induced him to relinquish business, and after spending a winter in Malta, on finding a further change necessary, he proceeded to Ceylon in 1842. After a residence of three years at Colombo, where he conducted the "Ceylon Herald," and commenced a new monthly paper, as the "Overland Mail," he finally settled at Kandy (in the neighbourhood of which he had acquired a coffee plantation), and was appointed in January 1846 Deputy Postmaster General of the Central Province and Distributor of Stamps, but was there suddenly cut off by cholera in the prime of life, while his friends were anticipating for him the prospect of a much more lengthened and honourable career.

Sept. 14. At Ningpo, China, Robert Thom, esq. her Majesty's Consul at that port.

Dec. 20. At Archangel, aged 67, Dorothea-Elizabeth, wife of George Shergold, esq. formerly of Sunbury, Middlesex.

At Copenhagen, aged 22, Fanny-Elizabeth, wife of George Carstenson, esq. and eldest dau. of Comm. J. R. R. Webb, R.N.

Dec. 21. At Cairo, very suddenly (from congestion of the brain and lungs, when running home to his hotel during a shower of rain), within nine days of attaining his majority, Lord Bernard Howard, third and youngest son of the Duke of Norfolk. His Lordship had been travelling in Greece and other parts of the East for a considerable time. He was endowed with gifts, both of body and mind, well calculated to adorn his exalted rank, and was beloved by all who knew him. A funeral service was performed by the Catholic bishop of Cairo, at which the Hon. Capt. Murray, R.N. attended as chief mourner, in the place of his brother the Consul-General, who was confined by illness; but his Lordship's body is on its way to England, to be deposited with his ancestors at Arundel.

Jan. 1. At the Chateau de Plessis, near Lorient, Henry John Brownrigg, esq. of Dublin.

Jan. 7. At Gibraltar, aged 52, Alexander Shea, esq.

Jan. 8. Aged 55, Henry Savell Davy, of Vienna, eldest son of the late Thomas Davy, esq. of Gould-sq.

Jan. 12. At Boulogne, Frederick Burton, esq. of the Chateau de Wailly, near Montreuil-sur-Mer.

Jan. 13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 36, Emily-Anna, wife of Percival Bedwell, esq. of the Chancery Registrars' Office.

Jan. 15. At Dinan, in France, aged 51, Robert Lewer, esq. Paymaster and Purser of Her Majesty's Navy, after thirty-eight years' servitude, being in the Druid at the defence of Cadiz and Tariffe, in 1811 and 12; in the Minden, at the battle of Algiers; and in the Gorgon steam frigate in all the active operations on the coast of Syria, including the taking of Sidon and St. Jean D'Acre.

At Rome, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Percy Evans Freke, of the Grenadier Guards, next brother to Lord Carbery.

Jan. 21. At Brussels, Alexander Levi Newton, esq.

Jan. 27. At Brussels, Miss Saunders, of Mornington-crescent, Regent's Park.

Lately. At Zigmaringen, aged 52, the reigning Princess of Hohenzollern-Zigmaringen, Antoinette, niece of Murat.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham, and the Sub-Districts of Hampstead, Plumstead and Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Eltham, and Sydenham, which sub-districts were added to the Returns issued by the Registrar-General for the first time on Jan. 1, 1847.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JAN. 30, to FEB. 20, 1847 (4 weeks).

Males	2339	} 4656	Under 15.....	1769	} 4656
Females	2317		15 to 60	1580	
			60 and upwards	1306	
			Age not specified	1	

Births for the above period 5604

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 19, 1847.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
71 7	51 10	32 8	56 8	53 11	56 11

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 16*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 22.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3237 Calves 51
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	16,970 Pigs 290
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, FEB. 19.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 52*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 24, 1847, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°		in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	43	49	46	29, 43	cl. fr. rain	10	30	35	30	29, 49	cloudy
27	46	49	49	, 39	fair, rain	11	31	36	28	, 86	snow, cloudy
28	46	45	40	, 11	do. fr. foggy	12	26	31	28	, 83	fair, cl. foggy
29	43	45	35	, 29	do. do. do.	13	26	32	29	30, 0	cl. fair, do.
30	35	38	36	, 50	foggy, fr. rn.	14	38	45	46	29, 54	constant rn.
31	35	40	33	, 61	fair, cloudy	15	46	52	41	, 39	rain, cloudy
F. 1	33	37	35	, 66	foggy, do.	16	43	46	45	, 77	cloudy, rain
2	35	37	33	, 77	cl. fair, snow	17	45	52	52	, 89	fair, do.
3	34	37	34	, 88	fair, sn. rain	18	51	52	48	, 90	cl. fair, rain
4	34	38	34	30, 11	cloudy, fair	19	45	48	40	30, 06	fair, cloudy
5	35	41	41	, 08	cloudy	20	44	51	44	, 25	do. do.
6	45	51	39	29, 57	do. fair, rain	21	44	50	47	, 26	do. do. rain
7	35	37	26	, 53	rn. sn. foggy	22	45	47	47	, 29	cloudy
8	28	31	26	, 56	constant sn.	23	42	43	36	, 28	fair, cloudy
9	24	28	26	, 39	cloudy	24	35	37	35	, 21	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 204½	91½	91½	93½	9½	91					4 8 pm.
29 205	91	91	93½						10 15 pm.	4 9 pm.
30 205	91	91	93½	9½				249	10 pm.	5 8 pm.
1 205	91	91	93½	9½			101½	250	10 pm.	4 8 pm.
2 204	91	91	93	9½	89½			250	14 9 pm.	3 6 pm.
3 204	91½	91½	93½	9½				250		6 3 pm.
4 203½	91½	91½	93½	9½				251		4 6 pm.
5 203	91½	91½	93½	9½				251		7 4 pm.
6 204	91½	91	93½	9½	907½			251		7 8 pm.
8	91	907½	927½							5 9 pm.
9 204	907½	907½	92½					251		9 6 pm.
10 204	907½	907½	92½		897½	100½	251			6 9 pm.
11 203½	91	907½	92½						10 pm.	6 9 pm.
12 204	907½	907½	92½						13 14 pm.	5 8 pm.
13 203½	91	907½	92½						14 pm.	5 8 pm.
15	91½	91	93						8 13 pm.	6 9 pm.
16	91½	907½	92½		89½		249½	8 14 pm.	1 4 pm.	1 5 pm.
17 204	91½	91	93				250	10 5 pm.	1 5 pm.	5 1 pm.
18 203½	91½	91½	93½				251			5 1 pm.
19 204½	91½	91½	93½				250½	5 10 pm.	5 1 pm.	5 1 pm.
20 204½	91½	907½	93				251	10 5 pm.	2 11 pm.	10 14 pm.
22 204	91½	907½	93				250	5 10 pm.	9 13 pm.	
23 203½	91½	907½	93							
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of COTHELSTON HOUSE, Somersetshire.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Society for the preservation and description of National Monuments, under the direction of M. de Caumont, will meet on the 31st of May, and the succeeding six days, at Sens—a city about 60 miles beyond Paris; which on account of its well preserved Roman remains, and its beautiful cathedral, containing the ecclesiastical vestments of Thomas à Becket, promises to prove an ample field for archaeologists of every taste. The programme of Questions to be there discussed has already been circulated, and will be given in our next by Dr. Bromet.

To Kentish Antiquaries.—The Trustees of the British Museum, some years since, purchased of Edward Hasted, esq. the historian of Kent, 62 vols. of MSS. They however declined to buy his own compilations. Can any of our readers inform Alfred John Dunkin of Dartford who became the possessor of them at Hasted's sale, or who has them now? The vols. in the Museum have been well catalogued, but under a different arrangement to Hasted's own, and offer a great contrast to the MSS. bequeathed by Thorpe to the library of the Society of Antiquaries, which are in the most forbidding state of confusion possible.

Mr. W. H. CLARKE remarks, In examining "Brown's History of the Highlands," "Lord Mahon's History of England," "Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather," "Jesse's Account of the later Stuarts," "Smollett's History of England," and "The Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart," by G. L. Klose, I find none of these authors mention by whom the ceremony of the marriage of the Chevalier de St. George was performed. In looking over the catalogue of the prints at Strawberry Hill sold in 1842, at p. 55 this circumstance of history is commemorated. Among some prints relating to the Chevalier de St. George, in lot No. 479, "Jacques III. Roy de la Grande Bretagne, by Chereau, &c.; the Princess Clementina, his consort, by Jac. Frey, &c.; was a representation of their marriage by Pope Clement XI. 1719, in the palace of the Vatican, Ant. Friz. sc. Agust. Masucci inv. et del. oblong large half-sheet, extra rare."

A CORRESPONDENT would be glad to know whether Thomas Lord Roos, who took part with Henry VI. and Edmund Baron Roos his son, who recovered his inheritance through the favour of Henry

VII. left any descendants? also if any settled in Ireland?—He also inquires for information respecting George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin in 1535, who was the first Irish prelate who embraced the Reformed Religion; incurring thereby on Queen Mary's accession her displeasure, and deprived of his see, on pretence of his being married. He was originally an Augustine friar, and educated at Oxford. He died in 1556. Whether the said George Browne was related to the celebrated Sir A. Browne? also if he left descendants? and his paternal arms?—With respect to his first inquiry our Correspondent will find by the peerages that the tenth Lord Roos was through his daughter Eleanor, wife of Sir Robert Manners, the progenitor of all the subsequent Lords de Roos, but that his son Edmund Lord de Roos died unmarried.—With regard to the second inquiry, D'Aiton's Lives of the Archbishops of Dublin may be consulted.

In the anecdote respecting Gainsborough's wife, Minor Correspondence of Feb. p. 114, there was a typographical error in the fourth line of the second column;—the words "*Now, Mrs. Lane,*" should not have been made part of Mrs. Gainsborough's words to her niece, but should have been included in a parenthesis thus:—She vindicated some little ostentation in her dress by whispering to her niece—now Mrs. Lane—"I have some right to this, for you know, my love, I am a prince's daughter."

In the review of Mr. Collier's Book of Roxburge Ballads, p. 231, the name Langham, should be spelled Laneham in the text and note. "The bunch of ballads and songs," Laneham says, belonged to Capt. Cox,—not to himself (Laneham,) as stated in the review. This will be seen in my late account of Capt. Cox's Library.—W. R.

W. L. suggests the restoration of a date upon an old Gateway leading from Quarry-street to the Castle at Guildford; which he states, has recently perished from the weather; but he does not state what that date was.

Errata.—P. 86.—The name of Mr. W. T. Praed's brother was James Backwell Praed. P. 215, b. l. 38. For Willett, read Willett. The late Mr. Willett was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Willett, formerly one of the Minor Canons of Westminster Abbey.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoir of the Rev. H. F. Cary, M.A. Translator of Dante; with his Literary Journals and Letters. By his Son, the Rev. Henry Cary, M.A. Worcester College, Oxford. 2 vols.

IT is not we think unusual to find in the early pages of a biographical work an apology for the nature of the subject on which it treats, confessing that the life which it records will not be found variegated with incident, or enlivened by adventure; that the hero of its pages was not one who, in the spirit of enterprise, had explored distant countries, and surveyed the different races of mankind, or who by eminence of station had distinguished himself among his contemporaries, and in some capacity or another had filled an important station in the eyes of the world; and undoubtedly such narratives are calculated to excite and gratify curiosity, and, having something of the character of a *novel*, have also much of its interest. But, however fascinating at the time is the record of an active and adventurous life, it is liable to lose some part of its attraction with its novelty, when the events which it relates become familiar to the mind. The novel, whose chief merit lies in the succession of actions and the relation of facts, can seldom be read a second time with the same eagerness of interest; and this applies more strongly to the history that is founded on the real transactions of life. Few events are so extraordinary that they do not find their parallel in subsequent times; the enterprise of the most undaunted and indefatigable traveller, the talents of the most consummate commander, and the eloquence and wisdom of the most accomplished statesman, must gradually lose much of their original force and splendour, as others arise with no inferior claims to admiration, and possessing the advantage derived from their relation to present and contemporaneous interests and events. It seems as it were by a law of justice that the more the expectations of the present are exaggerated, the more it is liable to the disappointment of the future, as if a certain proportion of fame only could be bestowed; that if merit is lavishly scattered, less remains to give; and that no age will permit another to encroach so far on its limits as not to leave ample room for the display of its own resources, and the illustration of its own excellence. That class of biography, therefore, which relates chiefly to actions and events loses in the progress of time somewhat in proportion to its immediate excitement of curiosity; while that of a far higher kind, which is more occupied in detailing the formation of the character, the discipline of the mind, the acquirement of knowledge, and everything in fact which comes under the class of moral and intellectual culture, seems to diminish little in its value and interest as it passes down the stream of time, or is seen in remote distance through the increasing shades of departed years. There is no fear that the life of any man, whose life is worth recording, should fail to excite interest in the minds of others only because it was passed in tranquillity and retirement, in studious leisure, in the thoughtful investigations of science, or the varied pursuits of literature; removed from all surprising adventures, and

protected from all startling events. Let but the "little history" be well and faithfully told, and it will meet with sympathy, and be studied with profit. In real fact, the most interesting, the most valuable, even the most popular biographies in our language are those of men of science and learning. How permanently interesting, how eminently instructive, are the lives of Doctor Johnson and Sir Walter Scott; in both an unusual opportunity was offered for the investigation of their characters; both are seen under all the varying influences of light and shade; sometimes in the bright illumination of their happier hours, and sometimes under those deeper shadows in which genius reposes after the successful exertion of its powers; but in both presenting much to be contemplated with respect, and studied with advantage; whether it relates to the soundness of their opinions and rectitude of their judgments, or to the productions of a creative talent and the decisions of an enlightened taste. These observations have led us something wide of the purpose we had when we sat down to give some account of the life of one whose name is now permanently added to the list of those that are honourably distinguished in the literature of the country, and, indeed, which may be said to shine in that dignity that has long surrounded the "father of Italian poetry." We have often mentioned in conversational discourse, what we now repeat, that for the difficulty of the task undertaken, and the success with which it has been accomplished, Mr. Cary's translation of Dante has no superior in our language. It was a work that required a great variety of attainment, in addition to the possession of a poetical mind and feeling: it is a translation at once remarkable for its fidelity and its spirit: both the choice of language* and of numbers were evidently the result of very careful judgment and discriminating taste; and the whole is executed so much in the character of the original, that one might almost venture to say, had Dante written in English, he would have chosen the very measure his translator has done. We have no room to say more of his translation of Pindar, than that, having at different times read all the others, we give the palm of superiority decidedly to his. Some of the other productions of his pen we shall mention in our review of his Life.

The present biography has the great advantage of being written by Mr. Cary's son, whose intimate personal knowledge and situation have furnished him with the materials wanted; and a very interesting diary, kept by Mr. Cary himself, is printed, which seems to authenticate the portrait that is drawn, and to assure us of the clearness of the colours and the accuracy of the features, as it were, under his own signature.

Henry Francis Cary, the translator of the two most philosophical poets of Greece and Italy, was born at Gibraltar, on the 6th Dec. 1772. He was the eldest son of William Cary, captain in the army, and of Henrietta, daughter of Theophilus Brocas, Dean of Killala. His grandfather Henry Cary was archdeacon, and his great-grandfather Mordecai Cary, bishop, of that diocese. Soon after the birth of his son Capt. Cary left the army, and settled in Staffordshire, devoting himself to the peaceful occupations of a country life, and

* What on this subject says a master of his art?—"Nè perché il poeta (Tasso) abbia in questa seconda adoperata maggior avvertenza interno alla proprietà delle parole, si rende per ciò più vaga e più splendida la locuzione; essendo cosa certa, che le voci staniere e persino gli stessi barbarissimi usati a tempo, con moderazione, e con una certa nobile e guidiziosa franchezza accrescono maestà allo stile, e sono bene spesso cagione di grandezza e di magniloquenza," &c.—*Elogio di Tasso par Fabroni*, p. 350.—REV.

had twice the honour of serving the office of sheriff for the county. Henry Cary, when a child, was distinguished for the same disposition and tendency of character which afterwards more fully developed itself in his riper years. He was gentle and tender in his affections,—sincere and resolute in his moral conduct; to which were added a great desire of improvement, and an understanding that, his mother says, was extraordinary for a child. To both his parents his affection is described as uncommon. When he was but six years of age his mother died; his father, alarmed at the acuteness of his sufferings, attempted to console him, as children are easily consoled, with the present of a gold watch; but, in a paroxysm of grief, he threw it on the ground and dashed it to pieces. This disposition to strong nervous excitement attended him through life in many similar bereavements and afflictions, such as are indeed the greatest trials for the most calm and temperate constitution of mind to bear. At eight or nine years of age he was at school at Uxbridge. He made wonderful progress in his studies, and “I have heard him say,” his son informs us, “pleasantly laughing at his own precocious taste for translating and blank verse, that *at that age* he rendered a considerable portion of the first book of the *Odyssey* into his childish prose; and, having done so, cut it into lengths of ten syllables each, which he then wrote out, under the persuasion that it was poetry.”

In 1783 he was placed at Rugby school, then under the care of Dr. James, from which, at the end of two years, he was removed to the grammar school at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire. Here he formed a friendship with two of his schoolfellows,—Thomas Lister, of Armitage Park, and John Humberston, son of a physician at Birmingham. The three boys agreed together to attempt a metrical translation of the principal Greek poets. Cary's share was Hesiod, with Anacreon, Moschus, and other minor poets. This scheme, however, was interrupted by the dispersion of the friends. Many distant years elapsed, and then once more literature was connected with the name of the owner of Armitage Park, and Mr. Cary published a translation of Pindar.

In 1787 he was removed to the grammar school at Birmingham, at that time under the superintendence of Mr. Price, “whose name,” he says in his *Life of Johnson*, “I cannot mention without reverence and affection.” When he was not yet fifteen years of age he published an Ode to General Elliott, the defender of Gibraltar, the spot where he was born, which was praised by the *Monthly Review*, whose praise, in those days, was of importance. Encouraged by this success in his first attempt, in the following year he became a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the shape of sonnets, translations of heroic odes, and other little pieces with which youthful sportsmen in the regions of Parnassus are accustomed to commence their career of future glory. Miss Seward, of Lichfield, was at that time the Sappho of the country, Sir Brooke Boothby was the prince of critics, and Lichfield was a little provincial Athens. She read the Ode, and pronounced the author to be a *miracle*! He, of course, admired her in return, called her his *muse* and his *mistress*, and told her that her translation of Horace pleased him more than the original! Meanwhile Cary and his friend Mr. Lister began, by more frequent contributions, to gather laurels under the protection of Sylvanus Urban,—so much so as to attract the attention of a Mr. Weston, a gentleman who earned no very enviable reputation subsequently by his attacks on Pope, but whose name would long since have been utterly forgotten had it not been hung up in the pillory which the late Mr. Gifford erected for the poetic fools and

coxcombs of his day. Poetry, indeed, was rather at a low ebb about this time, though the tide was just preparing to turn with unexpected power; for Cary had no one greater than Miss Williams to write about, and he says,—“Hayley and Mason have both written on the Revolution. What a feast shall we have!” He himself, though only sixteen, was fast acquiring a name: and in 1788 he published twenty-eight Sonnets and three Odes, in a small 4to. volume. Shortly after, Mr. Urban solicited a sonnet to prefix to the Preface of the *Gentleman's Magazine*: “a task,” he says, “which Mr. Duncombe used to delight in, and which Johnson himself has not disdained to engage in.” To so reasonable a request it was impossible to demur; accordingly, we find at p. 23 a Sonnet,* in which, uniting the characters of the poet and prophet, he has advanced a prediction which has now assumed the character of a fact:

Urban! thy volume, whose instruction joined
In happy mixture with delight appears,
Shall still continue through succeeding years
To improve and captivate the human mind,
When all its rivals—

[Mark that! “all its rivals!” meaning the *Universal Magazine*, the *Lady's Magazine*, the *London Magazine*, the *European Magazine*, the *Magazine of Magazines*, down to the *Monthly Magazine*; showing clearly how vain it is in any one to contend with the *Gentleman's Magazine*.]

When all its rivals have been long consigned
To dark oblivion, &c.

But, while he was thus amusing his leisure hours in complimenting Darwin and being flattered by the condescending notice of Hayley, he had others better employed in acquiring the French and Italian languages, and in diligently attending to his classical studies. No wonder that Rousseau's eloquence and pathos captivated the artless and young, when it can charm even the apathy and coldness of age. His *Confessions* made him admire him; his *Emile* made him love him; and his *Savoyard Curate* proved to him that he himself was a true Christian, though he knew it not. This, however, was the enthusiastic admiration of youth, which was in due time sobered down and properly modified. His growing delight in Spenser, Milton, and Collins showed the progress of a more correct taste, and the evidence of a kindred genius.

In April 1790, having obtained an exhibition from Birmingham school of 35*l.* a-year, he was admitted as a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, under Dean Cyril Jackson. In addition to a diligent attention to the college studies, he continued his Italian readings, and sent to his favourite Magazine some papers on the Provençal poets,—a subject which lay somewhat out of the common reading of that day. One of his college friends, Mr. Digby, gives the following sketch of Cary's manner of life:

“He was regularly studious, and I always understood that whatever other literary pursuits he might indulge in, he regularly pursued that line prescribed by the habit of the college and the dean's direction for his college *collections*, as we termed it. After his collections ceased, before his B.A. degree, he applied to the Professor of Arabic and Persian for direction and instruction in the Persian language, with a view to his poetic pur-

suits, no doubt. Whether he continued to pursue that study I know not. * * * *
He once wrote to my knowledge (he might have written often without it) for a college prize. It was a Latin essay, but he misunderstood in what language it was to be written, Latin or English, till within a few days of the delivery, and so was forced to translate his English essay into Latin. He failed, and Carey, now Bishop of St. Asaph, gained the prize. Birch saw both

* It appears at the back of the title to Vol. LVIII. and is signed M—S.—EDRR.

his English and his Latin, and thought he had only failed because his Latin was a translation of his English,—not, therefore, so much thought in Latin. The Dean, in talking to him about it, seemed to criticise his plan and method, and particularly his opening; on which your father replied most modestly, that perhaps he did not excel in that from his want of ability in mathematics; but the Dean replied, ‘Don’t run away with that notion.’ It was in that conversation, or another, that the Dean advised him not to indulge his poetic

pursuits too much, in writing at least, for the present; but if, when he was older, between thirty and forty, he felt a strong inclination to write on any subject that much interested him, then to indulge in his vein. All this your father used to tell us in his peculiarly interesting manner, with perfect good humour, but certainly with a *subrisus*, which his countenance peculiarly expressed, by the play of his upper lip, shortening and a little curving forward,’ &c.

Cyril Jackson was an influential person, but Cary’s own genius was more influential still; and, following that, he read, and thought, and wrote till he had acquired a true feeling for Dante; and he appears to have judged discriminately and carefully the whole of the wonderful creations of his genius. He writes to Miss Seward,—“Go and see the wonder of Dante’s *Inferno*, *Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso*. Remember what a vast interval of time there is between Homer and him; remember in what a state the country and age in which he lived, and how pure the language in which he wrote, and then abuse him if you dare.” In the summer of 1793 Mr. Cary took a tour with his friend Mr. Price in South Wales. During the excursion he wrote a poem, his earliest attempt at blank verse, which was printed in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for February 1794. It is called the “*Mountain Seat*,” and is reprinted with some trifling corrections in the present volumes. It struck us in reading it that the writer had been deeply impressed with the beauties of Mr. Crowe’s poem of *Lewesdon Hill*. We find what we considered the resemblance, both in the frequency of moral reflections that are suggested by some objects or appearances in nature, and in the particular flow and harmony of the verse. A descriptive poem of higher merit we have not in our language than *Lewesdon Hill*; and Mr. Cary’s apparent familiarity with its peculiar beauties does credit to his taste and feeling.

Having finished his college course of studies, the next thing was to fix on a profession. His father recommended the Church; he himself preferred the army, not from any military ardour, but from a desire to visit foreign countries, and extend his acquaintance with modern languages. As a middle course the bar was proposed; but the great expense of the legal profession was a bar to this plan. He was a candidate for a lay-fellowship at Oriel College, but was unsuccessful; so he wrote a poem on his disappointment. He took a tour into North Wales, and lastly went on a visit to Dublin, to a friend, with whose daughter he fell in love, and whom he afterwards had the happiness to call his own. The first thing *after* a man falls in love is to consider how he is to support his “*lesser man*,”* as the poet calls this part of the creation. His father’s wishes prevailed, and he agreed to take holy orders. In after-life he owned “My father knew better than I did what course of life was best suited to me.” He was accordingly, in the spring of 1796, admitted to the order of deacon in the diocese of Lichfield, and soon after to that of priest, having been presented by the Earl of Uxbridge to the vicarage of Abbot’s Bromley, in Staffordshire. “The time,” says his son, “now arrived when

* “*Woman is the lesser man.*”

he was able to realize his favourite plan of devoting his life to study; and no sooner was he settled at Abbot's Bromley than he set to on a regular system, keeping a journal of what he read; and, added to this, a note-book containing extracts, with occasional remarks of the most striking passages of the several authors." These were all classed according to the plan of Locke's *Commonplace Book*, under their appropriate heads. It is probably to this system of carefully registering all that struck him as most worthy of notice that is to be attributed the excellence of the illustrations and explanatory notes with which his translation of Dante is enriched. His *Commonplace Book* contained vast stores of learning gathered from authors ancient and modern, on almost every subject of literature and taste, to which he had ready access without the labour of search, or the necessity of availing himself of the researches of others. The *whole* of this learned and curious journal is incorporated into the present work, and gives a very striking picture of the extent of Mr. Cary's studies, and the accuracy of his learning. It is, perhaps, less systematic than we might have expected; but this, we believe, was owing in part to the difficulty of procuring in the retirement of the country the books that were immediately wanted.

In 1796 he was married to Jane, daughter of James Ormsby, Esq. of Sandymount, near Dublin, a marriage which seems to have formed the greater part of the happiness of his after-life. In the following year, 1797, he commenced his great undertaking, which was to establish his reputation as a scholar and poet—his Translation of Dante—which was not, however, published till 1805. He also published an Ode to General Kosciusko, whose courage and patriotism he admired and praised. A few short specimens only are given us in the present work, from one of which we will extract a few lines. The language, the metre, and the spirit of the style remind us forcibly of Collins:—

As old Tradition's songs attest
There *Lechus* first ordained his seat,
Within the desolate retreat.
Auspicious sign! an eagle's nest
The name to Gnesna's turrets gave,
And thence the ample pinions spread
High on the Polish banners wave,
That oft the Turk and Russian slave
Have in the battle's storm beheld with wondering dread.

In the July of 1797 a sonnet to his friend Mr. Birch informed him of the birth of a son. He went on with his studies, read English with his wife, and Greek and Latin by himself. "In the midst of his general reading," we are told, "extensive as it was, he found time to study the writings of the early fathers. Of these he has made but little mention in his journal, but his note-book bears testimony to their having met with no less attention than the works of others more congenial to his taste. In his sermons, however, he made more use of the high-toned and almost Christian ethics of *Plato* than he did of the dogmatic and frequently inflamed eloquence of Gregory Nazianzen and Chrysostom." In 1800 he contributed three sermons, not, however, published, to his friend the Rev. Thomas Pye Waters.

"Connected with these," says the biographer, "I remember an amusing incident that occurred many years afterwards, about 1813. The writer of the

sermons was then reader at Berkeley Chapel, the pulpit of which, according to the custom in proprietary chapels, was filled on alternate Sundays by two popular preachers. On our return home one Sunday after morning service, the sermon, as often happens, proved the subject of conversation. Mrs. Cary expressed her admiration of the discourse: but her remarks were only answered by a smile, that *subrisus* which Mr. Digby has remarked as so very expressive in his friend's countenance. At length, when pressed

for his opinion, and the reason of his smiling, he said, 'I was thinking of the clerk's estimate of the different degrees of importance belonging to the *preacher* and *reader* respectively.' He then told us an anecdote of two strange clergymen being expected at a London chapel; when the first arrived, the clerk, who would proportion the quantum of respect to the dignity of the person whom he addressed, inquired,—'Pray, Sir, are you the *gentleman* that preaches, or the *man* that reads prayers.'"

In 1799 a daughter was born to him, and he took excursions to London, to Wales, and to Dublin, and the next year was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Kingsbury, in Warwickshire. This *preferment* did not add much to his income, but it gave him the advantages of a better house, a pleasanter country, and less arduous duties; and by taking the curacy of a neighbouring parish he increased his means by about 30*l.* more; but where he found the cash to purchase the numerous and valuable works we find in his Diary, does not appear. From Hodius's book "*De Græcis Illustribus*," he made an abridgment of the lives of the most eminent Greek restorers of Greek literature, which is printed in the present volumes; a work of the same kind, entering into more particulars, and containing a more detailed account of those very learned and singular persons, and their writings, and illustrated by later works, would be no unacceptable present to the scholar. We possess a great proportion of them, but we find the Cicero of Gaza and the poem of Musurus* most frequently in our hands. In 1801, his wife presented

* Of this poem of Musurus we have four editions: 1. That in the Aldine Plato; 2. That published by P. Muncker, 4to. Amst. 1676.—This edition, Beloe says, is so rare that he never saw another copy but the Bishop of Ely's; vide *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. v. p. 275; 3. In Butler's *Opuscula*; 4. In Foster on Accent and Quantity. There is an English translation in Roscoe's *Leo X.* vol. ii. pp. 241, 242. Musurus was a stipendiary corrector of the Aldine press. He was appointed to the archbishopric of Malvasia in the Morea, but died a few months after the nomination, aged only 36. See on him *Erasmi Epistola*, xxiii. 5; *Boerner de Doctis Hominibus*, p. 219. Zenobio Acciojuoli published a beautiful Latin translation of these verses. He succeeded Beroald as Librarian to the Vatican, 1518. He collected and published the Greek *Elegies of Politian*. A short life of Musurus is appended to Muncker's edition. There is an expression (*locutio*) in the poem of Musurus on which we may be permitted to make a remark. Speaking of *Janus Lascaris*, the poet says:—

Δασκαρέων γενεῆς ἐρικυδέος ἄκρον ἄστρον
καὶ τριπροσωποφανοῦς ὄννομι ἔχοντα θεοῦ.

The very learned scholar Markland would read *διπροσωποφανοῦς*, and says "*Janus* occurs *biceps* and *bifrons* often, and even *quadrifrons*. See *Servius ad Æneid*, vii. 607, and *Macrobius Saturnal.* i. 9; but where *trifrons* I am yet to know. Perhaps Musurus being a Greek was not well acquainted with Latin fable and mythology, but it is surprising that Aldus Manutius did not correct it." Dr. Foster, who inserted this poem in his *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 404, has given Markland's note, and also that of P. Muncker, who had previously edited the poem. He says that in the *Theogony* of Hesiod, 287, we meet with *τρικάρηνον Γηρυονα*, which perhaps means the moon from the *threefold* division of the month into *nones, ides, and calends*; or, perhaps, as P. Valerianus thinks, from the division of time into present, past, and future; and, perhaps Janus is called *three-faced* from this triple time, and thus statues with three faces erected to him, as *N. Heinsius* says he has often seen; vide Muncker's *Pref.* p. 10.

him with a second daughter, whose early death not many years after became to him the source of severe and lasting affliction. His diligent and extensive reading both in prose and verse, both in the ancient languages and in the modern, continued with unabated ardour, and we are presented with two elegant and pleasant translations from Frascatorio and Flaminio, both of whom stood in the foremost class, if not at the very head, of the Italian poets who wrote in Latin. We have heard Dr. S. Parr give the highest praise to the former, for the classical purity and elegance of his language and numbers; and the late Lord Grenville, himself a *Latin* poet, has often been heard to express his delight in the beautiful compositions of Flaminio. From this time to the month of February 1806 his journal is discontinued; the few letters he wrote are brief, and of a strictly private nature; and during the greater portion of this long period he was suffering from repeated attacks of illness, though in the intervals of improved health he is supposed to have translated a considerable portion of the *Inferno* of Dante. His journal says he began that part of the *D. Comedia* in May 1800, and in the autumn of 1804 it was sufficiently advanced to be offered for publication. His family in the meantime had been increased by the birth of two sons; one born in 1802, and one in 1804. Early in the year 1805 the first volume of the version of the *Inferno* was given to the public, and was speedily followed by the second.

Now this is not very satisfactory. Dr. Foster is silent on the point, and so is Dr. Butler, who subsequently reprinted this poem in his *Opuscula*, and we have nothing to offer which is decisive in removing the difficulty. But we may be excused, perhaps, for transcribing a note or two, which we had written on the margin of the leaf in our copy.—In the *Cassandra* of Lycophron, verse 680, Mercury is called *τρίκεφαλος*. . . Pausanias tells us that a statue of Jupiter with THREE eyes was in the Temple of Minerva at Argos. See lib. ii. c. 24, and Chandler's *Greece*, p. 229, 4to. On the epithet *triformis*, as applied to Diana, see *Museum Rom. de la Chausse* in *Grevii Thesaur. Rom.* vol. v. p. 775. There is a 'Janus Trifrons' in *Hadr. Aug. Nummis ex Ære Mediocri*, v. D. Choul. p. 20; and Hardouin ad *Plinii Nat. Hist.* lib. xxxiii. vol. ix. p. 59, 8vo. To which we add, that on coins and medals and works in relief Janus was represented as *trifrons*, even when the engraver or sculptor meant that he should be *quadrifrons*. See for instance *Martialis Epig.* ed. Delphin. Amst. 1701, p. 397, where is the coin of Hadrian alluded to, with a *three-headed Janus*. Therefore even the Janus *Quadrifrons* was in the language of Orpheus (v. *Argonaut.* ver. 394), *Τρισσοκάρηνος ἴδειν*.

If then Musurus, as a poet, drew his description from the sister art of sculpture, whether numismatic or marmoreal, he would represent his Janus as *three-faced*, without searching into the arcana of mythology to see if he were correct. On the passage in the *Metamorph.* of Ovid, xv. ver. 859,—

— Jupiter arces
Temperat Ætherias, et mundi regna *triformis*,

Burman informs us that from this Lambecius explains the statue of Jupiter holding in his hand *three apples*, like globes or balls. See his note ad *Codini Excerpta*, p. 830, ed. Banduriane. See also the Harpocrates of Cuper, p. 208. It is hoped that this attempt to throw some light on this expression, however imperfect the writer of it feels it to be, may be excused, considering the difficulty of it, as confessed by the learned scholars who have previously touched upon it. Those who possess the Aldine edition of Plato, when they read this poem as prefixed to it, will undoubtedly pause with pleasure at verse 75, &c., where the poet begs the patron, Leo the Tenth, to accept the copy sent to him by Aldus, *bound in tender goat skin*,

Δεψητῆρος ἐρίφων γραπτὸν ἐν ἀρνάκισι,

and asking in return no reward of money, but that Leo would extinguish the flames of war, so cruel to the country and so hostile to the pursuits of the Muses.—REV.

In this edition the original is printed with the translation, a plan certainly not in general to be recommended, and which few translations would bear without injury; but in this instance it served to show with what fidelity and exactness, as well as spirit, this most difficult task had been executed. The success of the publication was not answerable to its merit. A friend, indeed, noticed it in the Critical Review; but his mistress, Miss Seward, confessed her disappointment, and accused the translator of vulgarity and obscurity; but she had read it so hastily as to make the poet say, that *hoar-frost was the sister of the moon, instead of the snow!* Her particular and verbal criticisms, which are to be found in her Letters, (p. 231,) are well met and answered by the translator. The simple idiomatical expressions, and the words borrowed from our earlier poets, which are used so successfully by Mr. Cary, and which have impressed so strong a character on his translation, were chiefly offensive to the lady whose taste was formed on other models; and who confesses her contempt for "the pompous Greek dramas, with their unnatural *botching* choruses and *vocal unities* which burlesque probability."

But Mr. Cary's studies suffered another melancholy interruption. Several of his family were attacked by typhus fever, himself among the rest, and before he was well-recovered, his youngest daughter, Harriett, fell a victim to the complaint; she died in May 1817. This loss was more than the tenderness of parental affection could bear. "Mind and body (we are told) fell prostrate at the blow." Shortly after his daughter's death, a removal to London was found necessary, for the sake of procuring the best medical advice. For several months a suspension of all mental occupation was indispensable, and he was unable to read for many minutes together. However, he gradually recovered, and in the beginning of 1808 was well enough to put in practice his design of taking his eldest son to Westminster School, together with the two sons of Sir Charles Ormsby, with whose education he was interested. His wife soon after joined him in London, but in a few days he must have suffered a relapse, for, on the 20th of the next month, he had removed to Brompton, and in a letter speaking of some deed he was to execute, he says, "If anything is to be read over first, I will not promise much in that way."* On this occasion his malady was much more lasting, though he was free from it at

* In this part of the Diary (p. 247), Mr. Cary mentions his reading the *Zodiacus Vitæ* of Palingenius, and observes, that Pope had imitated parts in his *Essay on Man*; but he does not mention what perhaps is more curious, that the poet in his description of *Satan's rebellion against the Almighty*, among the weapons of his attack, introduces *artillery*.

Heu quot habet secum comites, quantasque Phalanges
Instructas telis et bombiferis tormentis
Iste tyrannus agit, tamquam perfringere cœlum
Vellet et Ætherea superos detrudere ab aula.

As Milton has "black fire and horror shot with equal rage," &c. so Palingenius

Horrificque ignes nigranti nube coruscant.

In the portrait of Satan are some sublime features reminding us of Milton, as

Ingentem vidi regem, ingentique sedentem
In solio, crines flammanti stemmate cinctum,
Pectus, et os illi turgens, oculique micantes
Alta supercilia, erectus, similisque minanti
Vultus erat, &c.—REV.

intervals, during which he continued his translation of Dante; but from this period to June 1811, his son says, he has not found any traces of a regular course of study among his papers. In the Spring time of 1810, he was sufficiently well to undertake the readership of Berkeley Chapel; and, relinquishing his "old and happy home at Kingsbury, it was decided that London or its neighbourhood should in future be his place of residence." *

In the spring of 1813 Mr. Cary resigned the readership of Berkeley Chapel, and left his residence at the Alpha Cottages for Kensington Gravel Pits. His entire translation of Dante was completed in May, 1812. Nearly eight years had elapsed since the publication of the *Inferno*; but as it had not sold, a publisher for the larger work was not easily to be found, so Mr. Cary resolved to print it at his own expense, necessarily in a cheap form.

"Little notice appears to have been taken of the Translation of Dante. A contributor to *The Gentleman's Magazine* bestowed on it the highest praise, while a writer in the *Critical Review* censured it as strongly. My father, however, was not one to be affected by such praise or such censure. The favourable opinion of *Crowe*, and some other lovers of literature, was all that he wished for—probably more than he expected. Pecuniary return for his labours was altogether out of the question, though that indeed would have been most acceptable; for the increasing expenses of a young family

straitened his means, and put him under the necessity of great thrift and self-denial. The proceeds of his two livings, of Abbot's Bromley and Kingsbury, after the payment of curates' salaries, returned him barely 100*l.* a year, his private fortune produced a revenue of less than double that sum, and the addition of an allowance of 200*l.* a-year from his father, constituted his whole income. With these slender means he had to assist his eldest son, who had lately entered the army, to maintain two sons at a public school, and three children at home."

We must continue this part of the narrative by another quotation from the passage that follows:—

"The desire to encourage a love of literature in his children was most natural; and, though he could not force a taste for such pursuits, he could at least afford the ground-work of a sound and learned education. To do this, no expense within his power was spared. In one of them all his hopes seemed likely to be realized, but an early death deprived him of that one. This was his only surviving daughter: she was in her sixteenth year: her education had been his occupation and delight. Music and painting

afforded him scarcely less pleasure than poetry; for these he provided her with masters. *Dancing* was the only accomplishment he could not away with. He had himself taught her French, Italian, and Spanish. In the two former languages, she had made such progress as the pupil of such a master would be likely to make; and in the latter, as we learn from his journal, was now sufficiently advanced to be able to join him in reading the great epic of the Spanish—the *Araucana* of *Ercilla*."

* In p. 274 of the Diary which occurs in this part of the life, Mr. Cary is reading *Andronicus Rhodius*, and gives some account of his arguments and illustrations. He quotes *B. v. c. 1.* "Neither Hesper nor the morning star is so splendid and admirable as justice;" and then adds, "He seems willing to exceed Plato, who, in his encomium of the same virtue has called it *πρᾶγμα πολλῶν χρυσίων τιμιώτερον*. "A thing more precious than much gold." But this partial illustration of *Andronicus* is only copied from *Aristotle*. See *Ethica Nichom.* 5. i.; and indeed we suppose by *He*, Mr. Cary meant *Aristotle*, as we see the quotation is placed in brackets. However, we may mention that *Plotinus* has adopted or inserted the same simile and words in his treatise *περὶ καλοῦ*, ed. *Creuzer*, p. 26. See also *Suidæ Lexicon*, v. *ἔσπερος*. *Q. Smyrneus*. Lib. ε, v. 131, and *Anthologia Latina*, ed. *Burmanni*, vol. i. p. 669.—*REV.*

It was probably while sharing in these pleasing studies that he made a translation of one of Pignotti's fables, "*Il Vecchio e l'Asino*," which his son has printed. Thirty years after he revised it for Mr. Hood's Magazine. In the summer of 1814 he accepted the curacy and lectureship of Chiswick, where he purchased a house, which we have often passed, but never without a pause and feeling of respect, which had been previously the residence of Sir James Thornhill, and his son-in-law, Hogarth. Here he fixed his residence in the summer of 1814. It may still be recognized and revered by the passenger—

Clara domus satis hæc nobilitate sua.

On the 18th of April 1816, this daughter, in whom so much of his care and happiness centred, was carried off by a disease of the lungs. How dreadfully severe the blow may be seen by the following extract :—

"The morning after my sister's death, was the first on which I became acquainted with sorrow. My father sat all day long in what appeared to me a state of awful silence, neither showing nor seeking sympathy. But what most impressed me at the time was the bearing of my mother; she manifested none of the usual tokens of grief, offered no word nor sign of comfort to her fellow-sufferer, but sat watching him with more than a mother's anxiety

for a helpless, dying infant. It was not till many years later, on the occasion of her own death, that I was able to unravel the mystery of this and several following days. It was doubtless owing to her self-devotion, to the concealment of her own sufferings, in order that he might not feel the full extent of his, that is to be attributed his escape from the awful visitation which had attended the loss of his youngest daughter in 1807."

The following sonnet on this melancholy subject was written when his mind had recovered some composure and command, and when the cause of grief had so far gone into the distance, that its stronger features were softened down, and when it seems to us even a pleasing duty so to recall it, as if we were afraid it might entirely disappear.

Thrice has the dart of Death my peace bereaved;
First, gentle mother, when it laid thee low,
Then was my morn of life o'ercast with woe,
And oft through youth the lonely sigh was heaved.
But in a child I thought thou wert retrieved,
She loved me well, nor from my side would go
Through fields by summer scorch'd or wintry snow:
How o'er that little bier at noon I grieved!
Last when as time has touch'd my locks with white,
Another now had learnt to shed fresh balm
Into the wounds, and with a daughter's name
Was as a seraph near me, to delight
Restoring me by wisdom's holy calm.
Oh, Death! I pray thee next a kinder aim.

In contemplation of a journey to the south of France for the recovery of his daughter's health, Mr. Cary had resigned the curacy of the parish, and let his house for a term of three years. As soon, therefore, as he was able to leave London after his loss, he set out with his family to Ramsgate, but the scantiness of his income again compelled him to seek employment, and he undertook the curacy of the Savoy Chapel, in the Strand; he then fixed his residence in Cecil Street, in the Strand; not attempting at this time to follow any regular course of study, but diverting himself with light and desultory reading. About this time we find a letter to his friend Mr. Birch, from which we may extract a portion that

may afford a specimen of Mr. Cary's critical judgment on some well-known writers.

"I have always thought Mr. Mathias's style somewhat wordy, but never quite deserving the name of *bombastic*, such as *Gibbon's* is in a volume of his posthumous works lately published by Lord Sheffield, which I am now reading. Can you divine the meaning of these sentences? 'They reserved their defeat for the precipice of despair,' and 'Ptolemy reigned for centuries in great part of the earth, as well as in the heavens.' Gibbon was no doubt a man of unwearied diligence, most extensive reading, and uncommon acumen in weighing the evidence of mere historical facts; but I doubt he was almost as insensible to real excellence in works of art, as he was wanting in reverence for religion. I have been led to say this partly by your observation on Mr. Mathias's style, and partly by a comparison I have met with in one of the literary journals between the posthumous writings of Gray and Gibbon, in which preference is given to the latter, and that very decidedly, as if the former were almost unworthy of

notice. In consequence of your remark on the *Bard*, I have read it again, but do not find my credulity more revolted by the passage in question, than at the mention of *Severn* and *Berkeley Castle* in a former part of the prophecy, where the shadowy and typical style proper to that kind of writing is so plainly dismissed. The truth is, that Gray pleases me more in those shorter pieces that are marked by a tender and moral melancholy, than in the two greater odes, in which I hold him to be far surpassed in freedom, grandeur, and originality, by Pindar. With respect to what you say of Milton, I own I am still boy enough to like the *Comus* better than the *Samson Agonistes*; but I can scarcely remember the time when I had not nearly as much pleasure in reading the *Paradise Regained*, as the *Paradise Lost*; and as to the *Lycidas*, we are quite agreed such a combination of poetic embellishment, with unfeigned mourning, I do not remember to have met with elsewhere." &c.

In Cecil Street Mr. Cary resided till the following spring, when the illness of his youngest son made a removal to the sea-side again necessary; and, after a month spent at Worthing, he took a house at the village of Littlehampton. Here he accidentally became acquainted with Coleridge, and we shall refer to the biographer for an account of the interview.

"Several hours of each day were spent by Mr. Cary in reading the classics with the writer of this memoir, who was then only thirteen years of age. After a morning of toil over Greek and Latin composition, it was our custom to walk on the sands and read Homer aloud, a practice adopted partly for the sake of the sea-breezes, and not a little, I believe, in order that the pupil might learn to read *ore rotundo*, having to raise his voice above the noise of the sea that was breaking at our feet. For several consecutive days Coleridge crossed us in our walk. The sound of the Greek, and especially the expressive countenance of the tutor, attracted his notice; so one day, as we met, he placed himself directly in my father's way, and thus accosted him: 'Sir, yours is a face I should know; I am Samuel Taylor Coleridge.' His person was not unknown to my father, who had already pointed him out to me as the great genius of our age and country. Our volume of Homer was shut up; but as it was ever Coleridge's custom to speak—it could not be called talking or conversing—on the subject that first offered itself, whatever it might be, the deep mysteries of the blind

bard engaged our attention during the remainder of a long walk. I was too young at that time to carry away with me any but a very vague impression of his wondrous speech. All that I remember is, that I felt as one from whose eyes the scales were just removed, who could discern and enjoy the light, but had not strength of vision to bear its fulness. Till that day I had regarded *Homer* as merely a book in which boys were to learn Greek; the description of a single combat had occasionally power to interest me: but from this time I was ever looking for pictures in the poem, endeavouring to realise them to my mind's eye, and especially to trace out virtues and vices as personified in the heroes and deities of the Homeric drama. The close of our walk found Coleridge at our family dinner-table. Amongst other topics of conversation, Dante's *divine* poem was mentioned. Coleridge had never heard of my father's translation, but took a copy home with him that night. On the following day, when the two friends (for so they may from the first day of their meeting be called) met for the purpose of taking their daily stroll, Coleridge was able to recite whole pages of the version

of Dante; and, though he had not the original with him, repeated passages of that also, and commented on the translation. Before leaving Littlehampton, he expressed his determination to bring the

version of Dante into public notice; and this, more than any other single person, he had the means of doing, in his course of lectures delivered in London during the winter months," &c.

In November of this year Mr. Cary's youngest child Richard was born. He died early in life; but we cannot forbear from quoting the account his brother has given of him, as the portrait is both singular and pleasing.

"As often happens with those who are born of parents who have passed the meridian of life, he differed in a remarkable degree in constitution, both of body and mind, from those the youngest of whom was his senior by many years. His frame was small and delicate, his apprehension quick and lively, but veiled under a constant and silent reserve. Learning, which his father was so anxious to impart to his children, he could not away with. Yet, after all, I believe he had a more genuine love of literature than any of us, though confined to one peculiar branch. Whatever was *dramatic*, whether in form strictly so or not, afforded him never-failing delight. Every page of *Dickens's* he devoured with avidity as soon as he could possess himself of it. His love for Shakspeare, his father, who was ever anxious to foster a decided taste for any pursuit that was calculated to enlarge and adorn the mind, endeavoured to turn to good account, by encouraging and assisting him in searching out passages from our elder writers which had been imitated by our great dramatist. His work, consisting of two manuscript volumes, was brought to a conclusion, but he was unable to meet with a publisher who would risk the expense of paper and

print. But if he took pleasure in dramatic writings, with much greater relish did he see them acted; and at length his love for everything connected with the stage grew so strong, that he became literally a *walking play-bill*, and could tell, as soon as it was announced, the title of every piece that was to be acted in any London theatre, from Covent Garden and Drury Lane to the least distinguished house in Southwark or the City; and could tell, moreover, the name of every actor in any one of them who was thought worthy of a place in the printed bills. This was the only subject on which he could, I will not say talk, but even speak. Here he claimed to be supreme. The stage had no interest for my father, yet it was delightful to see him listening with affectionate interest to the eager raptures of his son. He treated him as a spoilt child; though all the while I believe my brother thought him the child. He certainly, most often of the two, assumed the parental privilege of remonstrance or reproof. Their affection for each other was sincere and guileless as their natures. My brother survived his father a little more than a year, and died at the age of twenty-seven."

Mr. Cary was again at Littlehampton in April 1818, and we make another short extract from a letter written from that place to his friend and relation Mr. Birch, as he highly valued Mr. Cary's critical judgment and taste in literature, and poetry in particular.

"You are not singular in placing Virgil almost as much beneath Theocritus as beneath Homer; but how extreme is the disparity between the languages themselves! Can you conceive the same effect produced in Latin, however managed, as results from the use of the Sicilian Doric in pastoral? The Greek seems to me as superior for the purposes of poetry in

general,* as Parian marble would be to Portland stone for the use of a sculptor. I admire your constancy to Pindar. What think you of Porson's chiding a Greek scholar for wasting his time over compositions of so little value as he esteemed those to be that are left of the old Theban's?† Was this affectation or a real want of taste? You will probably

* What! for Satire? but as to the Pastoral, those who followed Theocritus lost sight of, or were ignorant of, the origin of the pastoral, which was a branch of the drama. The pastoral was specially *dramatic*. Keep this in view, and it gets rid of many errors.—REV.

† We have ourselves heard Professor Porson speak on this subject. He never undervalued Pindar as a poet, but the Professor's main object was the Greek drama, to which he devoted the greater part of his studious life. "Now," he used to say, "I don't read Pindar; Pindar will give no assistance to us in the difficulties of the

be contented to remain under a delusion to which Navagero, Bacon, and Fox have submitted. I quite agree as to Fox's letters placing him in an amiable light, yet they rather lessened the opinion I had formed of his learning, particularly of his

acquaintance with Greek. Indeed I had a little wondered how the erudition which I had attributed to him could be consistent with his avocations as a statesman, and his diversions in the earlier part of his life," &c.

We have observed that Coleridge promised to mention Mr. Cary's Dante; he did so in one of his lectures. The effect of this commendation was no other than might have been expected. The work, which had been published four years, but had remained in utter obscurity, was at once eagerly sought after. About a thousand copies of the first edition that remained on hand were immediately disposed of; in less than three months a new edition was called for; the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews recorded the praises that had been sounded by Coleridge; and henceforth the claims of the translator of Dante to literary distinction were universally admitted; and not only to distinction but to fortune, for albeit he most justly says of these publishing booksellers, "that they are such *hard* men to deal with I scarcely expect much to come of it," yet he obtained from them 109*l.* for his old edition, and 125*l.* for his new. In November he returned to London, and resumed his duties at the Savoy, renting a small house at Kentish Town in order to be near Coleridge at Highgate. In the following summer a new and handsome edition of Dante was published; and at Lady day he returned to his own house at Chiswick, and resumed his afternoon lectureship in the parish, and, in order to improve his income so as to meet some additional expenses, he now began to contribute to "The London Magazine." The first article was "On Gray's Opinion of Collins," which his son tells us probably suggested his continuation of the Lives of English Poets from the time of Johnson. It was in this Magazine that his continuation of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and his Notices of the Early French Poets, appeared; a list of his other contributions is given, from which his son has extracted two historical ballads for republication.

In July 1821 he set out with his family for France, and spent the summer at Versailles. Having access to the Royal Library, he occupied himself in reading the early French poets, and making the selections from them which he published. The difficulties of the language may be, with a little resolution, got over by any one tolerably conversant with French, and they will well repay the trouble of deciphering their obscurities. In Marot and Jodelle there is much to amuse; but we think Ronsard, who we have heard was a favourite with Sir William Jones, is pre-eminently above all the others.

"Whilst I am writing this," he says (on a Sunday), "there is falling one of the heaviest showers I ever witnessed, the *cumulostratus* having changed to a complete *nimbus*. If you have kept a

diary of the weather pray compare this. Do not be scandalized at my being so irreverently employed on this day. I assure you it is innocence in comparison of what is going on around me; plays

choral metres, &c. We don't know what Pindar's metre was," &c. His attention was devoted to this point alone, and we are confident in our correctness as to the *substance* of what he said on this subject. He spoke only of the inutility of reading Pindar with the hope of applying his poetry to the clearing away the difficulties in the dramatic writers. In the same way he desisted from reading Thucydides. He said he did not understand the laws which regulated the construction of his language; it threw no light on other Attic writers, nor was he able to set right what appeared to him anomalous and contrary to general usage and grammatical analogy.—REV.

acted and *fêtes* danced every Sunday afternoon, in neither of which I have taken a part (except as a spectator of the latter) since I have been here. But, indeed, I do not know that I need be ashamed of it if I had, as *plays and dances are the only things at which the good people of the land appear to be very serious*. Never did I see a preacher listened to with more anxious attention

than Talma was the other evening, in the character of Nero in *Britannicus*. It was the first time I had been in a theatre for about fifteen years, but would not be the last if I continued at Paris. The quietness and order that prevailed, the size of house, and the sombre light, all suited me exactly, and I slept as well after it as if I had spent the evening in a private room," &c.

In returning home he stopped a month at Dieppe, and then returned to Chiswick. Among his reading we find the following notice:—

"Read Copleston's 'Enquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination.' This appears to me in general ably argued and well written, yet I suspect something either false or fallacious in the author's reasoning in a long note to Discourse III. where he attempts to shew that when we speak of the *wisdom and knowledge* of God, his *justice, mercy, love, long-suffering*, the expression is as purely analogical as when we either speak of the *eye* of God, or his *arm*, or

his *hand*. (The term *nature* often applied in this note to the being of God appears to me inaccurate.) On this question I should be apt to retort on him his own quotation of a speech of Ridley's, 'The words of that blessed martyr before quoted, cannot be too firmly engraven in the bosom of every Christian, "In these matters I am so fearful that I dare not speak further, yea, almost none otherwise than the text doth, as it were, lead me by the hand,"' &c."

Mr. Cary's connection with the London Magazine made him acquainted with several other persons similarly situated, as Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincy, Proctor, A. Cunningham, Carlyle, Darley, &c. With Lamb and Darley he contracted a cordial intimacy, and a friendship terminated only by death.

"At the first of these Magazine dinners, as they were called, held at Mr. Cary's own house, I remember that among others Lamb, Kelley the farce-writer, and Clare were present. The conversation, which never flagged, consisted of a strange mixture of learning, wit, and puns, bad and good. The graver talk of the more serious guests was constantly interrupted by the sportive light jests of Kelley, or a palpable, and to all appearance school-boy, pun of Lamb's; which, however, was frequently pregnant with a deep meaning, not at first

observable. At times the light artillery of the punsters got the better of the heavier ordnance, and all gave in to the joyousness of the moment. Among the rest I remember that a quotation from one of our elder dramatists provoked a round of puns, on the names of various herbs. The last two introduced had been 'mint and anise;' when Lamb sputtered out, 'Now Cary its your turn.' 'Its coming,' was the prompt rejoinder. Then I won't make another pun to-day, stammered Lamb."

The name of *Clare* (a rustic poet from Northamptonshire) had almost faded from our memory,† but we are here told,—

"To a looker-on, as I was, the most interesting of the party was the peasant Clare. He was dressed in a labourer's holiday suit. The punsters evidently alarmed him; but he listened with the deepest attention to his host. With the

cheese had been placed on the table a jug^s of prime ale, imported for the especial use of Clare. As the servant was removing the glasses Clare followed him with his eye; let his own glass go without a sign of displeasure; but when the jug was

* See on this subject the note at p. 131 of Dr. Whateley's *Peculiarities of the Christian Religion*, with the quotation from Dr. King's Sermon IV. p. 6—18. See also his edition of Dr. King's *Discourses*, p. 8, note. See also Davison's *Sermons on Prophecy*, note (p. 492), p. 667.—REV.

† Some remarks on the genius of Clare will be found in *Gent. Mag.* 1821, i. 35, 309. Of the subscription made for his relief see 1841, i. 526.

about to follow it was more than he could bear, and he stretched out both his hands to stop it: the tankard was enough for him—he could dispense with the refinement of a glass.”

The mingled melancholy and drollery of Lamb's character was very congenial to Mr. Cary's taste; but above all he admired his simple and unswerving truth; for even under his most extravagant fictions (lies he used himself to call them), conversational or written, was ever concealed, or veiled only, a meaning or purpose of active reality and truth. His acquaintance was yet but recent; he had spent a night or two at Chiswick, and had met Mr. Cary occasionally at other houses. “The following invitation (we are using the biographer's words) of himself to my father's house is worth preserving, (indeed, what scrap of Lamb's is not worth it?) as showing the early traces of an acquaintance that ripened into friendship:—

“*India House, Oct. 14, 1823.*

“DEAR SIR.—If convenient, will you give us house room on Sunday next? I can sleep any where. If another Sunday suits you better, pray let me know. We

were talking of roast *shoulder* of mutton with onion sauce. But I scorn to prescribe to the hospitalities of mine host.

“Yours, C. LAMB.”

Cary was now engaged on a translation of the *Birds* of Aristophanes, which was published in 1824. “The fact of Chrysostom's admiration of this play, alluded to in the following letter (where it is said he used to keep it at his bed's head),” says the biographer, “will probably be new to most readers.” The tradition of Chrysostom's partiality for Aristophanes, as shown in the way here noticed, is, we presume, generally known; but we confess that we do not recollect on what *authority* the story is founded; and we have some suspicions about it; though we are quite willing to allow that it was very judicious in the saint to refresh his mind, wearied by the severity of graver studies, and at least to keep his taste on a level with his piety.*

In 1825 Mr. Cary offered himself as candidate for the office at the British Museum likely to be vacated by the illness of Mr. Taylor Combe,—the place now filled by Mr. Hawkins, under whose care the coins and marbles are placed. He considered himself able to fulfil the duties attached to the office. He confesses he had no artist-like knowledge of sculpture, but he thought that his line of study had been such as would enable him not only to appreciate them duly, but to continue, if such should be required, the work begun by Mr. Combe in explanation of them. The trustees were well disposed to assist him, and they gave him, not indeed the situation he asked for, but one better suited to his talents and acquirements,—that of assistant keeper of the printed books, which had been held by a Mr. Bean, and became vacant by his death. The first business of his office called him to classify the poetry in the library for an intended catalogue, and, as it appears from his diary, he amused himself in reading some of the scarcer volumes that had not fallen in his way before.† He was also elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Lite-

* When the late very accurate and learned Mr. Fearon, the author of “*Contingent Reminders*,” relinquished his classical studies for legal pursuits, he said the two books it gave him most pain to part with, were the *Plays* of Aristophanes and the *Homilies* of Chrysostom.—REV.

† There is a slight error in the printing, p. 172. It should be *Ludowick Cartell*, not *Cartell*.—REV.

ature. Coleridge he had lost sight of for some years; but he reappears in two letters relating to the prophetic portions of Scripture.

"I have just been looking," he says, "*rectius* staring, at the theologian Croly's revelations of the Revelations of John the Theologian—both poets, both seers; the one saw visions, and the other dreams dreams; but John was no Tory, and Croly is no conjuror. Therefore, though his views extend to the last conflagration, he is not, in my humble judgment, likely to

bear a part in it by setting the Thames on fire. The divine, Croly, sets John the Divine's trumpets and viols side by side. He thinks trumpets and *viols* would make the better accompaniment—the more so as there is a particular kind of fiddle, though not strung with *cat-gut*, for which Mr. Croly's book would make an appropriate *bow*," &c.

Mr. Cary went on steadily with his Pindar, "fancying the Severn to be Alpheus,—King John, who lies in the cathedral, Pelops,—and Worcester races the Olympic games;" and he had more respect for himself and his calling than to enroll his name among the contributors to the *albums* of the day, though solicited by a friend whom he esteemed. Coleridge wrote to consult him as to the alleged obscurity of his own style, and consequent neglect of his own works,—though he is not willing to see the connection between the two, and expresses, what we had heard from other quarters, both his high admiration of the writings of *Asgill* and his utter contempt of that *great lie*—the Reform Bill.

The translation of Pindar, commenced about 1824, had been continued from time to time in the summer holidays. Mr. Cary had long fixed on his sixtieth year as the latest period at which this work should be finished. It was put to press in the autumn of 1832, and was just printed, when he was visited, his son informs us, by the severest affliction that could befall him—the death of his wife, after a few days' illness, on the 22d November, 1832. The account of his sufferings is very painful and distressing, and such as we willingly pass over. His removal from London to Highgate for change of air and scene, and shortly afterwards a tour on the continent, were recommended by his medical advisers. The trustees of the Museum gave a six months' leave of absence, and on the 20th of January, accompanied by his son Francis and a man servant, he left England. In the early part of February he arrived at Genoa. His letters, however, contain a tolerably full account of his mode of proceeding, and of the impressions made on him by the country and inhabitants. We transcribe part of one written from Naples in 1833:

"As we are now at the farthest place from home we intend to visit, it is high time I should write to you. * * We arrived here yesterday from Rome, and have hitherto had a prosperous journey. Italy, on the whole, has pretty well answered the expectations I had formed of it. For the climate, however, I cannot say much, the weather having seldom been so good as we had at Finchley and Highgate. A great part of the pleasure felt in travelling here is due, I believe, to what is called *association*: so yesterday, when we crossed the river Garigliano, formerly the Liris, I thought of Horace's description of its propensity to *nibble its banks in silence*, and was satisfied. Soon after we had some refreshment at a little inn, and at the conclusion they brought in a bottle of

wine—real Falernian, made in the neighbourhood. It was white and sweet—not the least like port, as the orthodox falsely deem; but friend Flaccus had vouched for its excellence. At Rome we met with at least one more association than we had reckoned on, and that a very agreeable one. As Francis and I stood near the Colosseum, a man with a book under his arm passed between us at a quick pace. It struck us both that it was very like *Darley*, and on our saying so to each other, Francis bawled out his name. So he came back, and we passed the rest of the day together, and shall, I hope, frequently meet when we return to Rome. The journey from that place to this, being more expensive in proportion than any other we have made, we left Rowlett

there. Indeed, I have been so well since we quitted England that I might perhaps have been able to dispense with his attendance altogether. While I was writing the last words, Mr. Hare, the translator of Niebuhr, to whom I brought a letter from Darley, came in. He has kindly offered to show me what is most worth

seeing in this neighbourhood; but if the present weather lasts there is not much chance of my profiting by his offer. Such violent wind and rain I scarcely ever saw as there has been nearly the whole of the day. So much for this region of eternal spring," &c.

Again he writes—

"At Naples, after passing two nights at inns, we took lodgings for a fortnight, passing most of our mornings in the *study*, that is to say, a spacious and handsome museum, built by Murat, which contains the public library, a fine collection of pictures and statues, and a vast number of curiosities brought from Herculaneum and Pompeii. These places we also visited, to our great amusement, as well as some others on the beautiful shores of Parthenope. Here, also, I had the pleasure of making an acquaintance with Mr. Mathias, to whom I brought an introduction from Mr. Rogers. He left England many years ago an invalid, and is now a cheerful and hale old man. He told me that he had tried Genoa,

Florence, and Rome, and found Naples the only climate that suited him. I left it however without much regret. The beggars calculated at 40,000—as many troops, whom the king delights in marching from one end of the city to the other—coachmen actually bawling out to you to employ them, and interrupting your passage if you refuse, and a bustle in the great street only to be exceeded by Cheapside, take off greatly from the charms of Parthenope. We were therefore not sorry to find ourselves again in Rome, and on our arrival here, on the 29th, took lodgings for a month. Here the quiet is most delightful, interrupted only by the sound of bells, less frequent, and I think as musical, as those at Oxford."

One more extract we cannot deny ourselves.

"Last week being *Settimana Santa*, is that which is reckoned the most favourable time for a sight of the Eternal City. The ceremonies are such as I am well contented to have been once a witness to; but the numerous galleries of paintings, the palaces and churches, the ruins, and above all the many green nooks and lanes amongst them, it seems as if one could never be weary of.* This morning is not the only time I have wished to have you with me, but I remember that I am still less able to keep up with you than ever, and am consoled. Francis has begun making a sketch of a Paul Veronese, the splendid colours of which have captivated him, in the Palazzo Borghese, and I set out solitary from this point, near the entrance of the city, where almost all the English are assembled, and took my way along the Corso, by the Foro Trajano and the Campo

Vaccino, and then by the banks of the Tiber, till I turned off to the gate that leads out to the road to Ostia, not quite a mile beyond which I reached the Basilica of S. Paolo, and so home by the Aventine Mount (I suppose you to have a map of Rome). In some part of my walk, even within the walls, I seemed to be almost in a deserted land. The lizards running backwards and forwards along the roads—the birds, lineally descended I suppose from those which charmed the ears of Ovid so many centuries ago—the flowering weeds and shrubs that invested the old walls—and a peasant sleeping in the sun—all this is enough to make me turn romantic in my old age. Your sons will laugh at me, as well they may; but you, my dear Price, would not have been much wiser."

* Leisurely strolling in these wild picturesque little roads and winding lanes, overhung with ruined walls and shaded by the Judas tree, with its bright pink blossoms, and the dark pine, was also our delight through many a spring and summer day. These were the "*oppidi rura*" of Horace, the "*magnarum urbium campos*" of Seneca, the favourite retreats of wealth and luxury, that fled the "*fumum strepitumque Romæ*." Pliny, speaking of the simplicity of ancient manners, says "*Moris non fuerat in oppidis habitare rura*;" and Silius Italicus tells us in his time

Innumeras spatique domos æquare superbas
Rura, &c.—REV.

The traveller returned to England through the Tyrol, by Munich, Frankfort, and the Rhine. Mr. Cary kept a brief journal of the places he visited, and the curiosities he saw. It was not intended to be either critical or descriptive, but just such as assists the memory in keeping the numerous objects seen in a short space of time more distinctly in their place. In the summer of the following year he took another tour in France. He visited Tours and the wild and picturesque country about Auvergne, and was absent about a month. For some time past Charles Lamb and his sister had dined every third Wednesday at Mr. Cary's table; but this third Wednesday was regarded by all the party as a *red-letter day*. Their last meeting was in September 1834. On his return from France Mr. Cary wrote to remind Lamb of his engagement; to which he replied—

"Sept. 12, 1834.

"By Cot's blessing we will not be absent at the grace.

"DEAR C.—We long to see you, and hear an account of your peregrinations, of the tun at Heidelberg, the clock at Strasbourg, the statue at Rotterdam, the dainty

Rhenish and poignant Moselle wines, Westphalian hams, and bolargoes of Altona. But perhaps you have seen, not tasted any of these things. Yours, very glad to chain you back again to your proper centre, books and bibliothecæ."

Not many weeks after Lamb died. He had borrowed of Mr. Cary Phillips's *Thesaurus Poetarum Anglicanorum*, which was returned by Lamb's friend, Mr. Moxon, with the leaf folded down at the account of Sir Philip Sydney. Mr. Cary acknowledged the receipt of the book by the following

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES LAMB.

So should it be, my gentle friend;
Thy leaf last closed at Sydney's end.
Thou too, like Sydney, would'st have given
The water, thirsting, and near heaven;
Nay, were it wine, fill'd to the brim,
Thou hadst look'd hard, but given like him.

And art thou mingled them among,
Those famous sons of ancient song?
And do they gather round and praise
Thy relish of their nobler lays?
Waxing in mirth to hear thee tell
With what strange mortals thou didst dwell!
At thy quaint sallies more delighted,
Than any's long among them lighted!

'Tis done: and thou hast join'd a crew,
To whom thy soul was justly due;
And yet, I think, where'er thou be,
They'll scarcely love thee more than we.

In his summer holydays of 1834 Mr. Cary again paid a visit to the continent. He visited Leipsic, and had an interview with Professor Herman; we are pleased to find—which we had hardly expected—his friendly disposition towards Porson, "who," he said, "was an honest man, and loved the truth." This was discriminating and just. The Professor spoke of wishing to come to England, but was afraid of the expense, as he should like to stay some time and visit the universities. At this point,

we are told, a sudden and severe attack of illness made it necessary for Mr. Cary to return to England. He was fortunately attended by his son Francis, whose promptitude and energy saved him from a recurrence of his former malady. The two following years were spent in the usual routine of official duty, varied only by a visit to different friends during his vacations. In 1836 his father died at the age of 89, and was enabled to leave to his son such a provision as made him less forcibly feel the loss of his office in the British Museum which now ensued. The facts relating to this event have long been known to us, and indeed we have seen something of the correspondence which passed among the trustees; it is, however, sufficient to say, that when the chief librarian, Mr. Baher, resigned his office in 1837 Mr. Cary, as next in succession, would in ordinary practice have succeeded to the office. But the trustees resolved on passing him over, and appointing Mr. Panizzi to the vacant place. Mr. Cary's letter of remonstrance to the Lord Chancellor is printed in the *Life*. This being, like former applications, unnoticed, he sent in his resignation, left the Museum, and took a house in Park Street, Westminster, whither he removed in 1837.

Freed from the laborious and irksome duties of his office, he resumed the plan he had previously entertained of writing a history of Italian poetry from the earliest period. He had published two articles in the *London Magazine* in 1823 on two poets, Guettond' Arezzo and Lupo Gianni; but the task was one of great labour, and required more years to be devoted to it than he could reasonably calculate on. It was therefore laid aside, and one not less congenial was offered him, which he accepted, of editing a series of English poets in a cheap form. To the poem of each writer he prefixed a short life. The continuation, however, of the work was interrupted for want of sufficient encouragement. This was a loss to the poetical literature of the country; for Mr. Cary had a very intimate knowledge of the art which he himself had successfully cultivated, and his criticisms and observations were accurate and profound. A few very pleasing critical notices of the minor poets are here published for the first time: one of which reminds us that we do not recollect to have ever read a single line of poetry written by Mr. *Thomas Day*, though acquainted with his compositions in prose, and though his poetry is praised by Mr. Cary. The account here given of Russell is partly new to us, and altogether a very just tribute of well deserved praise. With his poems we had been acquainted from our boyhood, but we were quite unacquainted with his personal history. He was first brought to our notice by a pupil of Dr. Warton's, and his sonnets, together with those few but exquisite ones of Bamfylde, were subsequently reprinted in Mr. Park's edition of the poets. The account given at p. 301—306 of Lord Byron's talents and character is, we think, one that, steering clear of the prejudices of admiration and dislike, and all temporary feelings, has attained the truth.

In the autumn of 1838 Mr. Cary passed some time with his son at Temple Cowley, near Oxford, when he resumed his Italian studies, some results of which have appeared in several recent numbers of this *Magazine*; and two sonnets, admirably versified from Costanzo and Petrarch, are given in this part of the *Life*. In the next summer he again visited Cowley. In 1841, after some trouble, some objections, and some delay,

he received a pension of 200*l.* a-year from Government, through the hands of Lord Melbourne.*

A third summer was passed at Ifley, near Oxford, in his son's house; "but, though his mind was as vigorous as ever, his bodily health was evidently failing. He was unable to take the long walks in the fields which in former years had contributed so much to his happiness and health; nor could he get to Oxford, except when driven there. Exercise, however, was indispensable; and he spent an hour or two in playing quoits and bowls with his grandsons, and then passed several hours in his own study. Among other books, he read through Lucian and Rabelais." A little poem, of which the subject was suggested by the locality around him, and which is printed at p. 320 of the Biography, shows that his poetical vein was running as bright and clear as ever.

In the summer of 1843 Mr. Cary's health began visibly to decline. He complained of weakness in his legs, and a complaint in them called *purpura senilis* showed a breaking-up of the constitution. A removal to the sea-side was recommended, and he set out with his two sons for Herne Bay, and afterwards to Sandgate, where he remained two months, strolling on the beach, or taking walks into the country, his health being so far restored that he could walk six miles without fatigue. That his mind was unimpaired is quite clear from two little poems which he composed in praise of the place where he was residing, and one of which, the shortest, we give, both for its own merit, and in order that our readers may enjoy something better than our narrative.

SANDGATE.

October 11, 1843.

'Tis sweet, upon this couch reclined,
To hear the bellowing sea and wind,
And see the waves their foamy snow
Above the garden paling throw;
Howe'er they roar, howe'er they foam,
They cannot harm this peaceful home.
The little flowers securely smile,
And blend their 'customed scents the while;
Carnation pied and periwinkle,
With many buds of golden twinkle,
Geranium, "pansy freak'd with jet,"
And the bee-haunted mignonette.

But chief of all this shore the boast,
Like myrtles on Italian coast,
The bushy tamarisk is seen,
With blossoms pink and tresses green,
Shadowing each rock or grassy ledge
That skirts the water's murmuring edge.

Here could I wish, so fate allow'd,
No longer toiling through the crowd,
Mine age in calm content to waste,
And mix, with ocean's breath, my last.

* We cannot help observing what appears some inconsistency in the part of the narrative touching Mr. Cary's pecuniary situation. It is said, p. 284, that Mr. Cary's father died in such good circumstances as enabled him to make such provision for his family, and for the subject of the memoir, as made him feel less forcibly the loss of his place at the Museum. And yet, at p. 314, Mr Rogers says, "He is slaving for the booksellers;" and again, "Is in his old age without bread."—REV.

In October of this year he returned to town, with a somewhat renovated strength of body and unimpaired vigour of mind. So he continued through the winter and spring, principally employed in adding explanatory notes to his translation of Pindar.

"In the month of June he took lodgings at West End, Hampstead, and afterwards at Willesden, from whence he drove into town every day, spending his mornings in London, and the evenings in the country. This appeared to agree well with him, and he much enjoyed the walks about the fields and lanes, till about a fortnight before his death. Towards the end of July many things happened to make us uneasy about him; he complained to William Price that his morning's occupation, which was at that time to prepare notes for a new edition of his translation of Pindar, disturbed his night's rest. William prescribed for him, and recommended his seeing somebody else, if he did not get better after he left town. My father mentioned, only a few days before his death, his having had a sensation of suffocation,

accompanied with violent palpitations, at various times during the last twelve months, from which he felt he could not recover, but which had left him as suddenly as they came. Still, till the last few days, he continued to drive to Willesden; he then yielded to my wish that he should have medical advice, and, accordingly, consulted Skey, whose remedies relieved him for the time, and only the day before his death his general sprightliness and good humour returned. The next morning he was so ill that I went the first thing for Skey, in whose arms he died before ten o'clock. This happened on the 14th of August, 1844, aged 72. . . . His remains were laid beside those of Samuel Johnson, in Westminster Abbey, to which I would apply the words of his own favourite poet,—

Μηκέτι Πάπταινε Πόρσιον.

High as was the estimate we had formed of Mr. Cary's literary talents and acquirements, it has in no degree been lowered by the faithful and authentic narrative which we have just concluded. To his learning as a scholar, and to his taste and judgment as a critic, we give the humble testimony of our praise. There is, too, another part of the entire portrait on which we have looked with no careless or indifferent eye; for of his domestic virtues, his social qualities, and all that adorned his private life, we would gladly speak; but a shade that sometimes seems to pass across our page as we write, reminds us that such subjects are better consigned to the careful and affectionate hands by which they have been in part described. Yet we must not forget to pay our latest tribute to him in that capacity in which his right to present and future reputation will be acknowledged and preserved. As a *poet*, he has at once a claim on the gratitude of two countries that have received equal honour from the productions of his genius. By him the poetry of Italy and England has been indissolubly linked together, uniting as in one common stream the vocal waters of the Arno and the Thames: and while he has made the song of the great Florentine familiar to our ears, he has also wafted melodies, unheard before, which will be long known and cherished, to the shores of that beautiful country, beloved by every muse and grace.

Che Appennin parte, e'l mar circonde e l'Alpe.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY AND BARONETAGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

British-American Association, and Nova Scotia Baronets. Report of the Action of Damages for alleged Libel, Broun (soi-disant) Sir Richard, against the "Globe" newspaper. With introductory remarks relative to the above scheme, and the "illustrious" Order connected with it. Edinburgh. Stevenson. 1846. 8vo.

IT has been said that the pith of a letter lies in the postscript; but this *dictum* is inapplicable to the production before us, for the pith is not in the end but in the beginning of the tractate; and we confess that we have been somewhat startled at the boldness with which the writer has brought forward statements, and made revelations, which assuredly in certain quarters will not be relished. But "*magna est veritas, et prevalebit*;" and we do think that the exposé made in this little volume will operate as a check to that discreditable desire of precedence and assumption which is but too general in the northern portions of the United Kingdom.

To those persons who quietly observe the state of society in "Modern Athens," nothing can be more amusing than the absurd pride which is exhibited in every class of what is there termed "the higher grades." The Laird of A—— (himself the grandson of some provost or bailie, who, having realised a tolerable fortune by retailing groceries in the Lawnmarket or Luckenbooths, has invested his earnings in land) turns up his nose at Mr. B——, who, being, like King John, *sans terre*, has no pretension to feudal distinction. The Laird of A—— is in his turn looked down upon, with infinite hauteur, by Sir Jonathan Jenkins, who by means of a Canongate service has connected himself with a baronet of the same name who died some hundred years before: and so on. The ruling passion is title; and, to attain that desirable object, all the better feelings are sacrificed. For true it is, and of verity, as the old song goes,—

'Tis pride brings a' the kintra doun,
and folks won't

Tak' their auld cloaks about them.

But we have no space to enlarge upon this unpleasant theme, and we shall proceed to make a few observations.

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tions upon the work before us, and one or two additions to the mass of valuable information which it contains.

The dissection of the Broun baronetcy is neatly done; and it is plain that the Sir Richard Broun must mend his pedigree before he can have any right to continue his assumption of that dignity, for he has several important chasms to fill up ere he can attach himself to the family of Coalstoun.

As the pedigree stands at present, the want of connection with the patentee is obvious. Where is there a particle of evidence to show that the Rev. Richard Broun was the cousin of Sir Alexander Broun, who died in 1775? Again, how is it proved that Sir Alexander ever had right to the title? Sir George, the son of the patentee, died (it is said) in 1718, leaving a daughter, who married one George Broun, of Eastfield, an estate which he inherited from his grand-uncle Thomas, an Edinburgh tradesman who attained the civic rank of bailie, and who entailed the estate, 12 Sept. 1701. Now, so far as probabilities warrant an inference, this family of citizens might be supposed to be nearly related to Sir George, as otherwise it is most improbable that a genuine baronet would have united his only daughter and heiress to the representative of an Edinburgh bailie. It was no uncommon thing in those days for the younger sons of good families to be put to trades, and the bailie and his brother—for he had several—may have been, and probably were, cadets of the Coalstoun family. We dare say a little research would prove this to have been the fact, and explain this otherwise unequal alliance. Query, will Sir Richard have the goodness to tell us who took up the title on the death of Sir George in 1718?

We pass from Sir Richard to the

remarkable claim set up to the baronetcy of Pretymann, by no less a person than the late "Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Winchester." At the very outset there was "a gulf in the Forum" which no genealogical Curtius could close; the claimant was not a descendant of the body, and there was no patent to be found; nay, what was worse still, there was no evidence that Sir John Pretymann, the alleged patentee, ever was a baronet at all. Nevertheless, a Scottish service leapt the wall, and the courtly bishop of Winton sported his tawny-coloured ribband and badge as a Nova Scotia baronet of 1641. Connected with this subject a variety of amusing extracts from the public journals of the time have been reprinted in the book before us. It is merely right to mention that the bishop's son, with propriety and good taste, has quietly dropped the title paternally assumed.

But perhaps the most audacious attempt noticed in this volume was that of a poor man of the name of Leman, who had been found in an alms-house, a bricklayer by trade, and eighty years of age. By means of a Canon-gate jury, "several of whom were of the legal profession," he was in May 1839 served heir of one Sir Tanfield Leman, said to be great-grandson of a Sir William Leman, who was created a baronet of England, 3d March, 1665. Thus it was proposed by a worthless Scottish service to take up an English title of honour! Whether this unfortunate man, who was latterly compelled to apply for the benefit of the insolvent debtors' act, had in reality any claim or not to the estates which had belonged to the Leman family, we do not pretend to know; but certain it is that a more impudent attempt to create a title to English honours and estates in the manner above noticed can hardly be figured. We should like to know who had the merit of originating the thing.

The Dalzell patent of baronetcy must be a curious one, and very unlike other documents of that nature, if it carries the title to heirs female. Such remainders are unknown to Scottish conveyancers in the case of a Nova Scotia baronetcy. In 1685 Thomas, the son of General Dalzell, who died

that year, was created a baronet. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Cunninghame, of Riccarton, by whom he had one son and two daughters, the eldest of whom became the wife of James Menteith, who was proprietor of a small estate in the county of Linlithgow, held *blench* of the Dukes of Hamilton.

The second baronet was also named Thomas, and an anonymous correspondent of the gossiping *Wodrow* gives an amusing account (16 June, 1715) of a disturbance in the play-house of Edinburgh, created by his ordering the musicians to play "Let the King enjoy his own again," to the infinite annoyance of General the Earl of Wemyss, who, after the play was over, ordered his adjutant to give the unfortunate members of the orchestra a hearty thrashing, which was done, to the infinite contentment of his lordship and the other Whigs present. He is represented by the writer of this letter as "mad;" but this assertion, as coming from a Whig, is somewhat questionable.

With the second Sir Thomas the issue male of the patentee failed, and the estate of Binns devolved on Menteith in Auldscathie, his nephew. According to those extremely polite people, the peerage compilers, this gentleman was "descended from the old Earls of Menteith;" and assuredly they must have been very old Earls, seeing that in the reign of Alexander III. the earldom was first in a Comyn, *jure uxoris*, and after that in a Stewart, in which name it continued some time. Now, because a man is called Menteith, it does not follow that he must spring from the old Earls of Menteith; because the Laird of Cluny is named Gordon, it does not follow that he is sprung from the ducal house of Gordon. Indeed, the *seuar* in Auldscathie had probably not even the same connection with the old Earls of Menteith as Cluny had with the Dukes of Gordon, for the grandfather of the latter had the honour of being Duke Cosmo's butler.

The author of the introductory remarks to this amusing *brochure* does not appear to be aware of the origin of the family of Binns. This estate belonged to Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, and was sold by him in

1629 to Thomas Dalryell, designed in the conveyance, dated 24 July, 1629, as "*Hortulanus in Edinburgo*."* He married Janet, a natural daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss,† and amassed money, it is understood, as his lordship's steward or factor. She died on the 1st of December, 1634, and he on the 10th of February, 1642. They are both interred in Abercorn church.‡

Upon turning over the leaves of the illustrious Burke (not he of the "Sublime and Beautiful," but the eminent pedigree concoctor), we stumbled upon a baronetcy of a truly singular nature, and we shall briefly state the account given of its origin by this very accurate gentleman.

Sir Donald Campbell, of Ardnarmurchan, a natural son of Sir John Campbell, of Calder, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 14 June, 1628, with remainder to his heirs male, clearly inferring heirs male of his body, as an illegitimate son can have, legally speaking, no collateral heirs male.§ He resigned the dignity in the king's hands 28th August, 1643, and got a new "enfocffment" of it and the lands annexed, in favour of himself and his nephew and heir male, George. Nevertheless, this gentleman never assumed the title; neither did his next three successors; and it was not until the year 1804 that John Campbell is said to have served as heir male of the first baronet.|| The service, as heir male, is also mentioned by the equally infallible Playfair.

It must strike every one as singular, that if George was in the remainder of

the title, he never assumed it, and that more than one hundred and sixty years elapsed before any attempt was made to revive it! But let this pass: the statements of Burke and Playfair are conclusive; for, admitting that John Campbell was the heir male of George, a service to Sir Donald was a perfect nullity, inasmuch as, being illegitimate, no one but a descendant of his own body could serve to him. John might be the heir male of George, but by no possibility could he be the heir male of Donald. If such a thing as the patent of 1643 exists, the service ought to have been to George; but "*de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*."

The Scottish baronetcy of Luss is another absurdity. In 1625 Charles I. created the Laird of Luss a baronet, and the title was enjoyed by heirs male of the patentee down to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, Bart. This gentleman had no sons, but a daughter, who married James Grant, the second son of Grant of that ilk, the ancestor of the Earls of Seafield. On the 29th of April, 1704, Sir Humphrey obtained a new patent, by which the title was extended to the heirs male of his daughter, and the baronetcy is accordingly in the present Earl of Seafield, who is the heir of line of the old family of Colquhoun of Luss.

By the Luss entail it was provided that the estate should be separate from that of Grant. Sir James Grant or Colquhoun having succeeded his elder brother Alexander in the estate of Grant in 1719, repudiated the name of Colquhoun, and resumed his original one. The Luss estate went to his eldest son Humphrey, who, dying without issue in 1732, was again succeeded by his next brother, Ludovic. Upon the death of Sir James Grant, 16 January, 1747, Ludovic succeeded to the title and the Grant estates; whereupon Luss went to his brother James, who took the name of Colquhoun. But, not satisfied with the substantial benefit of the lands, he put in a claim to the baronetcy, and it was assumed at least by his son Sir James, of eccentric memory. Thus the same patent was made the foundation of two baronetcies! Sir James having been much teased, and possessing wealth and influence, set about making

* Privy Seal Record.

† Crawford (p. 133) says Lord Bruce of Kinloss had "Janet, a natural daughter, married to Thomas Dalryell, of Binns, mother by him of Lieutenant-General Dalryell."

‡ See "Scottish Elegiac Verses," edited by James Maidment, Esq. p. 290. Edin. Stevenson, 1845, 8vo.—A very curious volume.

§ "A bastard, his father being uncertain, can have no relation by the father, and, of course, no collateral heirs upon his death." Erskine's Institutes of the Law of Scotland, B. iii. t. 10, § 5.

|| It is a strange fact that Sir John Graham Dalryell, Knight, an advocate by profession, was upon the jury. How came this learned gentleman to overlook Sir Donald's illegitimacy?

himself in reality what he pretended to be, and, by procuring a *bonâ fide* baronetcy, 27 June 1786, he was enabled to set his tormentors at defiance. However, it would appear that the pretensions to the Grant baronetcy are still kept up, as Burke informs his readers that "the present baronet is the third of the new creation, and seventh of the old one." Can anything be more preposterous than this? Here is a gentleman, a baronet of the United Kingdom, of as good descent as the most ambitious could well desire, permitting himself, out of sheer pride of precedence, to be made the subject of criticism and remark. And for what purpose? Why for seeking a precedence of 1704, under a title belonging to Lord Seafield, in place of contenting himself with his lawful precedence of 1786, by virtue of a baronetcy of Great Britain. It may be objected that this claim is only preferred by the pliable ignorance of a peerage compiler; but, besides that Mr. Burke asserts that his pedigrees have received the revision of the parties whose honours he sets forth, it is the bounden duty of every nobleman and gentleman to denounce and correct the blunders of blockheads or sycophants when these touch upon the dignity of their houses by trenching on fact.

The late Colonel Callander of Craighforth, who, upon the demise of the last legal baronet of Ardkinglass, (a baronetcy created in 1675,) succeeded to the estate as heir of entail, took it into his head—though deriving his right through a female—that he was entitled to the honours likewise, and without further ceremony announced himself to the world as Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, Baronet. He was a very remarkable person. He left Scotland, not for his good deeds, and remained on the continent upwards of twenty years. He was employed under Napoleon, and was for some time the reputed husband of one Madame Sassen, whom he sent as his attorney to Scotland about the time when the Ardkinglass succession opened to him. As in the power of attorney she was designed his wife, she was as such received by his relations; but upon the colonel's return he disavowed the lady, the result was a lawsuit, which

was ultimately decided in his favour by the House of Lords. Notwithstanding, she retained the title of Lady Campbell, and had quite as good a right to call herself so as her reputed husband had to style himself Sir James. They died within a week of each other. Shortly before his decease he published his Memoirs, a work in which he is said to have drawn upon his imagination for his facts. Upon his death his grandson, who succeeded him, very properly abandoned all pretensions to the Ardkinglass title.

There is some analogy between the cases of Dalryell and Colquhoun. In both instances there exist patents; but alas they do not carry the honours in the manner wished by those interested. Supposing in the former instance the patent to limit the honours to the heirs male of tailzie, it is evident that none of the Menteiths could take, as they were not heirs male, but heirs female. And it was ruled by the House of Lords in the Oxenford peerage, where the patent was to Simon Macgill and his heirs male of tailzie and provisions whomsoever, that the heir female, although heir of entail and provision, had no right to the viscountcy, because he had only one-half of the character required, as, although himself a male, he claimed through a female. Should the entailed estate come at any subsequent period to a female, and she were to marry the heir male of the Macgills, then, as combining both characters in his person, the son of such marriage would, upon the death of his parents, take the honour without dispute. Sir John Graham Dalryell, besides not being a male heir, has the additional misfortune of not being heir of tailzie: for the family estate of Binns, though continued in the family, has been settled on a series of heirs of entail, in which the name of Sir John does not occur. We have made extensive investigations as to the remainders in a great number of Nova-Scotia patents, and the only one we find which could have carried the honour through a female is, that of the baronetcy of Nether Pollok, in which the remainder is, after failure of the heirs male of the body, "*suis hereditibus tailzie quibuscumque in ejus infeoffamentis terram in suam et status contentis.*"

The Colquhoun patent, if construed as wished by the family of Luss, would have this very extraordinary consequence, that a person might be a baronet one instant and the next a commoner. That the old baronetcy of 1625 was extinguished by Sir Humphrey's resignation will hardly be disputed by legal antiquaries, although the contrary was pretended once. When the new patent was granted, James Grant the husband of the heiress was not the heir male of the Grant estate; upon the death of his father-in-law he became Sir James, and remained in possession of Luss till 1719, when his brother's demise made him Laird of Grant. His son Humphrey took Luss, and, according to the doctrine now maintained, ought to have become Sir Humphrey, leaving his father "plain" James Grant, esquire. His brother Ludovic upon succeeding him ought, in like manner, to have been Sir Ludovic; and when he, upon his father's death, got the Grant estates, he should have sunk into Master Ludovic, while his younger brother should have risen to the baronetcy. By this remarkable arrangement, the Laird of Grant would have been, like Prince Prettyman in the "Rehearsal,"

Sometimes a fisher's son, sometimes a prince.

Apropos des poissons, our editor has noticed the baronetcy of Pitfour somewhat briefly. For the benefit of the uninitiated, we shall however enlarge.

Robert, second son of James Richardson of Smeaton, near Musselburgh, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 13 November, 1630, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who sold his father's estate of Pencaitland, and is said to have died without issue in 1640. He is represented as having had a brother Alexander, who died in 1639 without issue; and the baronetcy is asserted to have gone to James Richardson, of Smeaton, who is called the third baronet.

It is remarkable that in the printed pedigree of Sir John Stewart Richardson notice is taken of no other Alexander than Sir Robert's brother, although the existence of another Alexander is proved by an act of

Parliament passed in 1617, ratifying certain grants in favour of Sir Gideon Murray, and wherein express mention is made of Alexander Richardson, brother-german of Sir James Smetoun, Knight, who was proprietor of the four-husband lands of Ballencrief.* Thus on the threshold there occurs this impediment in the way of Sir John Stewart Richardson's claim, that this Alexander of Ballencrief is omitted entirely, notwithstanding he and his heirs male were confessedly the nearest heirs male of the patentee.

The title is asserted to have devolved on the son of an Edinburgh scrivener named James Richardson, of Belmont, who died in 1788, and this branch became extinct in 1821. But we have no legal evidence as to the descent of any of those persons. It is to the assumed baronet, Sir John C. Richardson, that Sir John Stewart Richardson served; the relationship standing thus:—the latter is great-grandson of one "William Richardson, Forgandenny;"† and this individual, whose wife is not named in the pedigree, is called brother of James Richardson, town clerk of Perth, who married Janet Duncan, died in 1723, and was the great-grandfather of the aforesaid Sir John C. Richardson.

Supposing that all this be proved,—until Alexander and his issue male are proved to be extinct, the second batch of baronets had no right; and, if they had none, what becomes of the service of Sir John Stewart Richardson to his hundredth cousin, Sir John C. Richardson?

As the reverend baronet of Durn has his hands sufficiently full already, we are not inclined to add to his annoyances; and we do not agree with our editor of the tractate as to the Nicolson baronetcy, which we think is superior to one-half of those in the almanac. Besides, the gentleman referred to is really of good descent.

Two letters have been reprinted from the Gentleman's Magazine, written by different persons, as to the illegitimacy of the ancestor of the late Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart.‡ Upon this

* Acts of Parl. by Thomson, vol. iv. p. 56.

† Query, who was he?

‡ See vol. xx. p. 260; vol. xxi. p. 591.

point there can be little difference of opinion; for, even if the letters of legitimation* in favour of Patrick and John had been lost, the simple fact that, if of lawful descent, Sir John must have been Earl of Caithness, of itself settles the question. What surprises us most is this, one of the sons of Sir John is professedly a genealogist, and published a very stupid pamphlet on the meaning of heirs male. Now, if he knew anything of the vocation which he pretends to follow, he must have been aware of the gobonated *bordure* borne by his predecessors, even if he had never seen the letters of legitimation, and that his father could not have taken the earldom of Caithness, which had gone to a younger branch of the stock, because his ancestor was illegitimate; and therefore he should not have permitted his lady sister, in her voluminous publications, to dwell with such complacency upon the descent from the Earls of Caithness, and to talk of her glorious and illustrious ancestors, to the infinite amusement of those who, knowing how the fact stood, and having small sympathy with this display of mistaken pride and gratulation, were delighted to see the unfortunate but amiable authoress commit herself so egregiously.

The second letter, which refers for the first time to the legitimation, is evidently the production of one not versed in the laws of Scotland; for he assumes that, through the abovenamed document, John was enabled to succeed to his illegitimate brother in the lands of Ulbster. This is an error. A party illegitimate having heritage can dispose of it, in the same way as a lawful child can do, by a disposition *inter vivos*, the laws of Scotland not recognising a conveyance of land by testament in one base-born. But until the recent statute of 6 Will. IV. c. 22, no illegitimate could bequeath by will his personal estate, unless he had previously obtained letters of legitimation.

The late baronet of Ulbster, like most folk who have "a blot i' the

'scutcheon," was very tenacious of his position in society. He aspired to the honours of the peerage; but, as Ministers did not place the same value on Sir John or his services that he himself did, he was permitted to remain a commoner. George IV., when Prince Regent, made him a Privy Councillor; and, when we remember that this was the only distinction conferred on such a man as Warren Hastings, we cannot help thinking that the baronet was sufficiently honoured for anything which he had done; for, as to his agricultural efforts, we have been told by persons much better qualified to judge than we are, that more benefit was conferred on agriculture by his predecessor, the well-known Brodie of Haddington,† who introduced drill-husbandry into Scotland, than by any thing ever done by Sir John Sinclair in that line. And as to the great merit claimed for him as the originator of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," that is due to Sir ROBERT SIBBALD, a distinguished Scottish antiquary of the last century, (whose works are well known to every pretender to historical literature,) who addressed printed circulars to every parish in Scotland for statistical information; and who, during his life, favoured his countrymen with a valuable topographical account of the shires of Fife and Kinross, besides briefer and less satisfactory ones of Linlithgow, Stirling, Orkney, and Shetland. His MS. collections are in the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh.

We have many spicy anecdotes of Sir John and other "worthies of the North," which we leave to a future occasion, being reluctantly obliged for want of space to curtail our remarks, as well as to omit mention of the ancient Macgregors and their ancestor Achaius. But we trust that our readers will refer to the volume which we have so imperfectly introduced to them; and if the letter by the Bishop of Brechin respecting this race of Celts or Kilts does not overwork their risible muscles we shall be greatly astonished.

Seriously speaking, the mockery of

* The only benefit conferred by these letters was to enable a person born illegitimate to make a will. They were not intended to convert illegitimacy into legitimacy.

† Father, we believe, of Mr. Brodie, Her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland.

Scottish services, as a mode of establishing titles to honours, is so palpable, and felt to be so dangerous, that we trust another Session of Parliament will witness their utter extinction. If the Lord Advocate has not leisure for introducing a bill of his own, we trust that the learned member for Argyllshire will revive his, "corrected, amended, enlarged, and improved."

One parting word. The officers of state recently deemed it their duty to institute legal proceedings for setting aside a service by a humble fisherman to the Nova Scotia baronetcy of Sibbald, of Rankellour, and were successful, although the evidence was much superior to what is generally adduced on such occasions. The decision was undoubtedly a just one. But why, we beg to inquire, select a pauper? Why not challenge the right of some of the aspirants to these same orange-ribbon honours, whose wealth and apparent *status* might make the extinction of their services useful in preventing the abuse so justly complained of in the volume before us? Or, are we to understand that in the boasted enlightenment of the age, and after all the "milk and honey" blessings of parliamentary and legal reformation, there is still to be—ONE LAW FOR THE RICH, AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR?

MR. URBAN,

SEEING some remarks on this valuable book (Rev. L. Jenyns' *Observations on Natural History*) in your Magazine, I venture to add a few miscellaneous notes which I made in reading it.

P. 53. "Animals do not in all cases remain unmoved by *pictures* of other animals not of their own species." But still the author seems to agree with Humboldt as to the *general indifference* of animals to *pictures* of other animals; and Humboldt asks, "Is there an example well ascertained of a dog having recognized a full-length picture of his master? In all these cases the sight is not assisted by the smell." (Vide Pers. Narrative, vol. iv. 527.) Now in a note in your late review of Haydon's *Lectures on Painting* you gave an instance of a dog recognizing his mistress in a picture; of another dog recognizing a favourite horse, and a more remarkable one,

from Mr. Haydon's own authority, of a blood horse neighing at the sight of a cast of the Elgin horse's head; to which we now add (as the subject is curious, and not unworthy of scientific attention):—"Mr. Northcote, the painter, when young, painted one of the servants so like nature that a tame macaw mistook the picture for the original, against whom it had a grudge, and flew to attack the canvass with beak and wing. The experiment of the creature's mistake was several times repeated with the same success, and Reynolds compared it to the ancient painting, where a bunch of grapes allured the birds. 'I see,' says he, 'that birds and beasts are as good judges of pictures as men.'" (Vide Cunningham's *Life of Reynolds*, p. 277.) This same story is repeated in the *Life of Northcote*, p. 38, with this addition, that "the bird, perceiving he made no impression on the face, struck at the hand, and then looked behind, and, lowering his wings, went away." These instances ought to excite attention, and perhaps modify the too unqualified doubts of Humboldt.

P. 67. "This was to me quite a new fact, that any cat, at least of the domestic kind, would attack so powerful and fierce an animal as the stoat."—A very unusual occurrence, no doubt. Some summers ago, when I was sitting in the garden, a weasel pursued a rabbit across the lawn. The cat, who was at my side, instantly ran and followed the weasel, who *cried* out when he saw himself, the hunter, turned into the prey. This treble chase ended by the weasel escaping the cat, and the rabbit, in its alarm, running into the greenhouse, where it was captured. The habit of crying out I have observed in the weasel when it is closely pursued; and if in an open field, and its pursuer is too swift, it will lie down and appear dead.

P. 69. Fascination is the action of *extreme fear*, which paralyzes the power of muscular action. For its effect on the human mind read Moore's *Epicurean* and the account of the Eleusian mysteries.

P. 119. *Honey buzzard*—very rare in Suffolk. One killed a few years since near Beccles, as was also the "Iceland falcon," still more rare. The roller, the oriole, and the hoopoo, occasionally,

but rarely found, as is the Bohemian chatterer. One only specimen I remember of the *black stork*.

P. 120. The long-eared owl breeds only in this neighbourhood, in a solitary Scotch fir plantation on the border of a wide sea river.

P. 125. The missel thrush breeds every year in the garden, near the house, in a pear tree, or the fork of a poplar, or in a yellow horse chesnut, or in a cedar of Lebanon. In about one year out of every three its nest is sure to be plundered, either by the small hawk, or the rook, or the jay.

P. 130. Strange as it is, the "red-breast" is the *tyrant* of the feathered creation: he is literally *mad with passion*. In the autumn, sitting in the greenhouse, a redbreast came in and perched on a little table, picking some crumbs. In a minute another darted through the window, like a flash of lightning, and knocked him head over heels on the floor, and took possession of the booty, quite regardless of my presence.

P. 133. The "willow warbler" is called the *oven bird* in Suffolk. The *yellow wagtail* is a rare bird with us.

P. 140. As regards the *raven*, we extract a curious passage from the Bishop of Killalla's narrative of what passed at Killalla during the French invasion of 1798, p. 26. "The *raven* is an object of pursuit for his quills. It was remarked that these birds, not common before in our fields, began to multiply in proportion as unburied bodies (a curse of war!) became familiar to us. The reader will pardon a short digression for the sake of recording an incident, of which the author of these pages was an eyewitness. About the time of our greatest peril, when we first learned the news of Ballinamuck, a more than ordinary cawing and chattering had for some days together been observed to take place in the rookery adjoining to the Bishop's garden. At length a cloud of birds was observed to mount in the air from the grove, which, dividing themselves into two regular battalions of *crows* and *ravens*, engaged in combat of several minutes in the upper regions with so much fury, that a company walking in the garden distinctly heard the dashing of their wings against one another. In the end, victory declared

for the *crows*, the intruding *ravens* took flight, and peace was restored to the old tenants of the grove. It will hardly be wondered, if, under our then depression of mind, we accepted comfort even from augury."

P. 144. All birds, as Mr. Waterton observes, have a dread of a gun. The sound is too much for their delicate nervous system.

P. 152. "A completely *white rook* was shot in 1841, near Cambridge." This reminds me of what I believe to be an unprecedented fact in the change of colour of the *hare*. One completely *black* was killed this winter in the woods of Sir Edw. Kerrison, near Hoxne, in Suffolk.

P. 157. The nuthatch uses only one tree in the garden for its *workshop*, which is the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), perhaps because it is not very far from the great hazel-nut tree.

P. 160. Before houses or churches were built where did swifts, swallows, and martens make their procreant cradles?—In cliffs and rocks. But where there were neither cliffs nor rocks?—Perhaps in sandpits, as Pennant mentions jackdaws building in rabbit holes.

P. 164. The open fields towards the coast, of turnips, &c., have this winter (1846) been covered with immense flocks of ring-doves, so that they have been killed by hundreds. The *stock dove* is a rare bird with us, and never seen in flocks.

P. 175. The red-legged partridge was first turned out by the old Lord Hertford about 1785, or between that and 1790, at Sudborne, near Orford, and from that stock and that confined spot they have now spread entirely over the adjacent parts of Suffolk, and often to a great distance. They are so much stronger than the *grey* bird that they drive it quite away. In the newspaper report of a day's sport this winter on a manor near Lord Hertford's we find the proportion of French birds to *grey* full four to one. Their only recommendation seems the beauty of their plumage. They spoil the dogs by running, for they trust as much to their legs as to their wings. By the epicures of Suffolk they are only eaten when half-grown, as pullets, and are brought up under hens for that pur-

pose. Some years ago among them a single *Barbary partridge* was shot. How came it there?

P. 176. The last bustard shot in Norfolk to my knowledge was near Thetford, about twelve or fourteen years since. A friend of mine, an old sportsman, who lived in that neighbourhood, once had a whole *covey of bustards* rise up before him out of a gravel pit in the corner of a turnip field. I once saw two of these birds in the garden of the Norwich hospital. The hen was shy, but the cock was a very courageous bird, and would take hold of your coat; yet if the smallest hawk appeared in the air he would cower and crouch down in the grass.

P. 185. The moor-hen possesses, when it chooses to exert it, great powers of flight. A few years since the sedges and reeds were mown in the lower part of the Ipswich river, near the bridge going to Stoke. This disturbed the moorhens, and some flew completely over the town. One alighted and remained in the garden of a friend of ours in a part of the town very remote from its usual haunts.

P. 200. Our gardener says that *frogs* in the winter are chiefly to be found under drifted heaps of dead leaves. He has never found them, as Mr. Bell says, torpid in the mud.

P. 211. Goldfish are subject to wonderful variations of form when kept in those small ponds supplied by the warm water of steam-engines, as at Manchester and Glasgow, &c. The *monstrosities* it creates in them would appear scarcely credible.

P. 224. Some few years since a very large sturgeon was caught in the ditch of a ploughed field in the village of Rendham, at least eight or nine miles from the sea. It was first observed floundering there by a labourer as he was going to work. When taken it was sold to a fishmonger at Ipswich, and then sent to London. It must have been carried so far inland by the floods, and on their retiring imprisoned; but probably a like instance of such a fish in such a situation is not on record.

P. 252. This winter, in attempting to open the lock of a bureau in the study, I found the key would not enter. On sending for the locksmith and taking it off, it was absolutely

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filled with sand and lime introduced by the *mason wasp*, who was guilty of what was attributed by the maids to an idle workman employed in the room: this often takes place in the key-holes of the garden doors.

P. 266. The large caterpillar of the death's head hawkmoth was found in our potatoes in the garden this summer. I turned it out again in a small patch of the small plant, and in a few days its ravages were tremendous, and its appetite appeared insatiable.

P. 349. It is much to be wished that we had an account of the comparative climates of the different counties of England, their period of vegetation, &c., the quantity of solar light, of rain, the degree of cold, &c. I have found the vegetation of the spring in Suffolk about ten days later than Kent, and about a fortnight later than Sussex. To which might be added the effect of elevation, and of distance from the sea, on the growth of plants. How useful such a work would be to the planter, the nurseryman, the gardener, and the grower of exotic trees! The tenderest trees from southern climates I ever saw in England in the open air are the aloe (*agave*), orange, lemon, shaddock, olive, and carob (*ceratonia siliqua*), and all in one garden and in full health and beauty!

P. 409. At Sir Charles Taylor's at Holly Grove, in Sussex (a fine wild solitude of wood and moor), the woodcocks breed every year. A friend of ours says he has seen the old birds leading their young across the lawn; and we believe he added, that a pie of the young woodcock has been regularly served up on the 1st of June or July—we forget which. This is near Selborne, and a noble domain for the naturalist and sportsman.

B—ll. Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Summer Hill, Dublin.*

A NOTICE of Viscount Allen in the Obituary of your Magazine for January, induces me to offer some few annals of the name in Ireland. I select them from my own manuscript collections and compilations, which, extending to 200 volumes, comprise materials for illustrating upwards of 3,000 surnames, and in every case with dates and authorities. Feeling that a mass of them may perish with

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myself, I shall be happy as far as I am permitted by you, and as my own avocations may afford, to secure from time to time that extent of circulation and perpetuity of record which your columns can pre-eminently assure for their contributors.

Mr. John Allen, whom you mention as the founder of the Viscount's line, was of a family that had gone from England and settled in Holland, about the close of the reign of Elizabeth: he came over here as factor of the Dutch merchants; but his taste, which was particularly developed in architecture, attracted to him the friendship of the aristocracy of Ireland. That able despot, the Earl of Strafford, being viceroy at the time, availed himself of Allen's assistance in constructing the curious edifice Jigginstown House, near Naas, the chief material of which was Dutch brick of the most superior manufacture. In its great hall (I may mention) the Marquess of Ormonde held frequent conferences with the confederate Catholics, and here Cardinal Rinuccini subsequently sojourned. Joshua, the son of this John Allen, was as you state Mayor of Dublin in 1673; he was knighted in 1679, and during the vice-royalty of the Earl of Clarendon in this country (1686-7) frequent flattering mentions of him occur in his excellency's correspondence. In one letter he speaks of him as "one of the most substantial citizens of Dublin, and as wise a man as you shall meet with of that rank: he is a very great dealer, but I doubt he has thought of quitting and retiring; he is very honest. I fear more of our best men have the same thoughts; I assure you I have done and will do all I can to prevent them." Again, on the expected arrival of Tyrconnel to succeed Clarendon, the latter nobleman writes, "I gave them" (including Allen by name) "the best advice I could to pay all obedience to the King's chief governor, and not to cherish those melancholy apprehensions which seemed to have seized most men's spirits, assuring them that as long as they continued dutiful to the King, his Majesty would be gracious to them; but above all I advised them not to leave the kingdom, as too many had done, and more were proposing to do." The viceroy's fears were too well founded;

Sir Joshua was attainted in King James's memorable Irish Parliament of 1689, and his estates, to the annual amount of about 3,000*l.* were sequestered. His son John was in 1717 created Viscount, an honour which, after some diversions from the direct line of eldership, ultimately vested in the subject of your Obituary.

The name of "Allen" has been however more signally borne in Ireland, and even so anciently, that De Burgo represents it as one of tenure, derivable from some of our localities; and, in affirmation thereof, the "Four Masters" and other Irish annalists record "O'Allens" long before the English invasion. After that event, Nicholas Allen was promoted in 1353 from the abbacy of St. Thomas à Becket's monastery of Dublin, to the see of Meath, and held at the same time the office of Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. In 1528 John "Allen," or "Alan," as he writes his own name, who had been chaplain to Wolsey, was by his influence appointed Archbishop of Dublin, at which time he was also Lord Chancellor. He was much projected in the religious and political events of the day, as shown in his biography in my "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," (p. 184 et seq.). Another John "Alleyne" was Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, from 1465 to 1505; he too had been chosen Archbishop of Dublin by the voices of the chapters of the *two* cathedrals which that city singularly possesses, but the election was not confirmed. In 1504 he founded by his will an almshouse for "good Catholics of honest conversation, without reproach, of English nation, and chiefly from those families of Alleyn, Barret, Bagg, Hill, Dillon, and Rodyere, which were then settled in the dioceses of Dublin and Meath." It was erected in that part of Dublin called Kevin street—a street more memorable for having been the residence of Dean Jonathan Swift. A third John Allen, of about the same period, passed from Norfolk into Ireland, became there Master of the Rolls in 1533, with a salary of 20*l.* Irish. He was soon after sent over by the council to advise King Henry on the state of Ireland, and particularly to advertise his Majesty that said land "was so much decayed, as that the

King's laws were not obeyed twenty miles in compass; whereupon grew that bye-word used by the Irish, viz. that they dwelt by-west the law, who dwelt beyond the river Barrow, which is within thirty miles of Dublin." (Davis's Hist. Rel. p. 103). At the Dissolution he obtained a grant of the extensive and beautifully situated monastery of St. Wolstan, in the county Kildare, with all its possessions, manor, mills, and rectories, which continued in his descendants until 1742, although the Earl of Mount Alexander obtained a grant of it in 1662, on a suggestion that the inheritor had been of the "rebel" party in the previous civil war; that suggestion having, however, been falsified, the right heir obtained a decree of innocence, and a further confirmation of his title by the Act of Explanation. Sir John gave his name to St. Wolstan's, and was in 1548 elevated to the high office of Lord Chancellor, as Sir John Allen of Allenscourt. In the following year, on the recall of Sir Edward Bellingham from the government of Ireland, he, with the Privy Council, in conformity with an existing statute, elected a temporary Viceroy; soon after which he was himself called to answer before that council, "touching some plate of the King of Portugal which had come to his possession." (MSS. in Dub. Soc.)

In 1579 a Dr. Allen, described as Legate from Rome, is said to have been killed in an engagement between Sir Nicholas Malby, commanding in Munster against Desmond, and the Irish of that province. (Leland). In 1582 Hugh Allen, who had been during the nine preceding years Bishop of Down and Connor, was translated to the see of Ferns. He is noticed in "Ware's Bishops," p. 446. In an ecclesiastical return of 1612 one of his family, Richard Allen, was reported as "a reading minister, of English birth, keeping hospitality according to his means." In 1616 an inquisition post mortem was taken as to the possessions of Walter Wellesley, then late of Norraghmore, which were found thereby, as was the fact of Edmund Wellesley being his son and heir: amongst the jurors on that occasion was John Allen of Bishops court. The notice is of general interest, as the subjects of it were of the family that enjoyed the

palatinate baronage of Norragh, and yet more, were of the ancestry of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

John "Alen" of Alenstown was one of the confederate Catholic commons that met at Kilkenny in 1646; while, during the period of the Commonwealth, William Allen was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners who promulgated the order that no Irish recusant, *i.e.* Catholic, should be compelled to attend any divine service contrary to his conscience. The subsequent career of this William ill accorded with that liberal policy. (See Duhigg's King's Inns, p. 177, &c.) In 1666 a Patrick Allen obtained a considerable grant of lands in the county Tipperary; his daughter and heiress became the second wife of Lord Lisburne, who was killed in the trenches before Limerick in 1691, leaving no issue by her, by reason whereof, as suggested in Primate Marsh's Diary (MS.), her lands were to be appropriated to pious uses. "Lord, prosper the design," comments the primate, "that whatever comes from thee may return back again to thee by redounding to thy glory!"

These few notices of "Allens" in Ireland will, perhaps, convey more novelty of interest to your readers than would any of the extensive materials which I possess for illustrating the honours and achievements of the name in the many counties of England where they have flourished, as in Devonshire, Kent, Norfolk, Cambridge-shire, Leicestershire, Cheshire, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Lancashire, Yorkshire, or yet in Scotland and Wales; while my collections further discover Allens in France, Italy, and Spain. But I have already trespassed too much upon your columns, and only pray you will not *Procrustize* me.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

MR. URBAN,

5th Feb.

THE Roman names of the towns and places in Britain were for the most part the previous British names fashioned to the genius of the Latin tongue. These British names were descriptive of the situation, property, or appearance of the spot on which the town or place arose; and particularly, when any stream of water was contiguous, its name was given with some

modifications frequently to the town; or if any peculiarity was inherent in or exhibited by the water, that circumstance sometimes afforded or affected the name. To this latter circumstance I attribute the name *ENORACUM*, the Roman name of York; and firmly believe that the present, as well as the ancient name, was derived from one and the same parent.

This city was called by the old Britons by some name which their descendants in after times wrote variously, viz. *Efroc*, *Efrog*, *Effrawg*, &c.—they becoming, perhaps, ignorant of the origin of the name, which I submit arose as follows. York is situated within the *quasi* Fork or con-

fluence of two streams (the rivers Foss and Ouse), and which by the Britons was called *Y FORCH*, i. e. the Fork: from this the Romans formed their *Eboracum*—the Saxons (whose unsettled orthography is notorious) *Eoforwic*, *Euorwic*, &c. and we, approximating to the original name, have *YORK*.

I shall observe that the term *Fork* is applied to streams in America thus flowing in similar courses, as the Forks of the Black River, &c. and that the Latin word *Furca* being synonymous with the British *Forch*, has been the cause of this place having been sometimes written by the Romans *Eburacum*.

Yours, &c. J. P.

COTHELSTON HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

COTHELSTON, five miles from Taunton, was for many centuries one of the seats of the Stawels. This family, after long flourishing in "knyghtly degree," was at length raised to the peerage by King Charles the Second, in 1682-3, but became extinct on the death of Edward the fourth Lord Stawel in 1755. In 1760 the peerage was revived in favour of Mary the sole daughter and heiress of the last lord, and the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, a younger son of William fourth Earl of Dartmouth (afterwards remarried to Wills Earl of Hillsborough); but it again expired on the death of her son and successor in the year 1820.

Stawel, the place from which the family derived its name, is situated in the same county, in the parish of Morelinch, and it was not sold until after the death of John Lord Stawel in 1692; but Sir Geoffrey de Stawel, who flourished in the reign of Henry the Third, is designated of Cothelston, and Cothelston is mentioned before Stawel in the post mortem inquisition of Sir Geoffrey Stawel the younger, in the 37 Edw. III.

Sir John Stawel, who was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the First, was one of the

knights in Parliament for the county of Somerset, and greatly distinguished himself on the side of his sovereign during the Civil War. He is particularly noticed by Lord Clarendon as "a gentleman of one of the largest estates that any man possessed in the West; who had, from beginning of the Parliament, shewed very great affection to the person of the King, and to the government that was settled, both in Church and State." His rewards (as related by Whitlocke) were long and tedious imprisonments,—in the present-yard in Newgate and other gaols, and finally in the Tower of London, the sale of his lands, the cutting-down of his woods, and the demolition of "the principal seat of his family at Cothelstone." However, he again sat for Somersetshire in the Restoration parliament, and finally died in peace at Ham, near Somerton, when his body was interred with his ancestors at Cothelston church.

His son Ralph was created Baron Stawel of Somerton; but he and John the second lord appear to have ruined the family by their extravagance; and their successors were sent at Aldermaston, in Berkshire, William the third lord having married the heiress of Forster of that place.

Gene-Mag. Vol. XVII. April 1827.



J. T. Smith del.

W. H. Smith sc.

2000

Cothelston House had been previously assigned to Colonel George Stawel, a younger son of Sir John; he left only daughters, one of whom was Ursula Duchess of Buckingham. It lies under the south side of the Quantock Hills. The gatehouse, or entrance lodge, stands on the turnpike road leading from Bishop's Lydiard to Bridgewater. Of this building, the design of which is extraordinary, and its size somewhat disproportioned to that of the mansion, we gave a view in our Magazine for February.

The mansion itself, which is represented in the accompanying Plate, is also of a peculiar style of architecture. Its age is perhaps not before the reign of James the First. Its plan is that of a half H. The east wing is in ruins, and the existing portions are occupied by a farmer. The mullions of the windows are of a singular balluster form.

The view from the lodge in Cothelston Park is described by Collinson, the historian of Somerset, as being justly celebrated as one of the finest in this part of the country. "On ascending this eminence the first object that strikes the sight is the fine succession of hills and vallies round the lodge, cut into rich enclosures; the beautiful vale of Taunton to the south, and to the west a series of hills rising in picturesque gradation, bounded by the forest of Exmoor; a great part of Dorsetshire and part of Wiltshire are in view. But to the north, north-east, and north-west, the prospect is very extensive, commanding all the middle part of the county, like a map, from the high lands near Sherborne to the channel, Mendip bounding the view to the east at about thirty miles distance. To the north and north-west appear the channel, for near fifty miles in length, the mountains about Brecknock, and the greatest part of South Wales. From this delightful spot the eye commands fourteen counties, and with a glass on a clear day one hundred and fifty churches."

The church of Cothelston, which stands near the old mansion, its tower appearing in the View, contains some interesting monuments of the Stawel family. It is fitted up with open seats, which have carved ends. The font is octangular, and decorated with painted

ornaments. The benefice is a small curacy, dependent on the vicarage of Kingston.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me to offer a few words in reply to the very clever and interesting letter of Mr. BLAAUW in your last Number, tending to throw considerable doubt on the authenticity of the tomb and effigy recently restored in the south transept of Chichester cathedral, and traditionally called St. Richard's.

The first situation of the interment will probably have been near to the site which the so-called Lady Abbess now occupies. The enumeration of the chapels in Mr. Blaauw's communication is highly interesting, and I would suggest that inquiries should be made of parties still living, lovers of decorative art and antiquarian pursuits, who were eye-witnesses of the paintings which, about the year 1829, were discovered on the walls of the two outer aisles of the nave (formerly constituting the chapels), and which shortly afterwards fell from the walls on exposure to the atmosphere, as these paintings might assist in identifying the different chapels. I have a tracing of a very elegant standing figure of an abbess, with a staff, taken at the time, and kindly furnished by the late Mr. Thomas King, who narrated to me the circumstances of the discovery, and the decay of many of the paintings, before he could make drawings from them. His brother, who now has a residence at Chichester, may still be in possession of some of these drawings.

That the bones of the bishop, on his translation, were enshrined, and placed within the silver gilt chest, I think is fully proved, and probably they remained so till the period of the Reformation; although the *image* of St. Richard (which was evidently a statuette, and not a sepulchral effigy) was removed from his chapel in 1478, as mentioned in the document cited by Mr. Blaauw in p. 260.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke's statement of the present monument being that of St. Richard is certainly of a late date—1750. I have not had an opportunity to consult authorities to try

and find an earlier one; but take tradition for 100 years prior, and it bring us to the Restoration, at which time many such church ornaments, not idolatrous, which, at the Reformation, were ordered to be removed or destroyed, were again set up. But then we have a positive king's letter for its destruction, and the date of the tomb, 1399, not agreeing with the period of the translation, 1276. While I admit the tomb, if not the effigy, has certainly the appearance of the period ascribed to it by Mr. Blaauw, viz. 1399, and I may add that the stone used exactly resembles that used for the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Arundel in the nave, of about the same date (and only for these tombs), still, considering the very high repute of the sainted prelate, and the wealth annually flowing in by offerings to the cathedral, it is not impossible that a more costly tomb may have replaced a prior one, in the same manner that the translation followed the first humble interment.

It is very difficult, observes Mr. Blaauw, to imagine the strict orders of Henry VIII. for the destruction of the shrine and removal of the bones to have been disobeyed, especially as up to that time they remained in great repute; but I conceive this may not have applied to the tomb and effigy; and, if even so, I would suggest an inquiry as to the authority of a modern writer (*Lives of the British Saints*), who states that the king's commissioners were in part deterred from their purpose by the popular feeling; and if so, I can imagine, under all the circumstances of the case, that the commissioners may have been content to have shuffled into the king's coffers (or their own) the valuables of the shrine,—a chief object of their visit,—and have permitted the re-interment of the bones, as a bishop of the see; and the tomb and effigy may then, after mutilation, have been removed by the clergy of the church, who would undoubtedly rather have helped to preserve than assist to destroy them. The underground appearances tend considerably to strengthen the supposition of the burial of the bones of St. Richard, and in this very grave, which was not "sealed over with a stone." The mould lay lightly on the remains; a

shell alone appears to have contained them. On the surface lay fragments of hazel wands, such as pilgrims cut by the way, and hung around the shrine for a token, and part of a staff of wood, corresponding in thickness to the remains of the pastoral staff on the effigy, as mentioned in the January number of the *Magazine*; and mixed with the earth, as of a hurried interment, were pieces and the handles of a very elegant glass vase, fragments of small glass vessels, a piece of the stone pastoral staff, corresponding with the remains on the effigy above, portions of leather, a wooden button, &c.; which all lead to the appearance of having found their way there on some such memorable occasion as a visit of the king's commissioners.

Lastly, as to the screen to receive the offerings. At present in the dean's robing-room, and converted into a very useful wardrobe, is an oaken screen, with canopy, and in the front is a narrow opening large enough to receive a crown piece. This screen, within the memory of some present members of the cathedral, stood against the wall just without the west end of the stone canopied screen in the centre bay of which is the tomb, and is still shown to the cathedral visitors as an appendage of St. Richard's tomb.

I will conclude by observing that the shrine and bones are chiefly named in Mr. Blaauw's extracts, twice only the word *images*, and in no case the tomb and sepulchral effigy; and, while the king's order especially enumerates all the ornaments, the silver, the gold, and all jewels belonging to the shrine, the reliquaries, and the bones, and concludes by observing—"and ye shall see both the place where the same shrine was kept destroyed even to the ground, and all such other *images* of the said church whereabouts any notable superstition is used,"—yet be it remembered, that in a prior extract the *image* of St. Theobald is named; and as, in all probability, the other chapels enumerated, of St. Edmund, St. Thomas à Becket, St. John the Baptist, &c. had each either their patron saint in painting or as a bracketed statuette over the respective altars, to which prayers would be offered (part of such a bracket, with St. Augustin inscribed

on it, still remains built into the wall under the organ-screen, as it is now called, on the left of the entrance to the choir), I question much whether the king's order refers at all to the tomb and effigy; which, if so, as that of a venerable bishop of the see, divested of his saint-ship, might claim, one would think, the same quarter as that of Bishop Langton, and the then recently deceased Bishop Shurborne, who in his will names his tomb, which was wrought in his lifetime, on which

the simple and humble inscription "Enter not into judgment, O Lord, with thy servant Robert Shurborne" is particularly striking.

As to the question of the situation of the tomb and burial-place being on an elevated platform behind the high altar, I may observe, that this raised site is but the termination of the choir, which is entered at the west end by a flight of steps to the same level.

Yours, &c.

EDWARD RICHARDSON.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

AN especial interest attaches itself to any production of Sir Philip Francis, not only because his known talents and performances were such as to entitle him to the admiration and attention of his contemporaries and of posterity, but also from his name having been one of the foremost favourites among those which have been proposed for the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*.

The following letter, which is hitherto unpublished, is a remarkable example of the vigour of his pen, written at a very early age, for he was born on the 22d Oct. 1740, and it is dated on the 20th Feb. 1759. He had been preferred to a place in one of the government offices, through the interest of Lord Holland, in the year 1756, when scarcely sixteen years of age.

The object of this letter, which was addressed to Andrew Mitchell, esq. the British Minister in Prussia, was to obtain authentic materials for a history of the European war not then terminated; a task which he did not afterwards prosecute. Had the letter been of later date, the paragraph towards its conclusion, in which the writer disclaims all provocations either to partiality or to enmity, would have been deemed of some curiosity in reference to the question of *Junius*. The subsequent life-long animosity of Sir Philip Francis towards Mr. Warren Hastings, offers a very different picture of his sentiments at a more advanced stage of his political career.

SIR,—The favour I am going to ask is, I confess, of a very delicate nature. Your refusal to grant it will convince me it was improper; but I trust your goodnature will not think it impertinent. Without further apology, give me leave, sir, to tell you I have been some time employed in collecting materials for a general History of the present War, to be published whenever the ambition of France and Vienna shall be compelled to give peace to Europe. I have already got some very valuable plans, draughts, and journals, from General Braddock's ill-fated expedition to the more fortunate siege of Louisburg, and our last success at Goree. But where the events of war have been most important in themselves, most interesting to the present world, and most instructive to posterity,—there, Sir, I am most

totally ignorant. How shall I follow the King of Prussia in his sieges, battles, victories—in his retreats more glorious than his victories? I fear, Sir, you will hardly be able to know this great monarch in the lifeless, imperfect accounts of newspapers and gazettes.

May not somewhat, then, within the bounds of prudence, and the honour due to your present station, be hazarded, to preserve his fame from the unwilling misrepresentations of error and ignorance? I really believe his Majesty had other, nobler motives than even those of glory for entering into the present war. I mean those of his affection for his people and his ardour to maintain the liberties of Europe. But what great spirit, Sir, is insensible to fame? And surely, if there be that people upon earth whose

applause is worthy of his Majesty's regard, it is the people of Great Britain. Their good sense makes the truly great man the certain object of their esteem; and assuredly they have naturally a great deal of that enthusiasm with which heroes are said to be inspired.

After these—I know not whether I may call them reasons—for your complying, in whatever degree you think proper, with a request which you must now fully understand, I shall not attempt to influence you to grant it by any insinuation with regard to your own interests,—those, I mean, of your future reputation. Yet surely, Sir, to have been honoured with the confidence of a monarch who is his own minister in the cabinet, as he is his own general in the field, will be for ever worth preserving to your friends and your country. Even I, while I record things worthy of immortality, shall perhaps neither die unknown nor forgotten by posterity.

But, Sir, whatever shall be my fate, I hope to preserve so much of the historian's integrity as never to know any other partiality than that which arises from a detestation of tyranny and oppression, a love of liberty, and a reverence for the constitution of the British government. If the conduct of our ministers, and consequently their characters, must necessarily enter into the work I propose, I think it not unhappy that I have never received either favours or obligations that might influence a good heart to be too grateful; neither injuries, nor insults, that might provoke a revengeful spirit to calumny and falsehood. I dare profess a general esteem for every man of merit or virtue; and then, Sir, you will not doubt of that very sincere regard with which I have ever been

Your obliged and
most obedient servant,

PHIL. FRANCIS.

London,

Nassau Street, 20 Feb. 1759.

(Indorsed, R⁴. at Breslaw.)

Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 6858.

MR. URBAN,

IN a pleasing little volume called *The Parlour Window*, written by the Rev. Edward Mangin, (in which the observes freely on the mistakes

made in many late publications,) the following remarks occur on Bishop Percy's celebrated song, "O Nanny," &c.

"This really fine copy of verses has long been and is incessantly printed and published as a *Scotch* song, and made to begin with the words,—

"O Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?"

"*This incomparable absurdity is the doing of some sage member of that very enlightened body known as the musical world; but they must be most heedless readers, or amazingly stupid persons, who can for a moment imagine the refined and purely English poem to relate, in any one circumstance, to Scotland, or to a female Scottish peasant, partly implied by the dairy-maid name 'Nanny.'* The lines are avowedly addressed by Dr. Percy, an Englishman, to an English lady, to whom he was afterwards married. Whether or not the Bishop's wife was a person of elevated rank originally is a point of no consequence; indisputably the lady of the song is such. The song, so justly the theme of admiration, may be seen by others, as it was seen and approved of by Dodsley (who probably had the copy by permission of Percy himself,) in Dodsley's Collection, London, 1766, and there the first line stands,—

"Oh Nancy, wilt thou go with me?"

"Unless the author of the verses had been a fool, he would not have defiled the opening stanza of a poem totally *English* elsewhere, with the silly *Scottish* vulgarism, 'O Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me.'"

This is strong language, and the author seems decisive in his judgment. There is, however, a letter before me at present which perhaps it may be as well to produce, as it will be found somewhat to affect the correctness of the decision. In 1758 I find a letter from Grainger the poet to his friend Mr. Percy, from which the following passage is an extract; the other parts relating to various other matters.

"Mr. Strahan, a particular friend of mine, and some others, are at present upon an extensive plan of a monthly chronicle (the *Grand Magazine*,) and, as they have often heard me praise your poetical talents, they desire me to engage you to furnish them with poetry. They are determined to publish nothing in that way but what is good, and therefore they are very urgent with me for your *Scotch* song—

"O Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me?"

"Shall I let them have it? It can do you no harm, or rather it will do you honour when the author's named," &c.

So that it appears that this song was in 1756 a *Scotch* song, and so written by the author himself, when he gave it to his intimate friend Grainger, and that it received an *English* dress before 1766, when it appeared in Dodsley.

The above extract is taken from the Correspondence between Grainger and

Percy, in a new and interesting volume of Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, which will shortly appear; and which will not only add much, by its various information, to the value of the preceding volumes, but throw light on other parts of our literary and poetical history. I may add that *Carter* composed the beautiful air for this ballad, and his music is worthy of the poetry.

B—ll.

J. M.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

MR. URBAN,

*Bydew's Place,
March 16th.*

IN the month of October last I sent you a translation of Mr. Wex's paper on this author, which you kindly inserted. The subject appearing to require it, I shall now proceed without further preface to examine some of Mr. Wex's objections against this writer, whose work has been considered by some of our first historians and antiquaries so highly important to illustrate the early history and geography of our island.

In Mr. Wex's paper in the before-mentioned October number it will be seen how great a stress he lays on the improbability that Richard of Cirencester could have met with the fifteen classic authors whom he quotes, a century before the invention of printing, and especially with Tacitus; and the general improbability from the tenor of his other productions that he could have written such a work at all, they not rising above the credulous narratives of his age, &c. It will now be endeavoured to be shewn not only that classic authors were to be met with in abundance even two centuries before Richard wrote, but also undoubted evidence will be submitted of the existence of a work of that date exhibiting similar antiquarian research and emancipation from the trammels of the confined literature then in vogue, which work has only disappeared within about a century.

Mr. Wex adduces the opinion that as early as the eighth and ninth centuries the libraries in this island were committed so extensively to the flames by Danish invaders, that classical literature was brought into a very narrow compass. He would even re-

duce the classics known at that time in Britain to four, misapplying the lines of Alcuin to that effect,

*Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse
Acer Aristoteles, rhetor quoque Tullius
ingens.*

Here the "*historici veteres*" might have included a wide range of authors, omitted to be severally mentioned as too numerous; and they are by no means to be understood to apply only to the two who follow, Pompeius Trogus and Pliny; who indeed rather appear to be intended to be mentioned separately, as the former was not so properly an historian as an abbreviator of historical works: and the latter was a writer of natural history principally. The "*historici veteres*" therefore of Alcuin were a class; and how many and what authors it contained, what it included and what it omitted, we are not made acquainted with.

From the times of St. Jerome to the present day there is no doubt that classical literature has always existed together with that of a theological nature. Though classical writers scarcely appeared after the fourth and fifth centuries, and though the new literary publications which appeared from time to time were ecclesiastical, yet classical literature may be reputed to have been read, as affording suitable allusions in many points, and as being much quoted by some of the ancient fathers of the Church, which must always have excited some interest for it. What classics Zonaras, a historical writer of the 12th century, who lived at Constantinople, was acquainted with it might be useful to inquire. Certainly his scope of reading could not have been limited, as he is noted for frequently mentioning historical

facts not to be found in other authors now extant. Whilst there was a nucleus for literature, if not at Rome, yet at Constantinople, the writings of the classics can have at no time been so rare in the western regions of Europe as Mr. Wex supposes.

The study of philosophy, which began to be so much in vogue in the 12th century, could scarcely fail of bringing numerous classical writers along with Aristotle into notice. Philosophical treatises it would seem could hardly dispense with allusions to the classics. Dogmas first suggested by the inductions of the science of philosophy, afterwards supported by Scripture—for philosophy and Scripture went together then—would in the third instance be endeavoured to be shown as not repugnant to the principles of the wisest among the Pagans. It is from an author of the philosophical class that we are enabled to bring some conclusive testimony to bear upon the subject.

A reference to the writings of John dean of Salisbury in the twelfth century is to be made for this purpose. He was a man eminent for his learning, and a courtier about the person of Henry II. with whom Lord Lyttelton in his history of the reign of that monarch supposes he would have risen into high favour had he not espoused the cause of Thomas à Becket, whom he appears to have made his patron. After his death he was appointed Bishop of Chartres in France by the Pope. A rather long list of his works is come down to us, most of which appear to be still extant. These are divisible into three classes, those which relate to philosophy, in the study of which he was much versed, theological works, and pieces relating to Thomas à Becket, whose life he wrote. A list in full of them may be seen in Pits; the principal of them appearing to have been as follows:

1. Polieraticon (or Polieraticus, as it is sometimes called), sive de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum; in 8 books.

2. Metalogicon; in 4 books.

3. Eutheticon, sive de dogmate Philosophorum; a poem in Latin verse.

4. Treatises on the Mass, Matrimony, Penitence, and Gifts.

5. Epistolæ.

6. Life of Becket.

Some of his chief productions are among the manuscripts in the British Museum; but more numerous copies of his writings appear to be in the libraries at Oxford than elsewhere.

Of the above, the three first have been examined for the purpose of this communication to your pages. The life of Becket may be found referred to by Lord Lyttelton and other writers who treat of the reign of Henry II.

The first of these is a well-written philosophical treatise, which, in many respects, seems extremely worthy of the press.* The most remarkable feature in it is the array of classical authors which are quoted, particularly in the last books. They occur almost as numerous as in Dr. Parr's so celebrated preface to Belendenus, and there appear few omitted which are at present known, while there seems reason to conclude that some are met with in it that have disappeared since that time, now a lapse of nearly 700 years, or have become greatly imperfect. It will be useful, therefore, to give a list of them, including also his ecclesiastical authorities, noting the book and chapter where each name first appears; though it may be observed that of many of them there is very frequent mention.

Book II. Josephus, c. 4; Eusebius, c. 8; Dionysius the Areopagite, c. 11; St. Jerome, c. 17.

Book III. Horace, c. 9; Aristippus (qu. Diogenes Laertius?), c. 14; Antisthenes (qu. Antisthenes, or Antiphones?), c. 14; Xenophon, c. 14; Diogenes Cramæus, c. 14; Plato, c. 14.

Book IV. Ovid, c. 5.

Book V. Plutarch, c. 1; Cicero, c. 3; Claudian, c. 7.

Book VI. Justinian, c. 1; Lucan, c. 4; Vegetius, c. 5; Frontinus, c. 8; Pliny, c. 11; Solinus, c. 15; Virgil, c. 21; Varro, c. 26; Apuleius, c. 28.

Book VII. Terence, c. 1; Valerius Maximus, c. 6; Cato, aut incertus auctor (M. Porcius Cato), c. 9; Ambrose, c. 16; Cyril, c. 16; Gregory Nazianzen, c. 16.

Book VIII. Petronius, c. 4; Macrobius, c. 6; Aristotle, c. 8; Seneca,

* Several editions have been printed on the continent: see Wright's *Biographia Brit. Literaria*, ii. 343.—*Edit.*

c. 8; Caius Claudius (Julius) Cæsar, liber de Analogiâ, c. 10; Valius (qu. Valerius?), c. 10; Demosthenes, c. 11; Quintilian, c. 13; Gregory Cæsariensis, c. 13; Orosius, c. 18; Trogus Pompeius, c. 18; Hegesippus, c. 18; Suetonius, c. 18; Quintus Curtius, c. 18; Cornelius Tacitus, c. 18; Titus Livius, c. 18; Eutropius, c. 21; Apollinaris, c. 21; Marcian, c. 21.

In his *Metalogicon* occur the following:—

Book I. Isidore, c. 2; Tenred, the grammarian, his contemporary, c. 14; Catullus, c. 24.

Book II. Juvenal, c. 6; Abelard, c. 17.

Book III. St. Bernard, c. 2; Boethius, c. 3.

Book IV. Chalcidius, c. 9; Cassiodorus, c. 16.

The manner in which he quotes Tacitus in the place referred to in his *Policraticon* is remarkable, and may be here extracted. Speaking of the cruelties of Nero and Caligula, and of the atrocities accustomed to be committed by tyrants, he says,—“*Hæc Orosius ferè (narrat) cujus verbis et sensu eo libentius utor quod scio Christianum et magni discipulum Augustini propter religionem fidei nostræ veritate diligentius instruisse. Hæc quidem possunt et apud alios historicos inveniri diffusius qui tyrannorum atrocitates et exitus miseros plenius scribunt quæ siquis diligentius recenseri voluerit legat ea quæ Trogus Pompeius, Josephus, Hegesippus, Suetonius, Quintus Curtius, Cornelius Tacitus, Titus Livius, et alii historici quos enumerare longum est suis comprehendunt historiis.*”

The above passage furnishes an elucidation of great value, showing us plainly that ancient ecclesiastical writers were accustomed to narrate historical matters from those of their own class, as thinking it a better precedent, rather than to resort to pagan authorities, notwithstanding these last might treat of the same subjects more fully and circumstantially.

Mr. Wex makes it an argument against the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester, that he is represented as quoting the fifteen Latin authors, whom he cites as coolly as if he had only to take them down from the book-shelves of the library of his monastery, and wonders that he did not express his

surprise and delight when he first procured a copy of Tacitus. To this it may be answered, that, to communicate bibliographical particulars respecting authors who might happen to be quoted in literary works, does not appear to have been the style of the times in which Richard lived—that is, the middle ages,—but belongs to a later era of literature. Thus, all the above authors are quoted by John of Salisbury, without any reference to their rarity, or where they were to be found. Indeed, before the invention of printing, no man could easily ascertain whether a work was rare or not, nor could it be well known what was contained in the various monastic libraries, till the gradual printing of the principal authors of antiquity, and at length the breaking up of numerous monastic libraries by the Reformation, began to intimate what portion of classical literature was extant, and what had irretrievably perished.

Another thing is remarkable, that though John of Salisbury in his *Policraticus* and *Metalogicon* is as familiar with the scope, bearing, and nature of the evidences and illustrations furnished by his ancient authors, as any of the most distinguished literati of the present day could possibly be, yet in his life of Becket, as we find verified by the objections made against him, the character of his investigations seems completely changed, and he relapses entirely to the credulous, monkish historian, desirous to attribute all kinds of miracles to his former patron, the object of his eulogy. Of this argument some use will presently be made.

As then John of Salisbury had so numerous an array of classic authors at his command in 1170, it shews us how Richard of Cirencester in 1395—for the date of his work was probably about that time—might have been able to consult his fifteen whom he quotes, and even his Tacitus.

But Tacitus's *Agricola*, that rare work, which some of the first publishers of his printed editions are silent respecting, and which at last is only presumed to have been procured with difficulty, may be thought by some to have not been within his reach. A few words are therefore required on this head.

First, it does not appear that it

might not have formed part of John of Salisbury's copy, as it might have illustrated the topic of atrocities of tyrants in shewing the ingratitude of Domitian to his meritorious general; however, that argument will not be used, as being somewhat uncertain. It may be allowed that being a detached piece of the great historian, and somewhat of a local nature, as relating chiefly to Britain and Caledonia, it had become even in Richard's time difficult to be met with. Admitting this, it will be shewn he was an investigator likely to have fallen in with it, as well as with other literary rarities and scarce documents.

Here the information supplied by Pits, the Bishop Nicolson of his day, in his work "*De illustribus Angliæ scriptoribus*," published posthumously in 4to. in 1619, comes in with great force. He quotes, p. 593, *Bostonus Buriensis*, who wrote a work entitled "*Catalogus Scriptorum Ecclesiæ*," as giving an account of Richard of Cirencester as follows. He says that he "*Semper aut sacris Scripturis meditandis aut historiis patriis volvendis attentum habebat animum*." And, page 462, he says, "*Præcipuas totius Angliæ bibliothecas invisit quæ ad rem suam faciebant*."

Nor was this all. It appears that the libraries of his own country did not satisfy him. He seems to have wished to ascertain all that was possible regarding his favourite pursuits; and singularly enough it happens that an authentic record of his visit to Rome is preserved. Being a monk of the Benedictine convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, a permission from his abbot was necessary before he could quit his cloister, and that document remains among the archives of Westminster Abbey, and was found, it seems, in Dr. Stukeley's own researches to authenticate the work. For after he had received a communication of the nature of its contents, finding that Richard had been a monk of Westminster, he procured a search to be made among the old documents of the monastery for information respecting him, and was successful in obtaining several particulars, as the date of his admission, the occurrence of his name in instruments relating to affairs of the convent, and last in it of time of his being received

into the infirmary of the establishment, which is supposed shortly to have preceded his death. Among the few items of information obtained was the important document above referred to, which was found by Mr. Widmore, the librarian and *custos* in whose charge the documents and registers of the former monastery were of due right deposited. This, on coming to light, was printed by Stukeley in his first analysis of Richard's work which he published, and afterwards in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*. It is a licence for the monk to travel to Rome. Now it appears from this that Richard, having searched the libraries of all England, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, might very possibly have met with a copy of the *Agricola* of Tacitus. It must also be recollected, in connection with this his journey to Rome, that in going or returning he may have extended his researches to the libraries of France and Germany.

Nor does other collateral confirmation altogether fail us. Wittichind, the Saxon author, appears to have seen such documents as Richard of Cirencester used, as he mentions that Britain was divided into provinces by *Vespasian* (Stukeley's *Itinerarium*, edition 1776, p. 141); a fact only mentioned by these two authors, who therefore, it is to be presumed, had common sources. Bishop Nicolson, it also appears, by his *Historical Library*, had some information that Richard had written a work in illustration of Britain; but he does not inform us how he obtained it, or give particulars. It is possible that more corroboration of this nature might be supplied, but in the century which has elapsed since the first announcement of Richard's work,—the same having been in the year 1747,—the idea has never been suggested till of late of its being a forgery of Professor Bertram. Whatever suspicions have arisen hitherto have been that the monk himself might have been not quite honest, and have invented where he would imply he had extracted from authentic sources.

As to the assertion that the other works of Richard of Cirencester are not written in the same superior style of research as his work on Britain, it must be observed that these his other

productions were of the nature of the chronicles and histories so much in vogue at the time, and that he might have had his reasons for writing in the then prevailing taste, as John of Salisbury did in his *Life of Becket*.

I am now arrived at a point on which Mr. Wright, the first authority, perhaps, for English manuscript literature, in a letter on the subject of Richard inserted in the *Literary Gazette*, the 11th of July, 1846, has taken his stand, namely, that "there is nothing more presumptuous than assuming negatives with regard to literature and science in the Middle Ages;" an important remark, certainly, in the consideration of this question, and calculated to incline those who would be precipitate to arrest their judgment. Having progressed thus far, it now comes in due course to show that we possess indications that a work of similar nature to Richard's, and probably written by the same John of Salisbury of whom we have been before speaking, has been lost within little more than a century since.

The title of this work appears to have been "*Descriptio utriusque Britanniae*;" that is, a description of Britain properly so called, and Britany in France. The date and several of the particulars are precisely such as would correspond with John of Salisbury; as being a courtier at Henry the Second's court; as being acquainted with classical literature; as being an ecclesiastic; and as having some resemblance in appellation with that of the assumed author, viz. Conrad Bishop of Salisbury, which is obviously an error, as there never was a Bishop of Salisbury of that name. The supposition, therefore, is, that the original manuscript having been anonymous or defective in the first leaf, a title had been wrongfully applied, confusing the real author, from his appellation—Johannes de Sarisbury, Episcopus Carnotensis—with Conrad, the German chronicler, and conjecturing him Bishop of Salisbury. We find two passages quoted of the above work, which may be given as specimens.

The first by Albert le Grand, in his *Lives of the Saints of Britany*, from lib. ix. cap. 56, in which Morlaix is spoken of. "*Morlaum oppidum istius quæ Armorica dicitur Britan-*

niæ, quondam Julia appellatum, ad radices castri Cæsaris in crepidine montis ad imam vallem vergens, quod duo hinc inde fluvii alunt in alveum aquæ marinæ ad septentrionem recepti. Huic Drennale majori Britanniae veniens Christi fidem prædicavit, postea Lexobiae præsul effectus." Albert le Grand adds a remark to the above extract, to the effect that this Conrad was almoner to Henry (the Second), King of England, father of Duke Geoffrey, husband of the Duchess Constance (daughter and heir of Conan, Duke of Britany), by whose command he composed the book, A.D. 1167.

The second extract is in a publication of Moreaux de Mautour, described as one of the most enlightened antiquaries of his day, who, in a periodical entitled "*Mémoires de Trevoux, Janvier, 1707*," which was a literary journal published by the Jesuits at Trevoux, the *Tivurtium* of the Romans, a principal city of Burgundy, gives the second and only other extract from the fourth book of the work, quoting the title of it as before:—"*Descriptio utriusque Britanniae, etc.*" except that he styles Conrad, not almoner to Henry II. but Bishop of Salisbury, and adds, what can only be considered as a conjecture, suggested by the numerous chronicles perpetuated by the press about that time, that it had been printed at London. The passage is—"*Nannetis vero ad Ligerim Noë sub Violani nomine in famosissimo apud Gallos templo advectus et adhibitus fertur.*"

From the above extracts it is sufficiently clear that this work possessed the combined elements of being of an historical, topographical, and antiquarian nature. What assures us that it was written with talent and judicious research, and that it drew its materials from ancient sources, now unattainable, is the very remarkable fact that no reference of the name Volianus to the town of Nantes, otherwise than as noted by this ancient manuscript, was known till the discovery of the celebrated inscription at that place to the god Volianus, which is one of the most interesting which have been found in France.

Subsequently the work has been quoted by the following French writers: Dom Jacques Martin, in his *Traite de*

la Religion des Gaulois, 1727; Dom Morice, in his *Histoire de Bretagne*, 1779; Richard, in his *Dissertation sur Volianus*, 1802; and Huet de Coetlisan, in his *Recherches sur le Departement de la Loire inferieure*, 1803. These five French writers, however, it appears, were only acquainted with it through the extracts given by the first-mentioned Albert le Grand and Moreau de Mautour, and therefore add nothing to the direct testimony. They however possess a negative evidence of great value, as we are hereby informed that the above French topographers and antiquaries were acquainted with no circumstances to throw a doubt on the existence or authenticity of the said manuscript.

This erudite work, so much in advance of its age, and, indeed, so dissonant to it, is not now forthcoming, as before remarked. The information as to its being printed in England turns out to be unfounded. Monsieur Michel, sent by the French commission in 1834 to search in this country for documents relating to France, could not find it in print either by his own researches or by his inquiries of Messrs. Douce, Dibdin, and others celebrated as being conversant with bibliography; nor is Mr. Hartwell Horne, of high eminence in this way, acquainted with its existence as a printed work. If it

still exists it is doubtlessly as a manuscript, and probably in the private collections of the nobility or gentry in this country or in France, which seems more likely than the supposing it to remain unnoticed in our public libraries.

Important as the discovery of this manuscript might be to the antiquary and topographer, yet its known former existence equally well answers the purpose of the investigator respecting the work of Richard of Cirencester, as it shows the possibility that such a work as his might have been written at its alleged date, that is, towards the end of the 14th century.

Some of the principal objections against Richard have thus been endeavoured to be met in as few words as possible. The remark, however, is of importance, that great good would be done if antiquaries would communicate to your pages, or otherwise, such instances as they have observed where Roman roads and stations indicated in Richard, and in no previous writers, have been actually verified by discoveries in modern times. The internal evidences in favour of Richard are said to be strong; but general assertions of this kind are not enough, specific instances of them require to be pointed out.

Yours, &c. BEALE POST.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Deliciae Poetarum Gallorum hujus superiorisque ævi illustratæ. Collectore Ranutio Ghero (i. e. Grutero.) In Six Volumes. 1609.

THIS collection of the Latin poetry of France offers very few selections for our purpose, as the allusions to England, either as to events or persons, are very few. What there is we shall be able to mention in two or three papers. The collection includes the works of above one hundred poets, among which are the illustrious names of Muretus, Scaliger, Henry Stephens, Thuanus, Turnebus, and others, besides those whose chief fame, like Ronsard, Du Bellay, &c. is founded on their poetry in their own language.

Vol. i. p. 433, is a poem by Du Bellay (Joachimi Bellaii) on the marriage of the Dauphin and Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. The congratulations of the poet on this event are a little premature when he says—

O ter conjugium, quaterque felix !
O lætam populi hinc et inde sortem !
O pulcræ et lepidæ et piæ puellam !

Then follow several small poems; "De Cæleto recepta" (on the taking of

Calais, and on the valour shown by the Duc de Guise on the occasion.) One runs as follows :—

In Britannos jocus.

Gallica, quis credat ? surgunt jam tecta *Caleti*,
Exultatque suis Gallia littoribus.
Comprimit Oceanus metuendos classe Britannos,
Divisus toto jam orbe Britannus erit.

Again :—

Guisius auspiciis nuper melioribus usus,
Galle, tuas urbes dum tibi restituit,
Indomitos docuit superari posse *Britannos*,
Atque invicta prius moenia posse capi.

Vol. ii. p. 644.—Among the poems of J. J. Boissardi is a distich on Queen Elizabeth :—

Nomine non alio digna es quam Palladis ; antri
Castalii es præses, bellicaque arma colis.

P. 740 is a poem of Germanus Brixius,—

*In Thomam Morum, chordigera calumniatorem,
Antimorus, silva.*

The poet commences by ridiculing More on the *false* quantities and grammatical errors in his verses :

Quam bene, quæ brevis est, tibi sit producta canenti,
Et quæ longa, tamen syllaba curta tibi est, &c.

He tells More that in praising Henry the Eighth he has abused his father Henry the Seventh :

Ecquid enim Henricum dum vis extollere Olympo,
Laudibus et laudes adcumulare putas,
Tum demum Henrici infamas lacerasque parentem,
Ut cui æqui ac legum non fuit ullus amor ?
Anglia quo regnante jugum servile subivit ?
Per quem et mercator advena, servus erat ? &c. ;

and he adds the reason :—

At formidasti puto, ne præconia patri
Addita, de *nati* nomine detraherent.

He says if Henry once is conscious of the badness of More's poetry—

Quam metuo tibi, More ! etenim si senserit ille
Frigida quam in laudes sit tibi musa suas,
Ilicet actutum mediis te expellet ab Anglis
Et migrare tuam coget ad *Utopiam*.

He tells More that he ought to have shown his verses to his learned friends before he published them :

Non commississes tam fæda piacula, amicis
Si commississes ante legenda tuis.
Tunstallus, *Paceusque* tibi, tibi *Linacrus*, et qui
Ante alios *Morum* curat, *Erasmus* erat.
Trina Caledoniæ tres illi sidera gentis,
Quartus Rhenani lumen honosque soli.
Culti omnes doctique viri, quorumque decebat
Ad trutinam versus te revocare tuos.

He then observes that his own verses he always submitted to his learned friends before publication :

Est mihi *Budæus*, quo non præstantior alter,
 Lingua Latina tibi, seu mage Græca placet;
 Est et *Fransiscus*, per quem suprema senatus
 Curia Parrhisiiis tollit ad astra caput.
 Illorum ad speculum sese componere nostra
 Assolet, et vultus fingere musa suos.
 Musa prius *Veneti* per amenas gurgitis undas
 Auspice Mopsopios *Lascare* docta sales.

He then enters into praise of the Italian poet *Vida*, on whom Leo the Tenth had bestowed a Tusculan villa:

—————*Vidæ* Leo Tuscula summus
 Proxima Romanis rura habitanda dedit;

and ironically adds, if Leo had but seen his poetry—

Scilicet exploso *Vida*, Leo maximus, uni
 Tuscula sanxisset rura habitanda tibi.

This very curious satirical poet then proceeds to say that More will probably call in the copies of his works, and lay the blame of the faults on the printer; but that excuse will not do:

Fac modo quod potes, haud poteris te abstergere, non si
 Tota eat in sordes nuda *Britanna* tuas;

and he adds—

Mula tibi ingenium, non tibi *Musa* dedit.

He then says there is a species of epigram in which he allows that *More* excels:

Id vero sit quale genus, qui scire laborat,
 Quærat ab *Henrici* carmine *Abingdonii*.
 Regius hic cantor, per te suavissime vates
 Rege tuo magis nomen habere potest,
Hic jacet Henricus, bene es, in carmine si quis
 Vult legere uno omnes, totum epigramma legat.

This, perhaps, is sufficient to extract; but the poem itself should be reprinted in the next edition of any of the lives of More, for poetic treasures are buried in these little dark-looking volumes of Gruter, as gold would be in cellars and caves. On turning to the Epigrammata of More, 12mo. 1638, we find that Henry of Abingdon* was singer and organist in the King's Chapel, and More has three short poems relating to him,—two epitaphs and a copy of verses, "In Janum hæredem Abyngdonii," to whom his two epitaphs were not satisfactory. He calls him—

Nobilis Henricus cantor Abyngdonius.

Unus erat, nuper mira qui voce sonorat,
Organa qui scitè tangeret, unus erat.
Vellensis (*Wells*) primo templi decus, inde sacellum
 Rex illo voluit nobilitare suum.

Again:—

Millibus in mille cantor fuit optimus ille,
 Præter et hæc ista, fuit optimus *organista*.

There are several epigrams on "*Brixius*" among the poems of More; so that this may be reckoned among the "*rixæ literariæ*." But we must reserve these to another number, when we will give some account of *Brixius*.

B—ll.

J. M.

* See T. Mori Epigrammata, p. 74, Epitaphium Abingdonii Cantoris.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Exposition of the Prophet Jonah.
By George Abbott, Archbishop of
Canterbury. A new Edition, with
a Life of the Author. By Grace
Webster. 2 vols.

THIS republication of a work that was rare and accessible to few has been very judiciously made. A brief but well-written life of the author is prefixed. The original work is dedicated to Lord Buckhurst by G. Abbott, then his chaplain, and dated 10 Oct. 1600. It is divided into thirty different chapters, each containing a Lecture; and, while the history of Jonah is the main subject, the author branches out in a variety of subjects connected more or less with it, and introduces many familiar allusions to the events of the times, and illustrates his doctrine from them. The whole is written in an easy, plain, familiar manner, which will be read with pleasure. We have only room to extract a few of the *historical* passages we meet with, as *ex. gr.* :—

The good prelate is much inclined to believe in the fact of *evil agencies* being the movers of storms and tempests, and other afflictions of the kind.

"He mentions a story of Montdragon, a town in Campania, being besieged, and, the season being dry, the garrison was in great want of water, and the inhabitants, being advised by certain priests, most wicked and ungodly persons, tried this conclusion to relieve themselves. Stealing down in the dark of the night, through the watch set by the enemy, they crept along the rocks even to the sea-side, and all the way drew with them a crucifix, the resemblance of Christ crucified and hanging on the cross, which first they cursed and banned with many enchanted speeches, but afterwards, with most execrable words, they threw it in the sea, using imprecations against the heaven and earth and water, so to wring from them a tempest. In the mean time the priests, being as wicked men as lived, to satisfy the soldiers who set them to work, brought an ass to the church door, and sang a dirge to him, as to a man now dying; then they put into his mouth the sacrament of the altar, and so, with funeral hymns, buried the ass alive at the

church door. *This ungodly solemnity was scant ended* but the air was full of clouds; the sea was stirred with the wind; the heavens did roar with thunder; the earth did flash with lightning; trees were plucked up by the roots; the stones did rend in pieces; and there fell such abundance of rain that from the top of the rock whole streams ran of water. So the king missed of his purpose. * * * It is most probable that their wickedness did stir up so extraordinarily the rain; for when Satan has liberty from the Lord to do things, he imparts his powers with his ministers, special instruments of his glory,—those necromancers and conjurors, and such like."

Again :—

"When Columbus and the Christians with him arrived in the Western Indies, and began to plant themselves in Hispaniola and the islands, there arose such mighty and incredible tempests as the like were never seen or heard of in the country. There may be some other reason hereof (for such things are secret to all but only to God); yet it is no sin to suppose, fitly to the present question, as some then did conceive, that foul spirits stirred them up to show their detestation to the name of Christ, grieving that to those brutish creatures, who had long lived in ignorance, he should in some sort be preached," &c.

The following (p. 68) is a little historical sketch, not without its value :—

"The Spaniard threatened war not many years ago (anno 1588): the piety of our land exceeded for that time. Young and old then came together into the courts of the Lord; the sabbaths were then sanctified; the week-days were well spent; we had prayers extraordinary and lectures twice a-week, as this place well knows. But with the cold of the winter our holiness waxed cold, and many months had not passed away, but, as in few things we were better, so in some things we were worse. Good God! that thy great mercy should make thee to be loved the less! One year is not passed over (anno 1593), since, besides many other questions, the chief city of our kingdom, being visited by God's messenger, the pestilence, which destroyeth as well by night as by day, did hang down her head for sorrow. I have heard that since that time it is very much

forgotten in buying and selling, in bargaining and deceiving. God sent us here a warning, and then another warning, in the very heart of our city. Pestis in unâ aut alterâ domo, in ipso Oxonii umbilico, anno 1593. I think that we and others did in that time more think of devotion toward the Lord, of purging our souls, of true mortification, than we have done many times since. It is not well if it be so. It is a reproach to some, No penny, no paternoster. It is a reproach to us, No plague, no paternoster,—No punishment and no prayers," &c.

P. 77, we have the following laudation of Queen Elizabeth:—

"It is a blessed case for church and commonwealth where these things are not so. Long may she (Queen Elizabeth) live and reign happily unto our further comfort, who in this exceedeth herself, and goeth beyond her sex,—*which loveth to have a hand in matters of importance—have an eye who be her bishops—have a care who be her judges—remember them of their duties before they go to their counties—provide evermore for peace, yet think sometimes of war—regard the ends of her kingdom;—yea, take a personal notice of such things as be fit,*" &c.

P. 100, against usury:—

"Yea, in some places of this land (for I must not imagine that any interest is to be found at Oxford: we have scant money for our necessities) such as have their hands polluted with extortion in this kind will come into the tabernacle and set them down in the temple, be at church as soon as any, and be as intent and earnest upon the preacher as if there were no such matter. If *speech* be of the inheritance which is in God's holy hill, they will urge as far as the farthest," &c.

P. 121:—

"I would demand what natural reason there is that our most gracious Queen Elizabeth,—whom God evermore preserve—a woman in a small country—at her first coming to the crown, should dare to reform religion and profess so far for the truth, things being as they were when she came first to her sceptre—very little sound at home—very much amiss abroad; in the known hate of the pope; in the secret hate of the Spaniard; in the neutrality of the French, to speak more mildly of it; in the tickleness of the Scot; in the fickleness of the Irish;—yet that still she should go forward, and maintain her church and estate in great pomp and high majesty,—very lovely to her friends, very dreadful to her foes. I might urge her perpetual

happiness, and those many dangers which, by God's blessing, she escaped. Fourthly, what may be the reason that, whereas within the year (anno 1593–4) each sin might cut off a thousand, yea, sometimes a great many more, in one city of our land, by the infection of the plague, since that time the *Note* hath returned not one, or so few that it is, as it were, nothing? Remember that the spring was very unkind, by means of the abundance of rain which fell. Our July hath been like to a February—our June even as an April; so that the air must needs be corrupted. God amend it in his mercy, and stay this plague of waters; but yet the pestilence is not now ceased," &c.

P. 133, discoursing of the "Evils of a Low Priesthood," the Bishop says:—

"I am sure it had well agreed to those Scottish priests who, as Buchanan, their own countryman, reports of them, were so blockish and so blind 'that the very name of the New Testament was most offensive to them: *they thought it to be newly devised and invented by Martin Luther, and asked for the old again;*' which is the more likely in their ordinary curates when we read of a bishop of theirs, called the Bishop of Dunkeld, who replied to a minister who said he had read the Old and New Testament, 'I thank God,' said the Bishop, 'I never knew what the Old and New Testament was.' I hope we have none in England so buried in brutish ignorance; yet my heart oftentimes doth ache and my very soul doth tremble *to think what guides be over souls yet in many places,*" &c.

In discoursing (p. 199) on "the great fish that swallowed Jonah," the good prelate says:—

"That there is a small fish in comparison of a whale, which is called by the name of Lamia, and that in the Mediterranean sea some of those have oftentimes been found having a whole man swallowed in each of their bellies; yea, near unto Marseilles, an ancient city of France, there have been found of them which have had within them *virum lorica tum*, a man in some kind of armour,—so huge-bellied is this fish, which cometh not near to the great ones. * * * And in the northern coasts of our own land, near Tynemouth Haven, was a mighty whale cast on land, which was 90 feet in length, which ariseth to 30 English yards. The very breadth of his mouth was 60 yards and a half, and his belly so vast in compass that one standing on the fish, of purpose to cut a rib of him, and slipping into his belly, was

very likely there to be drowned with the moisture then remaining," &c.

The Archbishop preached on the 7th of September, the birthday of Elizabeth, of whom he says:—

"The present day doth remember us of the birth of her by whom under God we receive a multitude of great blessings, as the free course of the Gospel, an admirable peace, prosperity and abundance. He is little less than a brutish creature, or at least he is a very ill-minded subject, who, having age and experience, does not give the Lord thanks for her. Yet in this so apparent a chain of God's benefits, let us examine it from link to link, and it shall wring out better motives from him who is best minded. That the everlasting Father should bring her to the crown and sceptre of this kingdom, through so many difficulties, her brother (as he supposed, to prevent a greater mischief) denying her that prerogative; her sister, bloody Mary, coming between, and matching with that prince (Philip II. of Spain), who was then held the chief flower of Christendom; a certain expectation of issue being between them; the Spaniards thereat joyous, as hoping thereupon to tyrannise and domineer at their pleasure;—nay, yet much more than this, the clergy giving counsel to take away her life; *Gardiner*, thirsting for her blood, as a wearied man would long for water; *Storie* daring to say, when some each day were burnt in question of religion, that these were but the branches, *they should strike at the root*, a suspicion of *strong treason against her sister* being sought to be fastened upon her: imprisonment of her being pronounced in rigorous and hard manner; yea, *the very sentence of death, as it is thought, once being given out against her*; yet, that the Lord should deliver her from all this, and advance her to the guiding of their land and people: that he should so preserve her, being a woman (and therefore by nature weak and exceeding fearful), in so many plots laid against her; Pope Pius with his anathema (in 1569) deposing her from the crown, and absolving (if he could get us to believe him) her subjects from their obedience; Pope Gregory, by the setting up of his seminaries, inveigling some of her own to play some treacherous part against her in oft-intended invasions; in a rebellion once plainly attempted—in conspiracies of sons of Belial more than twenty—to bring her notwithstanding to such an age of her life, to such a year of her reign, and if this be too little, if we will serve God and honour him, to give us hope that more shall be added unto her

days, and by a consequent to our happiness: to carry her who in herself is a mortal dying creature, apt to be broken like a glass; yet, as if she had been borne in the bosom and hand of angels, so that nothing hath annoyed her. This particular analyzing or scanning of the graces of God upon her, will wrest from us a true joy with feeling and understanding; and what we do in her, we may all do in ourselves."

There is a passage in the second volume (p. 57) which may remind us of a similar affliction under which we are suffering now, and to which the venerable writer's words are applicable.

"He is blind who now beholdeth not that God is angry with us; the continuance of his punishment doth testify that his wrath is in no wise appeased. I pass by other matters, of a pestilence lately gone, and the sword yet threatened to us; *but behold what a famine he hath brought upon our land*, and making it to persevere, yea hitherto *he doth increase it; one year there hath been hunger, the second there was dearth, and a third, which is this year, there is great cleanness of teeth*. The poorer sort do most feel it. The Lord have mercy on them! So that, as in David's days, there were three dangers together, so we have had already, accounting that for one wherein we do now live. And see whether the Lord doth not threaten us much more by sending such unseasonable weather and storm of rain among us; which, if we will observe and compare with what is past, we may say that the course of nature is very much inverted. Our years are turned upside down—our summers are no summers—our harvests are no harvests—our seed-times are no seed-times. A. Marcellinus doth write concerning the city of Alexandria in Egypt, that for many ages together scant any one day hath been seen that the sun hath not shined upon it; we may say, to the contrary, that for a great space of time scant any day hath been seen that it hath not rained on us; or, if there have been some few that have been otherwise, their glory and our hope is forthwith overturned, and the nights are like the days—we know not which are the better. (Dec. 1596.) It was said in the time of the Emperor Augustus, 'Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane.' It raineth all night; but in the morning men return to their sports again. The weather was so fair in the day-time that all returned to their spectacles or plays, or went about their business; *but with us it is otherwise*. Athenæus telleth us, that *Stratonicus*, a jesting fellow, used to say

concerning the mountain Hæmus, as oft as he was asked of the temperature of the air there, that for eight months of the year it was exceeding cold, and for the other four it was winter. We may speak in such sort of this weather; that in the day-time it raineth, and in the night it showereth, or poureth down, and that is all the difference."

In his discourse of the "Vanity of Worldly Joys," the Bishop, after some smart rebukes on the female dress of his time, proceeds to the other sex.

"Of the male sex are there not those who take more care of their *flicking* and of their plaiting, than of the kingdom of Heaven? Did Jonah more set his heart on the shadow of his head than they do on their hair? He chid with God for one, and they will stand to the uttermost with God's officers, his vicegerents upon earth, for the other; yea, he thrust from society, or be clapt up in prison, rather than part with their fleece. There were such in the days of Seneca, whose words if they be too bitter, lay the fault on him, and imagine that I do but cite them. 'How are they angry,' says he, 'if aught be cut off from their mane? if aught be out of order? if every thing fall not into those round rings and hoops? Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his hair be *displotted*? Who is not much more careful of the grace of his head than of his wealth? Who maketh not more account to be kempt, than to be honest. Will you think these men are idle, who have so much work as they have between the comb and the glass?' If this speech do lie somewhat hard, the fault must lie upon Seneca," &c.

We may observe that the town of *Guildford* still retains two very honourable memorials of the Archbishop, who was born of humble parentage there,—the small chamber in which he resided, and the almshouses with their chapel which he built and endowed.

The Use of the Body in relation to the Mind. By George Moore, M.D.

THIS work may be recommended for two valid reasons. In the first place, it is so written that it may be read and understood by those who have not been bred to the profession of the *ars medendi*; secondly, because sound religious feeling pervades and regulates the whole. It is divided into twenty-two chapters, each containing some important division of the subject, the

main purpose of the whole being to show in what manner the right state and best use of the mental faculties will depend on the healthy and natural condition of the body, and that what tends to disorganize and weaken the latter will also impair the powers of the former. These discourses are accompanied and illustrated with many curious facts and observations, as those relating to mesmerism, temporary hallucination of mind, dreaming, and the effects of disease upon the mental powers. We are tempted to extract a very curious anecdote which we found in the chapter called "Mental Action in the Use of Sight," relating to visual impressions of absent things. After relating one or two anecdotes of events occurring simultaneously with their revelation in a dream, the author proceeds:—

"There is another form of supersensuous vision, for the existence of which we can scarcely discover sufficient reason, unless to intimate an undeveloped faculty, which in another state may be proper to man. The nature and character of this strange endowment will be best expressed in the language of one who believed himself to be possessed of it. Heinrich Zschokke, a man remarkable for the extent of his honourable labours as a statesman and author, solemnly writes the following passage in his autobiography:—'It has happened to me sometimes in my first meeting with strangers, as I silently listened to their discourse, that their former life, with many trifling circumstances therewith connected, or frequently some particular scene in that life, has passed quite involuntarily, and as it were dream-like, yet perfectly distinct before me. During this time I usually feel so entirely absorbed in the contemplation of the stranger's life that at last I no longer see clearly the face of the unknown, wherein I undesignedly read, nor distinctly hear the voices of the speakers, which before served in some measure as a commentary on the text of their features. For a long time I held such visions as delusions of the fancy, and the more so as they showed me even the dress and emotions of the actors, rooms, furniture, and other accessories.'"

He was at length astonished to find his dream-pictures *invariably confirmed* as realities; and he relates this instance as an example of his visionary gift:—

"One day in the city of *Waldshut* I entered an inn (the *Vine*) in com-

pany with two young students. We supped with a numerous company at the table d'hôte, where the guests were making very merry with the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Swiss, with Mesmer's Magnetism, Lavater's Physiognomy, &c. One of my companions, whose national pride was wounded with their mockery, begged me to make some reply, particularly to a handsome young man who sat opposite to us, and who had allowed himself extraordinary licence. *This man's life was at that moment presented unto my mind.* I turned to him and asked him whether he would candidly answer me if I related to him some of the most secret passages of his life, I knowing as little of him personally as he did of me. He promised, if I were correct, to admit it frankly. I then related what my vision had shown me, and the whole company were made acquainted with the private history of this young merchant,—his school years, his youthful errors, and, lastly, with a fault committed with relation to the strong box of his employer. I described the uninhabited room with whitened walls, where to the right of the brown door stood on a table a black money box, &c. . . . A dead silence prevailed during the whole narrative, which I alone occasionally interrupted by inquiring whether I spoke the truth? The startled young man confirmed every particular, and even, what I had scarcely expected, the last-mentioned. Touched by his candour, I shook hands with him and said no more; he is probably still living," &c.

The author also relates some marvellous coincidences of events that happened, and were also foretold by dreams to the parties concerned. "Mrs. Griffiths wakes from her sleep screaming out, The boat is sinking, save them." She was uneasy about a proposed fishing party, of which her husband was to be one. Thus the dream was quite natural; so she quietly fell asleep again; but soon she awakes up in terror, saying,—“The boat is going down.” This of course arose from the former dream; therefore she composed herself to sleep a third time, but quickly starts up in agony, exclaiming,—“They are gone, the boat is sunk.” Her husband, a Major in the army, caught alarm, and excused himself from his engagement; but the rest of the party went, and were all drowned. Such cases, of which multitudes might be collected, are among those most easily attributed

to mere coincidence: but we will take another, for the accuracy of which Dr. Abercrombie vouches:—“Two sisters were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation, and having roused the other told her she had had a frightful dream. I dreamt, she said, that Mary's watch stopped, and that when I told you of the circumstance you answered,—‘Much worse than that has happened, for —'s breath has stopped also,’ meaning their brother, who was ill. The following night the same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was composed, as on the previous occasion, by finding the brother in a sound sleep, and the watch going well. On the next morning one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in an adjoining room. When her note was ready for being sealed she was proceeding to take out for the purpose the watch alluded to, which had been put by her into her writing-desk, she was astonished to find it had stopped. At the same moment a scream was heard in the other room. The brother, who had been considered as going on favourably, had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.”

These are curious things, and should be recorded and collected; at the same time we must observe that very extraordinary and almost incredible coincidences do take place in the ordinary course of human events. Now we will record four which all happened to ourselves, and for the *absolute and exact truth of which we pledge ourselves*,—two of them only last year, the other some time previous, which we relate first, and one lately:—

We were baiting our saddle horse at Alton in Hants, and standing on the threshold of the stable-door, to see him eat his corn. We must observe also we were perfect strangers in that place and even in the county. A greyhound, belonging apparently to the inn, stood by us, and our hand was on the head of the animal, when a neighbouring gentleman rode into the yard, and, giving his horse to the ostler, said, “Whose greyhound is that?” The

notter answered, "It is Mr. M——," mentioning our name. How surprised we were may be easily conceived. Afterwards we unravelled the mystery, and discovered to whom it belonged.

The second is as follows.—We were in bed at a friend's house at Epsom Park one morning last summer, thinking of the Leasowes, where we had been, and Shenstone, and then of Shenstone's friend, Lady Luxborough; and we tried for half an hour, but in vain, to recall to memory the name of the spot where she lived, and from which she dated her letters. This was certainly a point that had never occupied our mind before. After breakfast *the very morning* we were walking into Windsor with our friend Mr. Jones, when on the bridge we met a gentleman and lady, whom he stopped and talked to. Who is that, we said, after we had separated? (Oh! that is a person I have not seen for a very long time; it is Mr. Knight, who lives at *Flurville*, in Warwickshire; and this was Lady Luxborough's place, and the very name we had so long sought in vain!

The third struck us still more, and it occurred only a little time subsequently. We had resolved to spend a summer day at Greenwich, and putting a book in our pocket got into a steamer at Westminster Bridge, for the purpose of a pleasant passage down the river; but it was Monday, and the steamer took in passengers by crowds at every pier, and by the time it had got to Wapping Stairs it was so crowded that there was scarcely standing room. All idea of pleasure was over, and we jumped ashore, meaning to stroll slowly home again. This took place a few days after the closing debate on the Corn Laws; and as we quietly sauntered down Radecliffe Highway we recalled the last debates, and especially Mr. Disraeli's speech, and were repenting that passage which made such merriment in the house,—*"But after all it is not Peel's plan, it is Pophine's plan!"* we were absolutely repenting these very identical words to ourselves *at the same time*, when by accident turning our eyes to the left, to a single and solitary house, we saw on a brass plate—MR. POPKINS. The thought, the repetition of the words,

and the sight of the place, were positively *coincident*. We presume this was the very Mr. Pophine meant by the orator. At any rate, we started half across the street—could hardly believe our eyesight—and returned again to look at a house and plate, which we presume are still to be seen by those who choose to verify this portion of the story. Now we say that this was an extraordinary a circumstance, an extraordinary a coincidence of events, as could well take place; that we should pass this house, of all the houses in London, at this very moment, and that we should also happen to look at it; and that we should happen, too, to be in a place by the merest accident, where we had not been twice in our life. These little circumstances are here mentioned in order to show that coincidences of events will happen, without anything supernatural belonging to them, that are against all doctrine of chances, and which would hardly be believed, except upon the solemn testimony of the parties concerned.

We add one other instance of a fortuitous coincidence which happened but a month ago to us. We went into the kitchen and asked the *filie de chambre*, "Do any people come up to the house now with ballads?" "No," was the answer, "never; but some persons occasionally bring religious tracts." As we were standing, speaking on the subject, we happened to look out of the window. "Who is that girl coming up here?" "Oh! that is the blind fiddler's daughter." "Go and see what she wants." The *filie* went, and came back with her hands full of ballads. "She has brought a lot of ballads for sale." "Did she ever do so before?" "Never." Now was not this very singular, in the different points of coincidence? For we never in our lives had asked this question about ballads before; and, secondly, not only did the ballad-seller come on the very day our inquiry was made, but at the very moment we were making it! We had never inquired before; she had never come before; and the inquiry and the advent took place at the same instant! *Quis casus agat rem?*

A Tour from Thebes to the Peninsula of Sinai. By Professor R. Lepsius. Translated by C. H. Cottrell, Esq.

THIS very curious and interesting little narrative is dedicated to the learned and accomplished Chevalier Bunsen by the translator; but, being so strictly geographical, and employed in the critical investigation of minute local inquiries for the ascertainment of the real places mentioned in the Scripture account of the wanderings of the Israelites in the Arabian wilderness, it is but little suited for quotation. The three main points, the author says, he had to keep in view were, first, the primeval Egyptian colonies whose temples are found in the northern mountains; secondly, the places mentioned in the Bible in regard to the journey of the Israelites through the wilderness; thirdly, the so-called *Sinaitic inscriptions*, which were formerly supposed to be the work of the Israelites, and which are said to have been deciphered by Professor Beer, at Leipsic, but a few years ago. As to the first point the author thinks—

“The Egyptian inscriptions are simple *stela*, to record the working of the copper-mines in the immediate vicinity. The inscriptions on the *stela* are precisely of the same character as those on the road to Cossier, and the other Egyptian quarries. Some of these contain the oldest effigies of kings in existence, without excepting the whole of Egypt and the pyramids of Gizeh. For the kings *Chusu*, *Numchusu*, &c. are represented there in person, either offering sacrifices to the gods or beheading their enemies; whereas at Gizeh there are only princes, or private individuals of the day, so exhibited.

For the second point—the places mentioned in the Bible—it is necessary to refer our readers to the work itself, as it is useless to attempt to break up into fragments “the connected survey” which the author made, and which in its authentic form will command their best attention. We pass on then to the third division of the subject, the so-called *Sinaitic inscriptions*.

“The whole character of the writing on the rocks of the peninsula (the author says) is palpably of comparative modern date, and not unlike the well known *Semitic* inscriptions, especially in regard to the principle of contracting several letters into one. Professor Beer is quite correct in assigning them to a Christian origin;

Christian monograms and crosses are not uncommon. Even the Greek inscriptions, frequently interspersed among them, generally of the same date, and sometimes even demonstrably older, are likewise most of them Christian. They are usually short, though some are found of greater length, and, as a general rule, they seem to contain names. The Greek inscriptions are mostly commemorative; some of them in Arabic, with which they are intermixed, begin with *Bism-Allah*. The statements of some travellers that similar inscriptions are found in particular places in Egypt, especially in the quarries of Turah at Cairo, require confirmation. It is not even the fact that they are met with only on roads which lead out of Egypt. They occur in the most secluded spots, where they could never have been expected, and especially on the rocks which lie considerably out of the main road. Most of them are connected with rude drawings of camels, goats, and even horses; and I am fully convinced that they are the work of a *Christian pastoral people*, who had independent possession of the peninsula, and knew how to write,—not of pilgrims, nor in reference to any particular place. The principal city of this people was the early Christian *Farán*, at the foot of the *Serbál*, in the valley of the same name. This explains also the admixture of Greek inscriptions. The ingenious Burckhardt remarked that they are found principally in the neighbourhood of the *Serbál*, and therefore he conjectured that at some time the *Serbál* had been considered to be *Sinai*, and on this account was much frequented by pilgrims, as a place of holy resort. He expresses, however, his own deliberate conviction that the true *Sinai* must be looked for in *Gebel Músa* or *Gebel Katherin*.* If the inscriptions had any reference to *Sinai*, it could be only indirectly, owing to their being traceable to the Christian *Farán*, and its inhabitants principally, and to the fact of this convent having been originally built in consequence of the supposed proximity to Mount *Sinai*. The main reason for its establishment in the Valley of Palms seems to have been the fertility of the soil; and if, as is not at all improbable, it had reference to the Bible narrative, they should seem to have believed, and so far at least correctly, that in the neighbourhood of Raphidim they were building on *Horeb*, as Raphidim and *Horeb* are expressly supposed by Cosmas and Jerome to be situated there, even if, in conformity with the ordinary interpretation and the apparent literal sense of

* On this subject see an article in our Magazine for March, p. 265.

Scripture, they thought that *Sinai* was a day's journey from Raphidim."

The author says he has made a valuable collection of the most legible inscriptions, some in *fac-simile*, and others in *papyro-plastic*, several of which seem to have a Greek translation. Should Professor Beer, therefore, not have already exhausted the subject, this interesting point may now be submitted to a further and to a more close examination, with the aid of these precious materials.

Christian Boyhood at a Public School: a collection of Sermons and Lectures delivered at Winchester College. By Rev. C. Wordsworth, M.A. 2 vols.

THESE volumes are inscribed with the following beautiful and affectionate dedication: "To the Reverend Dr. Moberly, D.C.L. Head Master of Winchester School, who in the title of these volumes will recognise the subject of his hopes and prayers, the aim of his labours, the trial of his patience, meekness, and zeal, and the crown of his rejoicing, and who, in much that they contain, will hear an imperfect echo of his own voice,—the following work, in all duty, respect, and love is inscribed by his faithful friend and servant, the author." We know no instance in which we have more to lament those narrow limits by which our notice of works is confined than in our brief mention of the present volumes, so deeply are we impressed with a sense of the pure and conscientious feeling which dictated their publication, and the high excellence of the work itself. The author says, "In retiring from an office which he had held for upwards of *ten years* he was naturally desirous to leave behind him, if not some monument of his labours, at least some *legacy of his affection* for the place with which he had been connected by the dearest and closest ties." The materials consist of discourses divided into two parts, sermons and lectures. The *sermons* were preached in the chapel before the whole body of the school; the *lectures* were delivered more privately to such only of the college boys as were either communicants or preparing to receive the Holy Communion. Concerning the latter the author observes, "that the audience and the

occasion were of a peculiar character, such as to justify, and indeed to require, a different kind of instruction and mode of address from that which is usual in ordinary sermons." The main object of the whole is intended "to form something like a system applicable to the edification of a Christian boyhood at a public school." The *former* volume relates to the outward duties and ordinances of religion, as private prayer, public worship, &c. and consists of the more private lectures. The *latter* volume is devoted to inward graces and examples, the formation of habits and principles, and the growth and progress of the Christian life in boys, &c. The whole consists of fifty-three discourses, of which twenty-six are in the first volume. The subject of these is "Duties and Ordinances," leaving, so far as we can judge, nothing wanting or imperfectly traced in the whole circle of those duties more immediately necessary to be known and performed by the young; and, though of course the whole line of instruction points to youth *at school*, yet it is extensive enough to reach those who may be placed in other situations. The second volume consists of discourses of what may be called a higher character, taking "Graces and Examples" as the subjects, rising, as it were, in their beauty and holiness upon the solid foundation of the "duties" which had been previously acknowledged and performed. It only remains for us to say that as *compositions* these discourses are worthy of all praise; clear and consistent in reasoning, ample in illustration, and forcible in address to the feelings and heart. That they have already been of service is shewn from several incidental notices we have met with in them; and, while they have produced so much good—holiness in the age of passion, and seriousness in the days of levity—among the students at Winchester, we can assuredly recommend them to other classes of society, who though in more varied ranks and gradations, and at more advanced ages, still stand in need of the same incitements to good and warnings from evil, and who can without difficulty adapt the application of the advice of the preacher to their own circumstances, and learn to know how much

advanced life not only retains of the errors of youth, but unhappily how much also it augments their number and their power, by the increased attractions of a wider sphere of action, of liberty less controlled, and habits more strongly confirmed.

Frederic and the Falcon: done into English verse from Boccaccio. By Emma Martin. 4to.

DRYDEN translated, as is well known, *three* of Boccaccio's tales: the Cymon and Iphigenia, Tancred and Sigismunda, and Theodore and Honoria,—perhaps the most striking in the whole Decameron. Miss Martin has added a fourth, which has always been a favourite story, and has been translated into various languages, though we are not aware that it ever appeared before in English verse. Miss Martin has very judiciously taken Dryden as her model; for finer specimens of versification we have not in our language than what is to be found in his tales and fables. The fabliaux of Messrs. Ellis and Way are also to be spoken of in the highest terms for the ease and freedom of the verse, for simplicity, humour, and that little tinge of the *antique* which produces such a picturesque effect. Miss Martin seems fully to have understood the task she undertook, and has executed it very successfully. With a few, very few, little alterations and improvements, we think the story as well expressed, and the language and versification as appropriate and elegant, as could be desired. We advise her to proceed in this path, so happily taken. Italian literature is full of materials for her; and a good selection of the best stories of the novelists and poets would be a very acceptable present to the public. We must, however, give our specimens of the present, as the ground on which we recommend the future.

Ladies, your beauty's sovereignty full well
O'er noble hearts you know, nor need I tell.
But learn, in listening to my simple strain,
To grant the guerdon of your lovers' pain;
Nor let it always be at Fortune's call,
Who, when she gives her goods, must give
one all.

In Florence lived a youth, above the crowd,
Frederic his name, with richest gifts endow'd;
In Tuscany, where noble youths are nurs'd,
He was the noblest still, and he was still the
first.

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And, as became such gentle breast the flame,
He lived enamoured of a beauteous dame,—
So fair, so gracious, of such winning ways,
None in our grandsires' time had half such
praise.

Her husband proved her virtue and his wit,
In what his dying testament thought fit:
He graced their only son with all his lands;
But, if the boy should die (his last com-
mands), [her hands.]
Then all should be her own, and all within

To gain the widow's love, Frederic
prodigally exhausted his fortune.

So, by his vast expense his treasury drain'd,
One little farm alone his own remain'd;
And of his steeds, and bounds, and falcons
that he flew, [mew.
One hawk alone he kept, the noblest of his
Though loving more and more the baughty fair,
No longer fit the city's charge to bear, [air,
He sought his rural seat, and lived in country
There, with his bird, he hawk'd at small ex-
pense,
Nor deigned to ask his friends for pity thence,
But lived retir'd within his little fence.

The lady's little son was seized with
illness; and, when asked by the fond
mother what he wished for, answered,
"Frederic's falcon," a bird which he
had often admired when hawking with
his friend. The lady was much con-
cerned at this request:—

Shall I, the scorner once, turn suppliant now,
A suitor to my slighted lover bow?

But, as the child's illness increased,
she took a female friend, and went to
Frederic's cottage, whom she found at
home,—

Who, for the morn was not of hawking sort,
Had turned his thoughts to other country
sport.

With his own hands his orchard-twigs he bent,
And plash'd his fence, on gardening cares in-
tent;

But, when he saw the lady at the gate,
Hasten'd with joyous step, nor made her wait.

The next thing was to give the ladies
a becoming banquet. This, however,
was difficult from out his ravaged
larders and an empty chest. His fa-
vourite falcon alone remained; and
that he cooked, dressed, and served up.
After the tables were drawn, the lady
made her request for the bird. Fre-
deric was obliged to explain his unfor-
tunate anticipation of it:—

For, when I found that you my table grace,
To give you nobler fare, my care I place,
Than serves to set before the common race;
And viewed my falcon's beauty and her state,
I held her worthy of so great a fate, &c.

The story now hastens to a con-

hitians, "like most other nations, have their tradition of an universal deluge;" and we suppose that when Cupid

(Desire) is said to be the son of Venus (Beauty), it means only that beauty begets desire.

Is Christianity from God? A Manual of Christian Evidence. By Rev. John Cumming.—As a Manual of Evidence, this work is well compiled, and the difficulty of abridgments is for the most part overcome, in being brief without being obscure; and in compressing much matter in a small compass, without fatiguing the attention or offending the taste of the reader. At p. 199 the author gives as proof of the Mosaic Deluge, the Mosaic shells, skeletons of fishes, &c. which are found on the tops of the Alps, &c. but these are proofs of a former Deluge, not of the Mosaic Deluge, and when the great Linnæus said, "*Diluvii vestigium nullum video*," he meant of the last *penal* deluge, recorded in the Bible. It is very possible that the extent of the Mosaic Deluge, the purpose of which was to exterminate the rebellious children of the earth, was only co-extensive with the populated districts, and its violence sufficient for the attainment of the purpose; but in one fact all the geologists are unanimous that the form of deposit and fossilization of shells and bones required a much larger period of time than the Mosaic Deluge could afford.

P. 196. The author says, "Some of the noblest men that have shed the triumphs of their genius upon the world in which we live were black as the blackest slave of Africa. Hannibal, the Wellington of ancient days, the man that shook Rome with his name, was black, probably as the blackest slave at this moment toiling in the West Indies." Does the author suppose Hannibal was a negro? Hannibal was a Carthaginian, not a native African, and the Carthaginians were Phœnicians, a colony from Tyre, and as fair in complexion as the southern nations generally are. One more observation we have to make, which is relating to the account of the death of Voltaire (p. 75): of the accounts of the Abbé Baruel and of Dr. Tronchin (not Trochin) we are ignorant; nor do we know when they were published; but a very different account is given in the *Memoirs of Voltaire*, published by Longchamps and Magniere, 2 vols.

But, leaving this point, there is another passage which the author of this book is bound to correct in his next edition. He says "This is the man who applied the epithet '*the wretch*' to our blessed Lord, and the motto appended to all his writings was '*crush the wretch*.'" Now in the

first place this phrase '*Ecrasez l'infâme*' was not the motto to all his writings. Secondly, it was never a motto to any one of his writings. Thirdly, it does not apply to Christ at all. We gave in our review of Lord Brougham's *Life of Voltaire* reference to every place in Voltaire's Letters (for there only does it occur) where it is to be found; and we shewed that it alludes to the corruptions of the papal church, its carnal and tyrannical policy, and particularly to the *Jesuits*. This is so clearly marked by the context in many passages as now to be universally allowed; and we believe that Mr. Wordsworth has among others acknowledged the erroneous opinion he had once held and expressed on that point. Let zeal and piety recommend themselves to the love and admiration of men by strict adherence to truth: on that foundation they alone can build with safety and success.

Sermons preached upon Public Occasions. By Henry Melville, A.M.—Of these fifteen Sermons, several have been known to us before, and we believe that we have also noticed several in our reviews; but Mr. Melville has rightly judged that a complete collection of his Discourses preached on public occasions would be acceptable to all who had been for many years instructed by his doctrine and delighted with his eloquence; who had been awakened by the animation of his manner, and the earnestness and feeling with which he delivered those truths that he so ably embodied and expressed. We recommend the xvth Sermon, called "The Testimony of Enemies," for the excellent observations which it contains on the creed of the Deist and Unitarian. In the xth, "The Lost Sheep," preached for the "Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum," is much eloquent and affecting writing; while the viiith, on Church Building, contains some strictures on present times compared with the past, which will at least command attention if they do not produce amendment: the whole volume affords an undeniable testimony to the knowledge, talents, and piety of the author.

Neophilus, or Moral Reflections. By Rev. Denis Kelly, A.M.—These little essays are interesting for their information, and for the earnest and able manner in which they are treated; and, on some of

them, the author says, much *reserve* has been manifested by many of our teachers and moralists. There is one on theatrical exhibitions which will well repay the perusal, for there is undoubtedly much truth and sound observation in what is advanced on the subject; however, what is said will in part apply to *reading* histories of fiction, as well as seeing them represented. In the essay called "The obscure but useful Clergyman," we were much struck with the account there given of the *Rev. John Nutt*, late Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London. We must give one short extract from a history, the moral of which probably applies to many more than the amiable and excellent person here mentioned.

"Had that man's character been rightly understood, had his worth been duly appreciated, how different would have been the position he should have held in the Church from that he did. Pure and blameless in life, just, candid, upright, and honourable, kind, and tender-hearted, ever prompt to sympathise with the sufferings of others, learned and accomplished (he was a Fellow of Oxford), singularly clear and sound in his views of Gospel truth, elegant in his style of composition, as his published sermons attest, grave, dignified, and impressive in his delivery, as the writer of this can himself bear witness; yet was this man *neglected and almost deserted, and for successive years preached nearly to empty pews*. He was left to walk alone, and we believe that latterly almost the chief comfort he had on earth was attending to a large and flourishing school in his parish, the only place where he met a kindred feeling, and that love and respect he so well merited from all.

* * * *

"It was not till after his death that we find, from papers which were never intended to meet any eyes but his own, what a tender interest this supposed *cold and reserved man* took in the concerns of his flock; and their names and their circumstances, and the state of their minds, and the conversations he had held with the poorest of them were thought worthy of special mention in his private diary. Yet if ever man were left to walk alone, uncheered by sympathy or fellow-feeling, by encouraging looks and words, it was that good man: and while his earthly comforts were indeed as few as almost any man's could be, and his habits simple in the last degree, he at least gave proof that God can be an all-sufficient portion, not only in sickness and distress, but under destitution and solitariness." &c.

Colloquies desultory, chiefly on Poetry, &c. 8vo.—This work is to us a little mystical and difficult to understand; but it is enlivened and variegated by many beautiful and well-chosen quotations from our best poets, ancient and modern, and inspired by a sympathetic feeling with these brilliant creations of their genius. Had the style of composition been more simple in its structure, we should have liked it better.

De Clifford, the Philosopher, &c. By J. G. Angley, M.A.—We must confess that we prefer the ornithology of this volume to the poetry, and the music and melody of the singing birds to the loftier inspirations of the lyric muse. We do not like, though we are not difficult to please, such expressions as—

Behold how Nature in her awful *tome*.

And roll their *cascadestreams* round classic dell.

He told this *romance* of the times of old.

A round tower stands, Time's stately sentinel,

Still mocking Antiquaries' reveries all.

For optimism still rules all earth and heaven.

Or pour the purple life in *Orcean* night.

Nor do we very well understand the meaning of

Endless in vast tides eternal,

Engirdling their islands and poles,

Where Solflameth fires on snow mountains,

Or dances where Ganges gold rolls.

Sublime in thy wild music-voices,

Now uttering loud thunder-notes deep, &c

Now this is all very bad from the attempt to make it very *fine*. If the author will condescend to imitate his favourite birds, and sing his simple notes as nature dictates, he will find that he will better satisfy himself and please his readers. He possesses a poetical fancy, but its stores of wealth are too indiscriminately poured forth; and he has copiousness of expression but without selection. Let him forget his Byron, and Scott, and Wordsworth, and study Sophocles, and Virgil, and Goldsmith. He is attempting the nightingale's song, when he should first learn his simpler notes from the linnet and the robin.

The Old Man's Home. By Rev. W. Adams.—The merit of this little tale is in the very pleasing manner in which it is told, and in the kind and amiable feeling which pervades it, and in the lessons of faith and piety it inculcates.

Ashton Hall. By Wm. Alfred Montgomery. — A pleasing little tale, with a good moral attached to it.

That kind affections, sympathy, and love, Are virtues fraught with blessings far above All others; seeing that we are but parts One of another, and that kindred hearts Live only in each other's warmth and breath; And life divided is—but living death.

History of the House of Austria. By W. Coxe. Third Edition. Vol. I. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 528.—This is a reprint of a work of established reputation, and which has never yet been even partially superseded, as the History of the Germanic Empire, by Dr. Dunham, in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, is rather a summary of incidents and characteristics, than a history in the common meaning of the word.* Not but what Mr. Coxe's work has its inconveniences for the reader, since it follows the different branches of the House of Habsburgh so far, as occasionally to make him lose sight of the parent stem. The comparative unimportance of its events, till the accession of Charles V. except when some striking intervals occur, rather wearies the reader's attention; for it is not till that time that we enter on a field of continuous interest. After that, the wars of the thirty years, of the Spanish Succession, of the seven years, and the Revolt in Flanders, with other stirring episodes, succeed each other so rapidly, as to leave no room for tedium, or only for repose. Perhaps the laborious author was deficient in the art of *keeping*, as it is termed in the picturesque, and which, though scarcely necessary in the two latter portions of the work, is particularly so in the former. This reprint is one of the volumes of the "Standard Library;" and the reader will feel the advantage of having a work in three small octavos, which originally formed as many quartos. Still it might have been better executed in point of typographical correctness, on which account, though calculated for the *million*, and even for others who would not like to be included in that enumeration, it wants one great essential of a library book; and to call it the *third edition*, was assuming a designation to which it has slender claims. No material attempt at editorship appears to have been made, (for as far as page 282 we have only observed one additional note,) although there was room for the researches and criticisms of later writers. But on the

whole, we are glad that a work, for which there is no substitute in our language, has thus been brought within the reach of students, on whom the price of former editions acted as a bar.

The Arab. Square 16mo. pp. 152.—This little volume, which is one of the Religious Tract Society's publications,† combines the results of modern travel with the records of ancient history, and is embellished with a variety of engravings, illustrative of the topography, habits, and zoology of Arabia. We do not know of any other book on the subject, so desirable for children, as being likely to delight and instruct at the same time. The refutation of Gibbon's infidel objections (p. 90—94) is of course intended for children "of a mannish growth," and perhaps also for such adults as may be induced to procure the book, by its comprehensiveness and cheapness; on which account it will be useful among the educated of the lower orders, or, as they are now popularly called, the *million*.

A Treatise on Practical Arithmetic. Part the Second. By A. Nesbit.—This compilation by Mr. Nesbit, some of whose works have been much used in schools, is a complete system of commercial and monetary arithmetic, and may be safely recommended, not only as an educational text-book, but as a great help to landowners, capitalists, fundholders, and landagents, in calculations for the transfer of all kinds of property, whether freehold, leasehold, lifehold, stocks, annuities, or otherwise.

Progression by Antagonism; a Theory, involving Considerations touching the present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain. By Lord Lindsay.—This is, as its noble author calls it, a theory, and that only in outline; and as it could be built up only by materials from the moral and political history of all the tribes of the earth, it is too great for us to undertake either to strengthen it or to overthrow it. The theory is that of the moral progression of man by the reaction of antagonist mental principles of different races; as of *sense* in the Cainites, or "sons of men," and their representatives; and of *spirit* in the Sethites, or "sons of God," and all the children of spiritual principles. Like most other theories, it has many truths incorporated in it; but whether those truths may not consist also with

* See a notice of Mr. Coxe and of this work, in Gent. Mag. 1828.

† This Society (see Gent. Mag. for March, art. *Devotional Poetry*) has entitled itself to the thanks of archaeologists.

other theories is not shown: though we hope that the long-felt antagonism of the Celt in Ireland and the Saxon in England will be found of such a kind as will work out the moral progression of both.

Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. By James Cowles Prichard, M.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A. Vol. V.—This is the last volume of Dr. Prichard's truly great work, which is a masterly-drawn scheme of the outspreading and affinities of the various tribes of man; and which, though discoveries of future times may possibly modify parts of it, must long be consulted as the great authority in ethnology. The volume before us contains researches into the history of the Oceanic and of the American nations. The Oceanic tribes Dr. Prichard finds it desirable to separate into the Malayo-Polynesian nations, or the natives of the islands of the great Southern Ocean, seemingly of the kindred of the Malays; the natives of the Micronesian archipelago, or the small islands in the western part of the Northern Pacific; and the Black Nations of Oceania, or Melanesia, the islands clustering round Australia and New Guinea, to the westward of Oceanic Polynesia. He has arranged and stored up much valuable history of the fast-vanishing tribes of America, who, though they are of different nations, speaking several radically different languages, are yet marked by peculiar characteristics as one family of man, as their languages are formed on peculiar principles of structure. We cannot refrain from giving our classical readers a myth of the inhabitants of the Tongan islands, as it is nearly that of the giant Enceladus. They say that Muoi, the god that bears up the earth, gives rise to earthquakes by occasionally turning or moving his limbs: and Tangaloa raised the Tongan islands from the sea as Delos is said to have been drawn up.

The World and its Creator; or, the Message of God, and the History of Man. By F. A. Head.—We are sorry that we cannot give this work all the praise which the pious intention of its author would make it desirable that it should have. Its history seems to be nothing more than the narrative of the Bible, transferred from thence into an outline of our author's framing, and connected by a few reflections, such as most intelligent readers would be likely to make for themselves. We can understand the utility of a work which may confirm, or elucidate the holy writings by other records, or their internal harmony, like Paley's "Evidences" or "Horæ Paulinæ," or by collected

facts of the climate, productions, or manners of the inhabitants of the East; and if we read, as we have somewhere read,* that some Pariah dogs in India were found to have devoured all of some drowned pilgrims but the soles of their feet, and the palms of their hands, we gladly set the fact by what is told us in the Bible of the end of Jezebel; but we cannot see what we can gain by leaving the touching Bible history of Joseph for a modern paraphrase of it; and, as the work before us has only the matter of Bible history, we cannot discover what particular want felt by Christian readers it is proposed to answer.

Correspondence of the late James Watt, on his discovery of the composition of water. Edited by James Patrick Muirhead, Esq. F.R.S.E.—This book takes a big stone out of the pedestal of the statue of Cavendish, who has been exalted in the temple of Fame as the discoverer of among many other things the composition of water; i. e. of its composition, as consisting of oxygen, formerly called dephlogisticated air, and hydrogen, at first named inflammable air, or phlogiston. The evidence of this correspondence is strong enough to establish to our conviction, as it has established to that of Lord Brougham, and of Arago to the exclusion of his countryman Lavoisier from the honour of the discovery, the propositions stated on p. 253; that there is no evidence of any person having reduced the theory of composition to writing, in a shape which now remains, so early as Mr. Watt; that he states the theory, both in April and November 1783, in language somewhat more distinctly referring to composition, than Mr. Cavendish did in 1784; and that Mr. Watt's theory was well-known among the members of the Royal Society some months before Mr. Cavendish's statement appears to have been reduced into writing. By two errors, very mark-worthy in coincidence, Mr. Watt's paper in the Philosophical Transactions was dated onward, 1784 for 1783; and the separate copies of Cavendish's bore the year 1783 for 1784.

The manual Formation and early Origin of the Hebrew Letters and Points; also, an Elucidation of the so-called Arrow-headed or Cruciform Characters. By William H. Crook, LL.D., &c.—An ingenious hypothesis of the formation of the Hebrew letters from positions of the fingers and hands, or dactylogy. We confess they

* We think in the Athenæum of Nov. 1843.

might have been so formed, and so we can conceive might have been the Roman ones, though Dr. Crook tells us that their original elements were "clearly pieces of stick and segments of rind or bark." We find it hard to believe that words were spelt by shifting positions of the fingers (dactylogy) before they were represented by permanent characters, since inventions are the answers to urgent wants, and the want of representing words to distant eyes must have been stronger than that of conveying them to the sight of men within hearing. We are much struck by Dr. Crook's note on the arrow-headed or nail-headed characters of the ruins of Babylon and Persepolis, namely, that they were stamped in the clay of the bricks yet unbaked by the thorns of the acacia and by rose-prickles.

Chemistry of the Four Seasons. By Thomas Griffiths.—We confess it. We were in France; and in an unlucky time of a sunny afternoon our John-Bull-ship did betray our island breeding by saying to a Frenchman—"Il fait beau temps."—The exclamation of the Gaul—"Ah! Monsieur,"—as he sighed, with an up-sliding of his shoulders, so as almost to conceal the two ears we had annoyed by our perfectly unneeded intelligence, soon made us aware of our folly, of which we were long ashamed; and we therefore beg to thank Mr. Griffiths for the consolation afforded us by his book, which shows us that the expressions "it is hot or cold," "it is dry or wet," "it freezes," "it thaws," "it snows," or "it hails," are so far from being foolishly empty forms, that they suggest, to his disciples at least, a train of engaging and edifying reflections. Mr. Griffiths's work is, in sober truth, a very instructive exposition of the chemistry of nature in vegetation, and in the weather and its effects; while most of his experiments, as those on capillary attraction, conduction and radiation of heat, and the effects of heat and cold, are so simple as to be within the power of almost everybody, and yet so satisfactory as hardly to leave much need of others. It is calculated that the air contains the enormous sum of five trillions, two hundred and eighty-seven billions, three hundred and five millions of tons of carbonic acid (p. 84), of which one man exhales in twenty-four hours 1,500 cubic inches (p. 85). This carbonic acid is mainly taken up by vegetables. Sudden condensation, and, therefore, compression, produces heat: if the atmosphere were suddenly compressed by adequate weight the earth would "melt by fervent heat." Twenty thousand pounds of phosphorus

are said to be consumed in a year in lucifer matches (p. 287). Of the protective power of snow it is said (p. 374) that "in Holland, during the cold winter of 1776, the surface of the earth was frozen to the depth of twenty-one inches on a spot of garden ground kept free from snow, but only to nine inches on an adjacent spot covered with four inches of snow."

Lives of the Italian Painters:—Michel Angelo, by R. Duppa, LL.B.; Raffaello, by Quatremère de Quincy. Post 8vo, pp. 474.—One of these Lives is the reprint of a work well known in this country, and respectably noticed on the continent; the other a translation of a French memoir which first appeared in 1824. The former had previously gone through three editions, and the editors of the Biog. Univ. Classique, comparing it with a Life which was published by the Abbé Hauchecorne in 1783, describe it as *plus circonstanciée*. In the same work an honourable mention is made of the latter memoir:—"Parmi les biographies de Raphaël, un seul peut-être cité désormais; il a effacé tous les autres: c'est M. Quatremère de Quincy." Professor Spalding, in his "Italy and the Italian Islands," (vol. ii. p. 330,) calls it "the most valuable source for the history and criticism of Raffaele's works." The combination of two lives so well recommended is a happy idea, though we cannot but smile when the editor speaks of it as doing the *state some service*. He has also omitted to mention when Mr. Duppa's work was first published, a point of some importance, and which we can supply, the date being 1806; and, while he says that the Life of Raphael is translated from the third Paris edition, he forgets to state the year, an omission which we cannot now remedy, being merely able to say that the second appeared in 1833, after the first had long been exhausted. The Italian extracts in the life of Michel Angelo, which the author had retained in their original form, are now translated,* and that of Raphael has the advantage of the author's revisions, and the corrections

* So says the editor in the preface, we presume referring to Michel Angelo, for the extracts introduced from other Italian poets are omitted. On collating, we find that the appendix of Italian poems and letters is also left out, probably as judging that the specimens are sufficient. The list of the great artist's works is properly retained. We do not learn what edition has been used, but apparently not the first.

from the Italian version of Signor Longhema, inserted in the edition above mentioned. For the reader's benefit we shall transcribe a remark of Professor Spalding's on the poetry of Michel Angelo, whose sonnets and canzoni "derive a singular interest from that spirit of devotion, humility, penitentially, and warmly sincere, which breathes through the religious section of them. Their doctrinal theology is as curious as their temper, for, scripturally simple and ascetically austere, bare of all mythology, Pagan or Catholic, they are as truly Protestant as those verses that have earned for Vittoria [Colonna] the undeserved honour of ranking as a disciple of the Reformation." (Vol. ii. p. 322.) Dr. M'Crie, who has spoken at some length on Vittoria Colonna, has overlooked this peculiarity in the poetry of Michel Angelo, which would have made an interesting trait in his work on the Reformation in Italy, as shewing how far its influence extended, even where it did not obtain a decided triumph.

Cinq-Mars; or, a Conspiracy under Louis XIII. An historical romance. By Count A. de Vigny. *Post 8vo.* pp. 397.—A translation of this powerfully written romance will prove an addition to our book clubs and circulating libraries, besides obtaining a more honourable place in the semi-historical department of standard literature. We remember the sensation it excited on its first appearance in 1826, since which it has steadily maintained its reputation, having reached the ninth edition in French. The notes and historical documents appended by the author to the second edition are properly retained. Although criticism is needless in the case of a work so widely known, we cannot help remarking that unless the following passage be historically true the idea appears to have been taken from Marot. The modern novelist, describing the arrest of Marshal Bassompierre at p. 17, says, "He accompanied these words with a look so firm that De Launay was depressed, and followed him with drooping head, as if he had himself been arrested by the noble old man;" which reads extremely like Marot's forcible lines on the execution of Samblançay, whose firmness is contrasted in similar terms with the embarrassment of Maillard. The anecdote of the king's unfeeling remark on his former favourite's death is retained at p. 350, not quite according to the popular version; and, though attempts have been made to clear Louis from the odium,* still

M. de Vigny was entitled to make use of a story so generally received as this. A memoir of M. de Vigny is prefixed, with an analysis of his poem *Eloa*, in which his fine talents are degraded to the lowest class of subjects, and we can only regret that he thought the *Monk of Lewis* and the *Diable Amoureux* of Cazotte worth imitating. We cannot say *sic itur ad astra* to the literary aspirant, in any sense of those words.

The Monthly Volume.—Philosophy of the plan of Salvation. 16mo. pp. viii. 184.—This little book is professedly written by an American, an assertion confirmed by various allusions in the course of it. The author, during some of the first years of his life, was a sceptic, and had a friend of similar opinions, who, like himself, was open to conviction. Being led to search for additional evidences to those which had been commended to his attention at college, he arrived at a satisfactory result, and commenced a series of letters to his friend, the substance of which is contained in this little volume. After consulting many works, he could find no treatise in which the same line of reasoning was pursued; though, indeed, "Dr. Chalmers, in closing his *Bridge-water Treatise*, seems to have had an apprehension of the plan and importance of such an argument." It consists mainly in a development of the Levitical economy, and the transition from a material system to a spiritual one. Although republished in this country with a view to the young, it contains many hints by which divinity students may benefit, and by which their floating ideas will acquire stability and solidity. We cannot dismiss it without offering one illustration: at p. 7 a passage is quoted from Seneca, though without a reference, in which he says, "How great now is the madness of men! They lip the most abominable prayers; and, if a man is found listening, they are silent. What a man ought not to hear, they do not blush to relate to the gods." It is taken from the treatise "De Beneficiis," b. ii. c. 1, and may have suggested a saying of *Le Sage*, related in *Spence's Anecdotes*, "I thank God I do not wish for anything that I could not pray aloud for."

A School Geography. By James Cornwell.—What nation in the world should compile a good geography rather than the English, who have colonies and provinces in all parts of the world, and whose ships plough all seas, and anchor in every zone? Not to have, as we have, a Geographical and Ethnological Society, would be a great reproach to our nation; and we think

* See *Blog. Univ. Classique*, art. *Cinq-Mars*.

the effect of their labours is finding its way into our educational works. The little one before us is a good compilation, rightly building political on physical geography; and giving, what is a greater help than it may seem at first thought, a great many etymologies. Geographical etymologies are helps, inasmuch as they are indications of the land-sites or histories of places. Who that knows that Bashan means "fertile," and Ashtaroth "pastures;" and that Gibeon is a "hill," and Gibeon a "dweller on a hill," does not perceive from their names the difference between the geological localities of the former and latter places? We do not think Mr. Cornwell's system of accentuation yet perfect, though possibly he is not so much to blame for it as the English system, or rather anomaly, of pronunciation. His acute accent does not show the quantity of the accented syllables, and we are fearful that he has taken, as he found it, the English confusion of accent and quantity, which are so hard for us to distinguish that we will not understand, because we will not intonate, the Greek accent; and in

Oriental names shift the acute accent of short syllables to unaccented long ones; and thus say Allahabád, Gujerát, Kermán, and Kurdistan; for Allahaábaad, Gööj'raat, Kermaan, and Köörd'istaan. We do not think the Euphrates is so called from *evφραiva*, to make glad (p. 198), as it is called Phraat in the Hebrew of Genesis. Mr. Cornwell says (p. 254), that the "Mississippi" means *great river*, and "Mississippi" *mud river*; seemingly not knowing that *seepee* is Cree for river, and *mission*, great; and that therefore Mississippi means the great something, but not river. We have unluckily taken some geographical names from the French, with their spelling and a bad pronunciation. Two of such names are the *steppes* of Russia, which should be *stapes*; and Caffres, who are properly *Kaafseers*. We believe the phonotypic alphabet would afford the best representations of the true sounds of geographical names; but we suppose the public are not yet sufficiently acquainted with it, or at least reconciled to it, for writers to employ it in elementary books.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

March 10. The annual general meeting of this corporation was held, Sir R. H. Inglis, Vice President, in the chair.—The report stated that the amount distributed during the last year in relief to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, was 1,407*l.*; and that the total sum thus applied from the foundation of the institution in 1790 to the 31st of December last amounted to 33,830*l.* The subscriptions and donations during the last year amounted to 1,009*l.*, exclusive of a legacy of 100*l.* from Mr. John Harris, bookseller, of St. Paul's churchyard. At the ensuing anniversary festival on the 12th of May, the chair will be taken by Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister. The council and committee were re-elected, with the addition of Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Percy Shelley, and James Prior esq. to occupy the vacant seats.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 19. The annual general meeting was held, Sir John Rennie, president, in the chair. The report of the council announced the institution to be in a most
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prosperous state in every respect, and induced a full conviction that the recently improved premises would be advantageously occupied for the members and the profession generally. Telford medals were presented to Messrs. Barlow, Snell, Harding, Williams, Parkes, West, and Ritterbandt; and premiums of books to Messrs. Turnbull, Heppel, and Robertson. Council premiums, consisting of collections of books of considerable value, were presented to Messrs. Barlow, Snell, and Harding, in addition to the Telford medals. It was announced in the annual report of last year, that the council intended establishing these premiums, and, from their value, and the stimulus they offer to the competitors, it is hoped they will produce good communications for the meetings. Succinct memoirs were given of the deceased members, Messrs. Crane, Deville, Handley, and Winsland. The report entered fully into a description of the alterations of the building during the recess. The theatre has been remodelled and greatly enlarged, and is now one of the best rooms for a public meeting in the metropolis. The house (No. 25, Great George Street) is also very handsomely refurnished with stone.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The annual accounts and statistics of this great national institution have appeared in print. The total payments in the year 1846 amounted to the sum of 49,129*l.*, of which 19,470*l.* was appropriated to the payment of salaries; 1,693*l.* to house expenses; 18,129*l.* to purchases and acquisitions; 5,507*l.* to bookbinding, cabinets, &c.; and 957*l.* to the printing of catalogues, making of casts, &c. The estimated charge for 1847 is 50,666*l.*

The return shows that 750,601 persons visited the general collections of the Museum last year. The number of visits made to the reading rooms, for the purposes of study or research, which were about 1,950 in the year 1810, and rose to 71,706 in 1842, have been 66,784 in 1846. The number of visits by artists and students to the sculpture galleries "for the purpose of study" was only 4,124 last year, a gradual decrease from 1840, when there were 6,354. The number of visits to the print-room was 4,390 in 1846, not half the number of 1844.

The return from the secretary's department shows that the printed books registered and stamped during the year amount to 30,550 volumes, exclusive of 5,117 volumes of the Earl of Aberdeen's Chinese books; and that 884 specimens of minerals and fossils have been registered, together with 16,060 zoological specimens. The antiquities registered amount to 210 different objects; and the coins and medals to 2,150; 730 manuscripts have been added to the general collection since the last report, and 38 original charters. We subjoin some of the recent accessions more particularly deserving of notice:—1. a cartulary of the alien priory of Newent, in Gloucestershire, of the 13th century; 2. a very beautiful book of Hours, executed in France at the commencement of the 16th century; 3. an account of the Mediterranean islands, on vellum, illustrated with maps, compiled, about the year 1470, by Henricus Martellus Germanus (no other copy known); 4. two missals and a lectionary of the Epistles, ornamented with miniatures of good Italian art of the 15th century; 5. a volume containing a series of paintings on the leaves of the *Fiens Religiosa*, illustrative of the tenets of Buddha, presented by the ex-Governor-General of India, the Earl of Ellenborough; 6. about 20 volumes, purchased at Mr. Upcott's sale, chiefly consisting of the official papers and letters of Sir C. Hatton (1517-1607); of Sir R. Browne, Ambassador at Paris (1624-1650); of Sir William Curtius (1643-1647); of J. and S. Dayrolles (1706-1786); of Lawrence

Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (1675-1705); of Sir P. Sydney, John Evelyn, Lord Anson, and others;—7. a collection of 74 Ethiopic MSS., on vellum and paper, kindly presented by the Church Missionary Society; and a large collection of Chinese MSS. and maps, sent to the Museum by the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the library, it appears that there were 328,374 volumes consulted in the course of last year, or about 1,120 per day. The number of readers was, on the average, 238 per day.

The most valuable acquisitions in the department of "Antiquities" appear to have been some interesting bas-reliefs and other sculptures from the fortress of Boudrum, originally decorations of the celebrated mausoleum; a marble bust of Apollo; a sarcophagus discovered at Beyrout; a valuable collection of bronzes and terracottas, chiefly from the Basilicata; a large collection of Babylonian cylinders and Oriental engraved stones; a very interesting collection of bronze, iron, and gold Anglo-Roman antiquities, discovered at Stanwick, in the North Riding; a collection of objects from the Darnley Islands and New Guinea; an interesting collection of Peruvian relics; an Afghan cloak; a suit of armour made of a crocodile's skin; several crocodile mummies and sepulchral vases; 1,559 coins (161 gold, 776 silver, and 622 copper); and 52 medals. The coins include a "septem" shilling of Henry VII., and a profile-faced shilling of Edward VI., both in fine preservation. Want of space precludes us from noticing the natural-history department; but we may mention that on the 10th of March a deputation, consisting of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S., President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; the Bishop of Norwich, F.R.S., President of the Linnæan Society; Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; and Professor Owen, F.R.S., waited on Lord John Russell to present a memorial to his Lordship from members of various scientific societies, suggesting that steps may be taken to secure a due representation of natural science in the Board of Trustees of the British Museum.

The Trustees have announced their intention to appoint a Lecturer on Geology, on the foundation of Dr. George Swiney (see our vol. XXIII. p. 133), in May, 1847. The office will be tenable for five years, and the stipend 120*l.* a-year. The lectures are to be delivered in London, at some place to be hereafter appointed, and the lecturer must be a Doctor in Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The trustees of the National Gallery have purchased a small and very interesting picture by Raffaele. This work was brought from Italy many years since by the celebrated collector Sir Masterman Mark Sykes, whose widow dying lately, her representatives sold it to the National Gallery, together with a cartoon of the same subject by the same master. The subject is not very intelligible. A knight in full armour is lying asleep, and on either side of him a female figure is standing. One of these, from the attributes with which she is endowed, would seem to represent Religion; the other holds an olive-branch in her hand. The picture, though reckoned an early one of the master, and even supposed to have been executed before he studied under Perugino, yet possesses a great deal of that grace of line and sweetness and propriety of expression which distinguish his later works.

PANORAMA OF CAIRO.

Mr. Burford has opened for public view a panorama which yields in point of interest to none of the numerous paintings with which he has pleased and instructed his visitors. This view of Cairo, coming as it does immediately after that of Constantinople, affords an opportunity of comparing two Mussulman cities. Like Constantinople, Cairo is of course studded all over with mosques, and whenever the eye is raised above the level of the dwelling-houses, it is sure to encounter a series of minarets. But there is this difference between the cupolas of the Turkish and Egyptian mosques, that while the former are hemispherical in form, and destitute of anything like an apex, the latter are shaped like the half of a lemon, and often terminate in a small steeple. The Turkish city affords several instances of mosques with numerous minarets, but in Cairo there is very seldom

more than one minaret to the mosque. On the other hand, this one minaret is much more heavily and elaborately constructed than those of Constantinople, and has something the effect of a Chinese pagoda. Coloured stripes are frequently employed in its decoration, and this gives a strong distinction from the pure white of the Turkish mosque. In form the Egyptian edifices are much less magnificent than those of Turkey, and the mosque of Ibrahim Aga, the cupola of which is richly decorated with carved work, is perhaps the only one attractive on the score of beauty. The residences are shapeless, and irregular in the highest degree, and it is impossible to trace through the mass anything resembling the shape of a street. All of the city that is not devoted to religious purposes gives the notion of a huge brickfield, unless we except the Pasha's palace, in which there is an approach to classicality. The point of view from which the Panorama has been taken is admirable for the contrast it affords. The spectator is supposed to be placed on a mound just outside the walls of the city, and when he is surfeited with the mass of heavy edifices presented by Cairo, he can turn round and find himself in an open landscape, enlivened by the preparations for a pilgrimage, in which Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha are conspicuous figures. The boundaries of the picture are, on one side, the Pyramids, supposed to be seven or eight miles distant, on the other side the Red Mountains. One of Waghorn's omnibuses bound for the Desert is seen *en voyage* on the high road to Suez, and the smoke from the funnel of a steamer on the Nile at a great distance gives token of animation in that direction. This Panorama, on the whole, is deemed by competent judges to be an excellent work of art. The drawings were made by Mr. Roberts, and the panorama painted by Messrs. Burford and Selous.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 25. S. Angell, esq. V.P. in the chair.

A communication from Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. respecting one of the Arches of Upton church, in Buckinghamshire, was read; and a sketch by that gentleman exhibited showing its principal feature,

viz., a carved wooden archivolt, the mouldings of which are the dog-tooth alternating with small rounds,—the outer moulding adorned with a series of diagonally-set trifid leaves of antique character (see the description in our Dec. number, p. 606).

“A Description of the remains of the

Ancient Norman Refectory in the Bishop's Palace at Hereford," by Mr. J. Clayton. There are few existing examples of Norman architecture which present the timber-work in such excellent preservation as that at Hereford. This great hall is one of the earliest examples of the class of buildings to which belong the halls of Westminster and Winchester. It was originally divided into one centre and two side compartments, by two ranges of columns of four each,—from which sprang the arches supporting the roof; and the peculiarity of this example consists in these pillars and arches being entirely constructed of timbers. The original dimensions of the hall were 110 feet by 55 feet; and one half of the roof now serves to shelter the principal apartments of the present episcopal residence, erected upwards of a century ago. Above these apartments, which are of one story only, are seen the upper portions of the pillars, the arches, and the roof; the lower parts of the columns being concealed in the division walls of the modern rooms. The principal arches, viz. those over the centre compartment, were of 22 feet span; and each formed of two pieces only, cut in the arched form from the solid timber—which must necessarily have been of vast dimensions. This oak, although whitened by age, is perfectly sound. Drawings of the details were exhibited; as also one conveying the writer's idea of a restoration of the interior of the hall—showing that the original building must have had an imposing appearance, not produced by a multiplicity of parts or richness of design, but from a massive grandeur, the peculiar characteristic of this early style of architecture. A few particulars were given of the city of Hereford prior to the erection of the Refectory in question,—which was probably soon after the Conquest.—The hall at Oakham was then described by Mr. Clayton as a most beautiful specimen of the Norman buildings of this class. It does not possess the peculiarity of being composed entirely of timber, nor has it the magnitude of the example at Hereford; but remains in an excellent state of preservation. It formed part of the ancient castle; and is now used as the county courts for the shire of Rutland.

"Observations on the Ancient Roof of the Church at Adel, in the West Riding of York," by R. D. Chantrell, esq. Among the peculiarities particularly alluded to was the corbel table; which had evidently been adzed out of the solid timber, having projecting pieces which fitted in between the ceiling joists, or rather beams. Mr.

Chantrell is of opinion that this roof was originally open, like the cradle roofs of the thirteenth century,—many of which occur in the churches of Yorkshire. The south door exhibits one of the finest specimens of Norman sculpture in the country. (It is beautifully represented in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, I. 176.) The capitals of the principal pillars of the chancel arches are in the best preservation. That on the north has a group of figures representing the Baptism, and the other the Crucifixion. The same character and grouping occur above the door of the Baptistry of the church of St. Basil at Bruges, known as "*La Chapelle du Saint Sang*,"—which edifice was certainly founded in 1082. The kite-shaped shield used in the time of William the First, and other peculiarities of style which occur in the sculptured figures of one of the southern capitals, are additional reasons for assigning the date of the eleventh century to this building.

Feb. 8. T. Bellamy, esq. in the Chair.

J. Scott Russell, esq. read the first part of a paper "*On the interior Forms and Arrangement of Buildings with reference to the Laws of Sound*."

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Numerous and important alterations have recently been made in the interior of Durham Cathedral. In the first place the original entrance into the church from the west end (rendered useless by the addition of the chapel called the Galilee, which was built by Bishop Pudsey in the reign of Henry the Second) has been opened out by the removal of the masonry by which the Galilee was separated from the Nave, and in its stead massive oaken doors, ornamented with iron-work, have been introduced. By this alteration, a nearly continuous and uninterrupted view of the whole extent of the building is obtained, which will be speedily improved by the "clearance" of the organ. The font, which stood in the middle of the nave, intercepting the eye with its debased Italian features, has been removed, and replaced by one of Norman-pattern, like that in Winchester Cathedral, and representing on its four sides a series of medallions on which are exhibited the leading incidents in the life of St. Cuthbert. The heavy oaken work which supported the dial plate of the clock at the end of the south transept, over the entrance to the Chapter House, has been removed; and also the wood-work which cut off from the transepts the aisles on each side of the choir, and that which cut off the aisles

that run on the eastern side of the transept, both north and south,—much to the improvement of the general effect.

The choir has come in for its share of alteration. The carved oak stall-work, which was placed over the seats of the prebendaries, has been thrown back; and two rows of additional seats have been gained, to be entered by males from the choir, and by females from the side aisles. The beautiful altar-screen at the eastern extremity of the choir has been restored, and, although it be difficult to undo the mischief perpetrated by the Calvinistic deans of the Elizabethan era, yet even in its present condition, with its shorn beauties and its vacant canopies, it may enter into competition with any altar-screen in the kingdom. The wooden partition which formerly separated the shrine of St. Cuthbert from the chapel of the Nine Altars has been taken down;—a decided improvement to that most ornamented and elaborated portion of the whole edifice.

Other alterations are in progress. In the Chapter House, human skill cannot undo the past—nor can 1847 restore what 1797 ruined; but the unsightly fire-places have vanished; the capitals and tracery which had been cut away for the introduction of the chimneys are being renewed; the string-course is being restored;—and in a few months the Chapter House will have regained some of its primitive character. But it can never recover much that it has lost; its fan-like roof springing from its single central column,—or the interest arising from the contemplation of the tomb-stones which formed the pavement of the building.

The Chapter have resolved upon the removal of the organ, and the screen on which it stands, over the entrance into the choir. It is to be placed under one of the arches on the north side, opposite to the bishop's throne. The present screen, with its unsightly and most inappropriate carvings, is to be taken down—and its place supplied by one the size, character, style, and material of which are at present open for consideration. — (*Altheineum*.)

THE NEW CASTLE UPON TYNE.

A restoration is, at length, likely to be made of the venerable Keep of the Castle from which this ancient town derives its name, a fine relic of Norman architecture,

which has withstood the rude storms of time, and which, alone unchanged, has looked down in its strength upon the ever-changing scenes of more than seven centuries, and has seen generations rise and pass away like the waters of the rapid Tyne which flow beneath it. About the year 1812 some repairs were made with a view to the preservation of the Castle and the Royal Chapel within it; but they were conceived and executed in offensively bad taste, and since that period this interesting structure has been sadly neglected. The fabric passed into the hands of the municipal corporation some years ago, and while it has been in the custody of that body, the beautiful chapel has been abandoned to desecration and decay as totally as if it belonged to heathens and savages, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle (strange to say) having failed to take any active measures for its preservation. But a better spirit is reviving. For once, the great works connected with the railway viaduct through the town (intended to pass immediately in front of the Castle) will effect real improvements; and, by the removal of masses of squalid, unhealthy dwellings which almost as effectually repelled the visitor as the outworks and defences of olden time repulsed the enemy, this venerable Keep will be restored to the prominence it deserves. This improvement afforded a favourable time for exertion; and accordingly the Society of Antiquaries, having been aroused to action, met on the 16th of March, rubbed the dust off their armour, and restored the weapons which had become blunted by being exclusively used in disinterring Roman altars, and forthwith voted a petition to the corporation of the town, praying not only leave to restore the castle and the chapel, but also a grant of money in aid of contributions intended to be collected in the district for this purpose. The committee of the town council, to whom the petition was referred, have decided in favour of this prayer; so that the good work will be forthwith taken in hand, and, moreover, by persons competent to effect a genuine restoration. The attention of the Society will be first directed to the almost matchless chapel, and the principal door-way leading to the great hall of the Castle, once the banquet-room of kings, the seat of royal councils, the stronghold of feudal state, the hall of justice, now inhabited by a worthy and industrious cobbler.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 18. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.

C. R. Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited casts of the British coins found at Chertford in Essex, mentioned in the communication of the Hon. R. C. Neville (see p. 295). Mr. Smith described these coins as belonging to Cunobelin and to Tasciovan; the latter being now generally considered, by a judicious inference drawn by Mr. Birch, from comparing the disputed coins with those of Augustus, as the father of Cunobelin. One of these coins exhibits on the reverse a bull, others a boar or hog; and one, altogether a new type, on the obverse, a head, apparently of Hercules, copied from a Greek or Roman coin, with the letters *VER*, for *Verulamium*, the chief city of the territories of Cunobelin. Mr. Smith made some remarks on the great historical importance of these coins, and referred to Tacitus in illustration of the device of a boar on the Gaulish and British coins; that historian stating that some particular German tribes, whose language was analogous to that of the Britons, carried on their war-standards the figure of a wild boar.

W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the British or Celtic, and Roman stations in the vicinity of Dunstable. His object was to point out the sites of the earlier and later British stations, and their connecting trackways, with notices of the sepulchral tumuli in their vicinity; and also to determine the position of the Roman station *Durocobrivæ*, which Mr. Saull considered to have been erroneously placed at the present town of Dunstable by Dr. Stukeley, Messrs. Lysons, and other antiquaries. He believed that it stood at the distance of a mile and a half west from the town, at Castle Hill, a camp which is evidently of Roman construction.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the reading of a paper by George Bowyer, esq. F.S.A., "On the origin and history of the titles of Doctor of civil law and Serjeant at law."

Feb. 25. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Hon. Charles Hardinge exhibited several drawings of architectural subjects made in the East.

The Marquess of Northampton exhibited a small statue of terra cotta, found in a tomb in the vicinity of Naples.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an embossed shield of steel, of the early part of the sixteenth century, intended for the armoury at the Tower of London.

A second letter on the degree of Serjeant at law, and the several laws and usages connected therewith, by George Bowyer, esq. F.S.A. was then read to the meeting. This very ancient legal degree will shortly become almost entirely a matter of history, as by Stat. 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 54, its exclusive privileges in the Court of Common Pleas are abolished, and barristers are not likely in future to incur the expense attendant on assuming it, unless as a step preliminary to the bench, or for the honorary dignity of Queen's Serjeant. In this and the before mentioned paper Mr. Bowyer elucidated the history of the two degrees of D.C.L. and Serjeant at law, by comparing them with each other, and bringing together a variety of curious matter relating to them from foreign as well as English writers.

March 4. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The President announced that he had received a communication from Thomas Amyot, esq. the Treasurer, announcing his intention to retire from office at the ensuing anniversary, after a service of twenty-four years.

W. D. Bruce, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a flat piece of lead about an inch square, rudely engraved with what is apparently intended for a representation of the Ascension. Above is an inscription in the Russian character, and the die is probably of no great antiquity.

Benjamin Williams, esq. of Cowley house, Uxbridge, communicated an account of some manuscripts in the public library at Rouen; particularly of an Anglo-Saxon missal of the 11th century, resembling the *Benedictionale* in the same library, described by Mr. Gage Rokewode in the XXIVth volume of the *Archæologia*. This missal has a calendar containing the names of several Anglo-Saxon saints not found in any other: of this Mr. Williams appended a transcript. There are in the library five manuscripts of the works of archbishop Anselm, one of them of the 11th, and two of the 12th century. Also a MS. of the exposition of the books of Moses, by archbishop Lanfranc.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited accurate drawings of Wayland Smith's cave in Berkshire, accompanied by some remarks. Mr. Akerman considers it to be a cromlech of the Celtic period; it is situated a mile and a half west of the White Horse at Uffington. In a discussion which ensued Mr. Saull stated his opinion that this cromlech and

others of the kind were constructed as habitations, or at least as sleeping places, for the living, not as sepulchres for the dead.—Mr. Akerman replied that he thought the recent researches of Mr. Lukis in Guernsey had fully demonstrated that they were sepulchres. The plan of the cromlech de Tus in that island nearly corresponds in plan with that of Wayland Smith.—Mr. T. Wright remarked that Wayland was the name of the great mythic smith of the Northmen, and it was indubitably given to this monument at a very early period. In like manner the name of Stonehenge is Anglo-Saxon, its original Celtic name being lost.—Although Mr. Akerman imagined that the question is settled whether cromlechs are not all of sepulchral character, Dr. Bromet expressed a different opinion, and stated that excavations had proved some to have no sepulchral remains under them, alluding more especially to the larger monuments of this nature in Britany and elsewhere, and which he considered as formed only for religious purposes.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the British Museum a copy of the "Promise of Matrimoine" or treaty between Louis XI. and Edward IV. for a marriage proposed between the Dauphin and Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Henry VII., a document which is described in Ames's History of Printing, in the edition by Herbert, as being in the edition of the Chronicle of England printed by Machlinia, the contemporary of Caxton, but of which Dr. Dibdin (Ames, vol. ii. p. 12) had met with no copy.

March 11. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. exhibited drawings made by himself of the cairn in a galgal at Gaur' Innis in the Morbihan, Britany, with a section of the same; of a cromlech or dolmen at Loc Mariaker, the same which was described some years since by the Rev. J. B. Deane in the *Archæologia*; and also two views, by Mr. Buckler, of the stone monument called the Arrows, near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper on the legend of Wayland Smith, which had been attached to the Celtic monument in Berkshire described by Mr. Akerman at the last meeting. Local legends of this kind, he remarked, preserved the outlines and some of the substance of the mythology of our forefathers at a very remote period of their history. In illustration of this fact, he cited the legend of a giant named Yoton, connected with the ancient site of Corbridge in Northumberland, and alluded to by Leland, which giant he identified with the jotens or yotens of Teutonic and

Northern legend. Mr. Wright then traced the legends respecting Weland, the mythic smith of the Northmen, through the literature of the Anglo-Saxons, the Germans, the French, and in England subsequent to the Conquest. He showed it was preserved in England to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, in a purer or more ancient form than in Germany or France. He then pointed out the Berkshire legend of Wayland Smith, as an example of the manner in which such legends were preserved among the peasantry, independent of and even in a more perfect form than in the literature of the middle ages; for there is, he observed, reason for believing that this Berkshire legend was one of extreme antiquity. The local traditions of ancient Greece, like those of England, preserved the legends of a mythology much older in form than that represented to us by the poets and other writers,—one closely analogous to that of the various branches of the great Germanic stock. Vulcan was in that the representative of Weland; and the scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, in a curious passage quoted by Mr. Wright, has preserved a Greek local tradition relating to Vulcan, which is identical, even in its details, with the legend of Wayland Smith, that has been preserved by our peasantry in connexion with the cromlech in the Vale of the White Horse.

The Chairman having inquired if any member wished to make remarks, Mr. Saull maintained his former opinion that Wayland Smith's Cave had been erected as a place of abode for the living. He considered that, where human remains had been found in such structures, the interments had been made in after-times.—The Dean of Hereford drew Mr. Saull's attention to a vast quantity of tumuli in the West of England, which surrounded a single stone building analogous to that in the Vale of the White Horse; and inquired in what manner he could explain the multitude of places of sepulture and this isolated dwelling-place, admitting it to have been such.—Mr. Wright remarked, that it was now the opinion of antiquaries that most of such monuments had originally been covered over with earth, and that the cromlechs themselves were only the remains of large barrows.—Mr. C. R. Smith said it was very desirable to compare these primeval structures with similar remains in foreign countries, and to collect the conclusions to which foreign antiquaries had arrived respecting them. They had the advantage of the presence of a gentleman (Herr Worsaae, of Copenhagen) whose researches in this and other countries entitled his opinions to much regard.

—Herr Worsaae (thus called upon) made some interesting observations on the subject. He said that the notion of the cromlechs having been dwelling-places was by no means a novel theory; but the discoveries of sepulchral remains deposited within them, in Norway and Sweden, in England, in Guernsey (by Mr. Lukis), and in various parts of the Continent, had proved, he believed, that they were in reality burial-places. The construction of these monuments, independent of the entire absence of evidence in support of the notion of their having been dwelling-places, was in no way adapted to shelter or accommodate the living. Dwelling-houses contemporaneous with the cromlechs were generally considered to have been of wood.

March 18. T. Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

Sir Charles Young read the Report of the Auditors for the year 1846. The statement of account was accompanied by a special Report, describing the financial reform which has recently been effected. It appears that a debt of not less than 2,000*l.* was left unpaid at the close of the previous account, of which 812*l.* was due on the score of the Anglo-Saxon publications (the total expense of which will be about 1,100*l.*). By the sale of 1,400*l.* stock, in addition to the disbursement of the income of the year, the whole of this has now been liquidated; and the Auditors recommend that in future the income and charges of each year should be duly balanced in the same account; and that, in order to repair the diminution of funded property, and to ensure the stability of the Society, all compositions for subscriptions should in future be funded. The numerical strength of the Society has during the last three years decreased; it now amounts to 562. The Auditors further noticed the recent re-arrangement of the library, upon which, and in forming a catalogue of the prints, the sum of 319*l.* has been expended; and they acknowledge the care and labour which has been bestowed upon this undertaking by Mr. R. Lemon, F.S.A. with the assistance of the Library Committee.—After the reading of this Report, a long debate ensued, during which a desire was expressed for a fuller statement of the items of expenditure. It was agreed that the Auditors' Report should be immediately circulated to the Fellows; that the Reports of the Finance Committee should lie upon the library table for their inspection; and that further discussion of the subject should be deferred till the meeting of the 15th April.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 5. The Dean of Westminster in the chair.—The names of twenty-two new subscribing members were announced.

The subject appointed for consideration being "Ornamental Pavements, Tiles, Mosaics, and Coloured Incrustations," the first paper read was an essay on the art of Mosaic, ancient and modern, by Digby Wyatt, esq. in which an abstract was given of all that has been collected by the Italian antiquaries on this species of ornament.

Mr. Newton followed with some remarks on the nature and value of the archæological evidence to be obtained from ancient mosaics. He enumerated the subjects and inscriptions found on the tessellated pavements at Bignor, Woodchester, and many other places in England; and concluded by observing that the abundance of this class of monuments, not only in the completely Romanized provinces of Spain and Gaul, but in the more recently reclaimed Britain, would prove, in the absence of more direct evidence, the permanence and extent of the Roman occupation of this country; while we may trace, at the same time, in the choice and treatment of the subjects of mosaic compositions, the decay of Pagan art and mythology, with the confusion of types, attributes, and worship which characterised the heathen world in its latter days.

Some remarks on the ornamental pavements of the mediæval period were then added by Mr. Way;—who observed, that no satisfactory evidence had been found to fix the period when tessellated works were superseded by decorative tiles. Some curious remains of examples appearing to belong to a class of Transition were described. The use of marbles or other like costly pavements was unknown in England, even as it would appear during the time of the Roman dominion; and during the Middle Ages the porphyries brought from Rome to adorn the Chapel of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, during the reign of Henry III., might be mentioned as a solitary instance of the use of such materials.* The mosaics of the classical age were succeeded by the rich pavements now found almost exclusively in the earlier Italian churches. It is not improbable that the wealthier pilgrims on returning from Rome would endeavour to ornament the churches of their own country in some like manner; as it is recorded that they brought back from Italy paintings and sacred ornaments

* A second example, we believe, is that lately at Strawberry Hill, and now in the new church at Wilton.—*Edit.*

of various kinds, and that foreigners were engaged to visit England in order to glaze the windows of churches. No example, however, of such ornamental pavement has been recorded; nor is it known of what nature were the pavements designated by the Saxon term, *bleo-staning*. In later times, pavements were formed of square tiles called *quarrels*—composed of red clay, with ornamental designs in white clay imbedded in cavities impressed upon the surface of the quarrel and glazed. Occasionally, coloured glazes were employed; or the quarrels were ornamented with impressed designs only,—such as those found in Ireland, described by Prof. Oldham. Decorative tiles had improperly been designated as Norman. Numerous specimens may be found in France; but a far greater variety in England, where the manufacture seems to have been practised in great perfection from the 13th to the 16th century. Higden, the monkish chronicler of the times of Richard II., speaks especially of white and red clay to be found in England, valuable for fabricating pottery and for colouring tiles,—comparing it to the true Samian. The introduction of such pavements enabled the architects of the Middle Ages to produce a more complete harmony of effect in the interior of sacred buildings; serving to maintain throughout the structure the character of rich decoration produced by painted glass, hangings,—and especially by the coloured designs which covered the walls, mouldings, and vaults. In the choir or chancel, more particularly, the use of ornamental pavements prevailed. Some examples remaining in England may serve to show the general rules of arrangement; as displayed in the Exchequer Chamber at Exeter,—of which a large coloured drawing was exhibited by Lord Alwyne Compton. The pavement of Prior Crauden's Chapel at Ely, (engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. X.) supplies an interesting and peculiar example,—combining figures with ornaments of the more ordinary kind. The most remarkable productions of this nature upon record are the sepulchral effigies designed upon flat tiles, formerly existing in the Abbey Church of Jumièges, and at Fontenay near Caen,—of which a description was given. The Abbey Church of Jervaulx, in Yorkshire, formerly exhibited one of the finest pavements known to have existed in this country; of which a series of drawings by the Rev. John Ward had been exhibited to the members at the Winchester meeting.

Communications were read, addressed by Mr. G. Grant Francis, the Rev. J. Wilson, Lord Downe, Godfrey Meynell, esq.

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Mr. Jewitt, and Mr. Brandon, in illustration of the designs and general character of mediæval pavements. Several ancient tiles were exhibited by Mr. J. G. Nichols and others; and a selection of specimens of recent fabrication, closely imitating the ancient models, were exhibited by Messrs. Barr and St. John, of Worcester, Mr. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, and Mr. Blashfield.

Mr. Newton read a communication from the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, giving an account of the opening of some very remarkable British Barrows at Arras, near Market Weighton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. A miniature celt, a gold ring, with a number of curious objects, which were exhibited at the meeting at York, were found in these tumuli; and one of them contained a human skeleton with two boars' heads, a chariot wheel on either side, and the skeletons of two horses of a diminutive breed, two snaffle-bits of iron plated with bronze, and a number of portions of harness like those presented by Lord Prudhoe to the British Museum, and those found on the Polden Hills in Somersetshire—also in the national collection. A second barrow contained similar sepulchral remains:—the skeleton of the Celt resting on his buckler,—two boars' tusks on the body,—and on either side a chariot wheel and a snaffle-bit. Mr. Newton pointed out the prevalence of the custom of burying horses and domestic animals with the dead in the Scythian, German, and Scandinavian races—as appearing from the statements of Herodotus and Tacitus, and from several ancient northern poems cited by Mr. Kemble in his edition of the Saxon poem of *Beowulf*. In one of these, Sigard, the hero, is buried with two servants and two hawks. In another Scandinavian poem of the 12th century, a chariot and a saddle are placed in the mound,—that the hero may take his choice between riding or driving to Walhalla. This remarkable coincidence in the funeral rites of these three great barbarous races, the Scythians, the Germans, and the Scandinavians, seems to corroborate the theory which, from the analogy of language, and the combination of scattered notices in ancient history, would derive all these races from a common centre in the region of the Caucasus—from which they successively moved northwards into Europe.

March 5. The Dean of Westminster in the chair.

Prof. Willis delivered a lecture "On the Conventual Buildings attached to the Cathedral at Canterbury" during the existence of the Benedictine monastery. His examination of the Cathedral had been

already published, and he now confined his observations to the remains of the contiguous buildings. These are unfortunately concealed, for the most part, in the gardens and private apartments of the canons; but every opportunity had been afforded him for making a careful examination of what remained. His survey was founded on an ancient drawing preserved in a psalter at Trinity college, Cambridge, and engraved in the second volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.^{*} It was evidently made some time between the death of archbishop Anselm and the fire described by Gervase the Monk, in 1174. Of this drawing he had made an enlarged copy; and his object was, to show the interesting illustration which it throws upon the scattered ruins that still exist, shown in his own survey. The monk by whom it was drawn was no great master of the rules of perspective, and some of the buildings are placed upon their heads, and others upon their sides, his plan evidently having been to represent all the fronts of each quadrangle. The church, of course, is conspicuous; and equally so are the outer walls and principal entrances; the chapter-house, cloisters, refectory, dormitory, necessarium, kitchen, brew-house, bake-house, granary, and infirmary;—the prior's house, the apartments of the guests, the hall or refectory for guests, the cemetery, and the *castellum aquæ*. The Norman gateway, the principal entrance to the monastery—represented in the drawing—still remains;—and he did not know a more beautiful example, though somewhat altered in the upper story and disfigured by minor additions. The gate of the cemetery no longer exists. The cloisters are now Perpendicular, but with some traces of their Norman origin. The dormitory running from the cloisters was 145 feet by 80; and the Norman piers of the substructions, with some of the Norman windows, still remain. In a private garden belonging to one of the canons is a Norman cloister, very little known, but a beautifully simple piece of architecture, more like an Italian church or one of Wren's or Inigo Jones's constructions,—and a curious example of the

slight separation between the Romanesque and the style from which it was immediately derived. The necessarium (now the site of the house of one of the minor canons) was 130 feet long, with fifty stone seats on each side, and a drain under each of the aisles. The place was most ingeniously drained and ventilated; for the monks were in advance of the rest of the world not only in learning, but in the conveniences and comforts of domestic life. Of this necessarium certain Norman traces remain. Of the refectory, only two sides are at present standing; but traces exist of a fine octagon kitchen, of a brewhouse, bakehouse, granary, and infirmary. The infirmary was an establishment complete in itself; having a chapel, hall, refectory, and necessarium. It externally presented the appearance of a church, which was also the case at other places; and he might remark, in passing, that the infirmary at Ely had been erroneously supposed to be the ancient cathedral church. Of the prior's house every portion has been swept away except a cloister under the prior's chapel. In this house was an ingenious contrivance called the rake, a multiplied hagiroscope, by which the prior could direct his eyes to inspect all the principal altars of the church, as in our modern prisons the goaler is enabled to look into every ward. Of the rooms set apart for the guests a Norman gateway still remains; and the hall, or the refectory for the guests, has been floored and fitted up as a residence for one of the minor canons. The well-known exterior Norman staircase which led to the guests' refectory, is also depicted in the monk's drawing. The distribution of water throughout the monastic precincts is shown by a number of straggling lines, some green, some red, and some yellow, which are not properly distinguished in the engraving published in 1755. The drawing had evidently been made to represent the course of the water. The Cathedral precincts are still supplied by wooden pipes from the same source which was in use when the drawing was made, situate about a mile out of the town; and the water was led to a circular building at the end of the beautiful Norman cloister, to which he had already referred. This circular building has hitherto been called the baptistery—but it was really the *castellum aquæ* of the drawing; and on a minute examination he discovered, on clearing the rubble out, the hollow pillar in the centre (represented in the drawing) by which the reservoir was supplied with water. There was also a secondary reservoir probably used for the lavatory; and the mode in which the rain water was pro-

^{*} We certainly understood the learned lecturer at the time, and we find the same impression stated in the *Athenæum*, that the identification of the drawing with Canterbury had been first made by him. The *Athenæum* says, "It has hitherto gone without a name." The original drawing, we believe, is not inscribed with a title; but the engraving in the *Vetusta Monumenta* is assigned to Canterbury.—*Edit.*

vided for is also represented, as well as the various waste pipes and drains (*purgatoria*). The waste water, after having fulfilled its purposes, was conveyed into the town ditch.

The Marquess of Northampton called the attention of the meeting to the recent interesting restoration of the ecclesiastical buildings at Higham Ferrars, where the ancient Bedehouse has been converted into a school; and he afterwards alluded to the beautiful Roman pavement beneath a grocer's shop at Leicester. He would recommend, whenever a Leicester Athenæum should be formed, that the grocer's shop should be purchased, and the pavement introduced into one of the floors of the building.

Mr. Hawkins spoke of the continued neglect of the Chapter House at Westminster. Not only were the Records lodged there in extreme danger from the peril of fire, but many beautiful remains of ancient art were obscured and exposed to the same danger. The Dean of Westminster, after remarking that this was a matter entirely under the control of government, confirmed the statement of Mr. Hawkins.

Letters were read from Mr. Petrie and Dr. Todd on the subject of the Round Tower of Lusk and the stone-roofed church of St. Doulagh in Ireland; to which their attention had been directed by the Council of the Institute, in consequence of a rumour that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland contemplated their destruction. The rumour, it appears, was untrue. "The Round Tower of Lusk," Mr. Petrie writes, "is not only safe, but also the very fine square belfry adjacent to it; and I understand that the Commissioners have given directions to their architect to have them pointed and repaired. This is some atonement for their destruction of the church, but in other respects their conduct is not so well deserving of praise."

A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Doncaster, inclosing a Minute of the Corporation on the subject of the destruction of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. The site, it appears, is considered so central, and therefore desirable for the intended Market, that the Corporation cannot relinquish their intention of taking it. They will permit the ornamental features of the church to be removed, should any parties come forward for that purpose.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society, held on the 2nd of February, the Council,

after referring to their previous Report, which announced that the corporation of York had placed in the possession of the society the remains of the Hospital of St. Leonard, with so much of the area surrounding them, and adjoining the Roman Wall, as would allow of their being freed from any incumbrances, and examined with convenience and advantage, stated that those incumbrances have, to a considerable extent, been removed, and thus the character of these interesting remains more clearly displayed. The clearing out of what have usually been called the "Cloisters" of St. Leonard's, and a partial excavation of the ground immediately adjoining them, have shown, that, besides the passage to which the archway belongs, these supposed cloisters consisted originally of five, or perhaps six aisles, one of them furnished with a fire-place. The removal of a house lately occupied by Mr. Hood, has brought to light a relic of great beauty—the eastern gable of a chapel connected with the room or rooms above the cloisters. "Here then," the Curator of Antiquities (the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved) concludes, "we have the remains of the Infirmary of St. Leonard's Hospital, with its chapel open to the wards, and its ambulatory capable of being warmed for the benefit of the infirm and sick."

"Interesting remains of another building, apparently much larger and of earlier date, have been discovered, extending from the Infirmary to the foundations of a wall belonging to the Roman Multangular Tower. They consist of three rows of pillars, (those of one row being of larger dimensions, and Norman,) forming, with the Roman Wall four aisles, at right angles to those of the ambulatory of the Infirmary. It is to be hoped that not many years will pass before an opportunity will be afforded of tracing these remains in another direction."

These important discoveries added greatly to the interest and admiration with which the antiquarian remains within the Society's grounds were viewed by the Members of the Archæological Institute, during their visit to York last summer. It has, however, been found advisable to postpone the completion of the alterations connected with St. Leonard's Hospital, and the entrance to the grounds, until the plans of the Corporation for the splendid improvements contemplated in the adjoining streets shall be finally and accurately defined.

The donations to the collection of Antiquities during the past year have not been numerous. The most important is a small Roman Altar, dedicated to the local deity

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 2.7 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. The second step is to gather relevant information and resources. This may involve researching existing solutions, consulting with experts, or collecting data.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the sequence of actions to be taken.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks identified in the plan and monitoring progress as the work progresses.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

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the Board has donated a large quantity of Mrs. Emma Taylor's new edition of a catalogue of the images of hot-houses for exhibi-

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 101-UV spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

A recent discovery has been made on the banks of the Orizaba, near Amama.

found buried twelve feet below the surface of the soil—which attests the former existence there of a Roman city, or of some Roman monument of great extent and importance.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 5. *Earl Grey* moved the second reading of the *CUSTODY OF OFFENDERS* Bill. The Government had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when the system of Transportation must absolutely cease. Under that system a criminal, especially if he were a good mechanic or labourer, was better off in New South Wales than he ever had been at home. They became assigned servants to masters, and upon them depended the comfort of the offender: generally they improved their situation; but if they were assigned to bad or tyrannical masters, then they were worse off than slaves. A committee sat in 1838, and they reported against the system altogether. Fewer criminals were transported afterwards, and the assignment system was abolished, and convicts were sent only to Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island. The Government, having come to the conclusion that, by the abolition of the system of assignment, the punishment of transportation was neither more nor less than forced labour and imprisonment, determined on carrying these elements of punishment into effect at home. With this view, it was proposed that every criminal sentenced to transportation should undergo a period of what was called *separate confinement*, which the experience of four years has proved is most effective in deterring and reforming offenders. Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Ferguson, whilst they deprecated a longer period of separate confinement than 18 months, were of opinion that that period would not be too long. It was intended that the convict, after his discharge from Pentonville, or any other prison in which he underwent confinement, should undergo a further period of employment on public works. It was proposed to adopt the fundamental principle of Captain Macnochie's plan: for the purpose of promoting discipline, the convicts employed should have a direct interest in good conduct. They could not only abridge the period of their employment, but also enjoy certain immediate advantages. The application of this principle at Bermuda and Gibraltar had been most satisfactory; the convicts at these places not only paid their

expenses, but produced considerable gain. A convict, after four years' labour at Gibraltar, not only paid the expenses of his passage and support, but made 42*l.* profit. It was intended that the period of the convict's release should be made dependent upon his good conduct. Every man who conducted himself well and industriously was to be entitled to obtain his discharge from punishment at the expiration of half the period to which he was sentenced. It was further proposed to allow the convict wages during the latter period of his employment on public works, and from the accumulations he would, at the expiration of his sentence, have the means of emigrating. Convicts of this description would, he anticipated, be welcome in our colonies. They would be sent out not merely after undergoing punishment, but after receiving industrial, intellectual, and religious education. With respect to the mode in which the system would be carried into effect in the course of the present year, there would be in Great Britain sufficient prison accommodation for separate confinement. In Ireland such was not the case; but it was proposed that a prison should be built there, similar to that at Pentonville. With respect to female convicts, it was intended that they should still be sent to Van Diemen's Land. A considerable modification of the system would be requisite as regarded juvenile offenders; but on that part of the subject he should not then enter. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 22. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his *BUDGET*. He was happy to say that, great as was the calamity they had to deal with—a calamity which no prudence could have foreseen—yet there never was a time when the finances of the country were so well able to bear that demand. The produce of the different branches of the revenue had greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and the total surplus up to the 5th Jan. amounted to 2,846,000*l.* He estimated the total revenue for this year at 52,065,000*l.* and the expenditure at 51,576,000*l.* Ire-

which in point of fact were identical, and made with previous arrangement—had been tendered to him that morning, namely, to give 89*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* stock; and those terms he had felt himself justified in accepting. The interest which he had engaged to pay for this loan was 268,156*l.* 8*s.* per annum, which would be raised by the charge of the Bank for its management to 270,800*l.*; or, in other words, would be 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. or 2*s.* 6*d.* less than the 3½ per cent.

Mr. Fox Moulle brought forward the ARMY ESTIMATES. The gross number of men required for the year's service would be 138,895; and the gross effective and non-effective charge would be 7,331,075*l.* But from this would have to be deducted the complement of 30,497 men, and the cost discharged by the East India Company 972,211*l.* the appropriations in aid, and the balance of the royal military colleges, altogether amounting to 1,056,000*l.* So that the men to be voted would be 108,398, and the money to be voted would be 6,275,074*l.*

March 2. Mr. Bouverie moved for a Select Committee "to inquire whether, and in what part of Scotland, and under what circumstances, large numbers of Her Majesty's subjects have been deprived of the means of religious worship by the refusal of certain proprietors to grant them sites for the erection of churches." He briefly referred to the well-known circumstances out of which arose the SECESSION FROM THE SCOTCH CHURCH in 1843, and, to establish the claims of the seceders to the consideration of the House, he detailed the exertions they had made since that time. They had, in four years, collected for ecclesiastical purposes no less

a sum than 1,254,000*l.* They had built 630 churches, and were building 30 more. They had established 430 ministers, besides two normal schools—one in Glasgow, and the other in Edinburgh—at an expense of 1,000*l.* each. To 190 other schools they had contributed 100*l.* each. These were sufficient proofs of the earnestness and sincerity of the seceding body; and, as another claim on the sympathy of Parliament, he mentioned that they had raised a sum of 15,000*l.* for the relief of the famine in Scotland and Ireland. This community complained that they were subjected to persecution by certain proprietors, and he cited several instances in which, from the refusal of sites for their churches, congregations were forced to hold divine service on the hill-sides, and exposed to the open sky.—The opinions of the parties in the House were much divided, but on a division the motion was carried by 89 to 61.

March 3. On the motion that the House do go into Committee on the FACTORIES Bill, Mr. B. Escott moved as an amendment that the House should go into Committee on that day six months. After a long debate the motion was carried by 190 to 100.

March 8. On the motion for going into Committee on the LANDED PROPERTY (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Roebuck moved as an amendment, "That any plans of relief for the distress of the Irish poor by means of loans to the owners of property in Ireland would be unjust and impolitic, unless accompanied by a system of taxation which would subject such property to the burdens already imposed upon all property throughout Great Britain." This motion, after some debate, was rejected by 121 to 26.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Accounts from the north of Spain give alarming reports of the progress making by the Carlists. In Biscay they have shown themselves in great force, and it is stated that a vast number of the population are prepared to take arms on the first appearance of an organised Carlist force. The country is consequently in a state of the greatest excitement. In Catalonia their daring is increased by the favourable feelings evinced towards them by the people. In bands of only 30 or 40 they have entered several important towns, paraded the streets, had communication with the authorities, and afterwards left, without meeting with the slightest

impediment. Queen Christina left Madrid on the 7th for Paris. Senor Isturitz has been appointed Ambassador to England.

PORTUGAL.

Two sharp actions have been fought, one near Coimbra, and the other at Estremadura: both in favour of the Queen's troops. Saldanah appeared before Oporto, on the banks of the Douro, and was expected to invest the town as soon as he could form a junction with Casal. Count Mensdorf, Sir H. Seymour, and Col. Wilde, were pressing upon the Government the necessity of an accommodation, and Lord Palmerston has offered the direct interference of England, but hitherto with-

out effect. The Government continues in great monetary difficulties, discount against Bank of Lisbon notes being still 30 per cent. The Duke of Oporto, one of the four war steamers of the Junta, has been wrecked on the Bar of the Douro.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has commissioned Prince D'Oettingen Wellerstein to form a new ministry, in the room of the ministry which has resigned in consequence of the determination of the King to confer crown lands and the title of Countess on his latest favourite, the Spanish *danseuse*, Lola Montes.

GREECE.

The Turkish Ambassador has left Athens, having failed to obtain for his Government satisfaction demanded for an insult offered to it in his own person. King Otho had sent an explanatory letter to the Sultan, but it was presumed that it would meet with no attention.

INDIA.

The affairs of Lahore, since its settlement under British protection, go on quietly. The Governor-General quitted that place on the 11th of January, leaving as resident Colonel Lawrence. The garrison had been relieved by 10,000 fresh troops, and Sir John Littler takes the command of the army beyond the Sutlej. The Lahore army had been ordered to be reduced to, it was said, 25,000—15,000 from Bengal, and 10,000 from the minor presidencies. By means of these reductions, and other sources of income, a sum of 250,000*l.* a year is to be applied to the completion of the Ganges Canal, which by such expenditure, it is expected, may be finished in 1851. This canal will drain 8,000,000 of acres, and save 2,000,000 of the population from periodical famines. Surveys are being made for the Sutlej Canal, which is to extend from that river 90 miles into the Bhutte country. At Scinde the departments of the Quarter-Master-General and of the police are to be curtailed. The troops in Scinde and Catch are to be reduced to 5,000 men.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

March 4. The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated a new church at *Woolthorpe*, near Belvoir. The Duke of Rutland, the Bishop of Oxford, and a large assemblage of nobility and gentry were present, with more than sixty clergymen. Its style is that of about the year 1330; and it consists of a nave with aisles, chancel, western tower, south porch, and a sacristy at the north-east angle of the chancel.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A novel and interesting feature has lately been introduced into *Trevethyn* Church, Monmouthshire, under the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. A baptistery, measuring 8 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. deep, has been placed near the south door, wherein it is intended, should any person (and in this district there are many such) have conscientious objections to the sacrament of baptism by sprinkling, to perform the ceremony by immersion.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A new church, designed for the spiritual improvement of boatmen, has been erected at Butt-lane, in the parish of *Audley*. It is a substantial edifice of

brick, with stone window-cases, doorways, &c. It is calculated to accommodate 300 persons, and the total cost will probably exceed 400*l.* The site for the erection was given by C. B. Lawton, esq. of Lawton Hall. The Trent and Mersey Canal Company contributed 40*l.* towards the building fund; and grants were obtained from the Committee of Privy Council and the Boatmen's Society.

YORKSHIRE.

March 5. An accident from fire-damp occurred at the Oaks or Ardsley Main Colliery, near *Barnsley*, by which no fewer than 75 lives were lost. The pit, which is the property of Messrs. Frith, Barber, and Co. has been worked four or five years. The shaft was 282 yards deep.

SCOTLAND.

The beautiful estate of *Foyers*, co. Inverness, has been sold in the Union Hotel, to J. A. Grant, esq. of Glenmoriston, at 19,500*l.* The small, but compact and finely-situated, estate of Thornhill, near Forres, has been sold to William Grant, esq. of Demerara, (at present residing in Forres,) for the sum of 5000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 29, 1846. North Devon Militia, A. S. Willett, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel; G. S. Buck, esq. to be Major.

Feb. 4, 1847. Knighted, Edward Vaughan Williams, esq. one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

Feb. 19. Royal Sussex Militia, George Kirwan Carr, esq. to be Major.

Feb. 24. Knighted, David Dundas, esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor-general; and Christopher Rawlinson, esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.—Major Wm. Caine to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-general of Accounts for Hong Kong; C. St. George Cleverly, esq. to be Surveyor-general, and William T. Mercer, esq. to be Chief Magistrate of Police for that island; and James Watson Sheriff, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Antigua.

Feb. 26. William Leaming, of Wray, co. Lanc. gent. in compliance with the will of John Marshall, of Wray, esq. to take the name of Marshall only.

Feb. 27. Earl Grey to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Northumberland.

March 2. Brevet, Capt. F. W. Colthurst, of 57th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—James M'Nab, M.D. to be Assistant-surgeon to the Forces.

March 4. John Aston, of Seisdon, in the parish of Trysull, co. Stafford, in compliance with the will of his brother Thomas Peach Pudsey, of Seisdon, esq. to bear the name and arms of Pudsey only.

March 5. 30th Foot, Major J. G. Geddes to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. L. Nicoll to be Major. 60th Foot, Capt. J. H. Trevelyan to be Major. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. George Tovey, of 60th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hall, from Major on half-pay Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. D. Deverell, from 1st W. I. Reg. to be Major.—Garrisons, Major-Gen. H. J. Riddell to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

March 6. John Thompson Gordon, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Aberdeen.

March 8. Rear-Adm. R. Jackson to be Vice Admiral.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major F. R. Thomson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 12. Viscount Torrington to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon; Robert James Mackintosh, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher; and Johan G. Aspeling, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.

March 16. Charles Packer, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Barbadoes; Richard Edward Davies, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

March 19. 71st Foot, Capt. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Walter Jacks, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major Robert Baillie, from 72d Foot, to be Major.—Garrisons, Major John Eraser to be Fort Major and Adjutant at Jersey.

March 22. John Lord Gray elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major W. Furneaux to be Lieut.-Col.—Catharine Dealtry, of Thorp-upon-the-Hill, in the parish of Rothwell, and of Springfield

House, in the parish of Wakefield, co. York, widow of Benj. Dealtry, of Great Gransden, co. Camb. esq. she being sole heir of her grandfather, Metcalf Procter, of Thorp-upon-the-Hill, esq. to take the name and arms of Procter instead of Dealtry.

March 23. 9th Foot, Major J. B. Thomas, from 61st Foot, to be Major, vice Major C. Douglas, who exchanges.

Feb. 20. Lt.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Commander J. Rawstone to the Belvidera (additional); acting Comm. W. K. Hall to the Vindictive.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Canterbury.—Lord Albert D. Conyngham.
Leeds.—Robert Perfect, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. Allwood, to be Bishop of Morpeth, Australasia.

Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, to be Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Rev. J. Wood, to be Archdeacon of Chester.

Hon. Montague Villiers to be a Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. G. M. Coleridge, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. J. M. Maguire, to be a Preb. of Elphin.

Rev. H. N. Sadleir, to be a Preb. of Emlay.

Rev. J. T. Pigot, to be a Minor Canon of Rochester.

Rev. W. F. Addison, St. George Hemoy P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Anson, Potter Hanworth R. Linc.

Rev. H. Armstrong, Whitley V. Yorksh.

Rev. N. Atkinson, Horton P.C. Northumb.

Rev. M. S. Berry, District Chapelry of Staver-ton P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. F. Bigge, Stamfordham V. North.

Rev. C. Boutell, jun. Wiggenshall St. Mary Magdalen V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Branker, St. Peter's Church, Bishops-worth P.C. Som.

Rev. W. T. Bullock, Faulkbourne V. Essex.

Rev. G. de Carteret, Guille P.C. I. of Alderney.

Rev. W. Cartwright, Westbury-on-Trym V. Gloucester.

Rev. V. K. Child, Takeley V. Essex.

Rev. J. F. Christie, Upton Nerve R. Berks.

Rev. C. L. Cornish, Littlemore P.C. Oxford.

Rev. C. Craven, Spexhall R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Drury, Braddon V. Isle of Man.

Rev. J. Eaton, Eastham V. Cheshire.

Rev. J. Graves, St. Kenelm, Hales Owen, P.C. Salop.

Rev. K. B. Greenlaw, Chigwell V. Essex.

Rev. J. Grey, Houghton-le-Spring R. Durham.

Rev. K. S. Grignon, Dedham V. Essex.

Rev. J. Hallifax, Kirkbridge R. Cumberland.

Rev. W. Haslam, District of Baldu P.C. Corn.

Rev. E. Howell, Lands P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. Dr. G. M. Irvine, Great Stanmore R. Middlesex.

Rev. T. Jackson, Bedford Chapel P.C. Exeter.

Rev. J. Jenkinson, Brailsford R. Derbysh.

Rev. S. Johnson, West Itchenor P.C. Sussex.

Rev. J. H. Jones, St. Augustine, Everton V. Liverpool.
 Rev. H. Latham, Fittleworth V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. Lloyd, Llandello Graban P.C. Radnor.
 Rev. H. B. Longe, Maneroden R. Suffolk.
 Hon. and Rev. H. Lytton, Hagley R. Worc.
 Rev. T. H. Madge, Kettering R. Northamp.
 Rev. O. Manley, Jun. New District of St. Peter P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. J. Melcalfe, West End Chapel, Fewstone P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. Meyrick, Chisledon V. Wilts.
 Rev. T. W. Minton, Trinity Church P.C. Darlington.
 Rev. J. Morton, Burnlin, Kilnisten, and Lissosuff V. Roscommon.
 Rev. J. S. Nichol, Chapelry of Hetton-le-Hole P.C. Durham.
 Rev. W. Ormsby, Edgefield R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. R. Philotte, Ballymoney R. Cork.
 Rev. H. Pickering, Aspell P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. Pugh, Llandenny Ystradenny with Llanfangel Rhydythion P.C. Radnor.
 Rev. T. W. Thompson, New Buckingham P.C. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Tiffin, West Rainton P.C. Durham.
 Rev. G. Watts, Ledbury V. Herefordshire.
 Rev. R. H. Williamson, Lamesley R. Gateshead.
 Rev. M. E. Wilson, Sandal R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. P. Wilson, Thorpe Arnold V. Leic.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. W. G. Humphry, to the Bishop of London.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

Nassau Wm. Senior, esq. M.A. to be Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.
 Rev. H. D. Harper, to be Master of Cowbridge School, Glamorganshire.
 Rev. G. Moyle, M.A. to be Second Master of Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. the wife of James Boyle Uniacke, esq. a dau.
 Feb. 4. At Osiek, in Austrian Galicia, the Baroness Edmond de Lariss, a dau.—11. At Nottion House, Wilts, the wife of Sir John Awdry, a son.—14. At Munich, Mrs. Milbanke, the wife of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a son and heir.—16. At Naples, the wife of Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq. a dau.—At Brussels, the wife of Chevalier de Sequeira (née Marques Lisboa), a dau.—17. At Bownham House, Gloucestersh. the wife of Leonard Strachey, esq. a dau.—20. Lady Harriet Duncombe, a dau.—At Cork-st. Burlington-gard. the wife of James A. Hallett, esq. a dau.—At 80, Chester-sq. Mrs. Charles Bethune, a dau.—At 26, Montague-pl. Russell-sq. Mrs. Binsteed Gaselec, a dau.—24. In Dorchester-pl. Blandford-sq. the wife of Digby Dampier, esq. a dau.—In Chesham-st. Lady Marcus Hill, a dau.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. the wife of Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart. M.P. for Beverley, of twin sons.—In Hereford-st. Park-lane, the wife of Vesey Dawson, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—25. At 2, Wilton-terr. Belgrave-sq. the Countess Reventlow, the wife of the Danish Minister, a dau.—At 1, Sussex-sq. Hyde-park, the wife of William Entwisle, esq. M.P. a son.—26. At Blenheim Palace, her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, a son. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a son.—28. At the Rectory, Barnes, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a son.—At Escot, the wife of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. a son.
 March 1. At Clifton, the wife of Major-Gen. Whish, a son.—Viscountess Villiers, a son.

—At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—2. In Eaton-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, a son.—3. At Craig y Nos, Breconsh. the wife of Rhys D. Powell, esq. High Sheriff, a dau.—At Southend Battery, the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Savile, Royal Art. a son.—At Preston-pl. Sussex, the wife of Wm. Stamford, esq. a son and heir.—In Hans-pl. Mrs. Philip Rose, a son.—At Astley Castle, Warwicksh. Lady Mary Hewitt, a son.—5. At Orton, Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.—At Albury, Lady Georgiana Bertie, a son.—At St. Helen's-pl. the wife of Samuel Solly, esq. a dau.—7. At Sandford House, Cheltenham, the Countess Baptiste Metaxa, a son.—At Chudleigh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, a son.—8. At Milford Lodge, near Lymington, Hants, the wife of Maj.-Gen. H. Roberts, C.B. a son.—9. At Eyarth House, Ruthin, the wife of Capt. Lacon, R.N. a dau.—11. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of P. B. Brodie, esq. a dau.—13. At Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Taylor, a dau.—14. At Whitehill House, Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, a dau.—15. In St. George-pl. the Lady Ernest Bruce, a dau.—At 12, Kensington-garden-terr. Hyde-park, the wife of Sir Thomas Maitland, of H.M.S. America, a dau.—In Stratton-st. Mrs. William Angerstein, a dau.—17. At Woolwich, the wife of Captain G. Ashley Maude, Royal Art. a son.—In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. Lady Baker, a dau.—18. At Wokefield Park, Berks, the wife of Robert Allfrey, esq. a son.—19. At 5, Woburn-sq. Mrs. William Hallows, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. At Calcutta, Francis-Anstruther, third son of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, bart. of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of Major-Gen. Herbert Bowen, C.B.—At Calcutta, John R. Best, esq. of the East India Civil Serv. to Annie-Georgiana, eldest dau. of David B. Wardlaw, esq. of Gorgar Mount, Edinburgh.
 8. At Madras, Francis Rundall, esq. of the Madras Engineers, to Fanny-Ada, youngest dau. of Capt. W. G. Burn, formerly of Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, and afterwards of Exeter.
 10. At Llanhamlach, Theodore Day, esq. of Lower Porthamel, third son of the late Rev. John Day, Rector of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Rees Williams, esq. Manest Court, Breconsh.—At Bath, Robert Parry Nisbet, esq. of Southbroom House, Wilts, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Edward Greene, esq. of Hinxton Hall, Cambridgesh. and relict of the Rev. Henry Curtis Smith, son of Sir John Wyldborne Smith, Bart.—At Meerut, Capt. George Parker, 74th Regt. N.I. eldest son of Sir George Parker, Bart. to Gertrude, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Elderton, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Trapaud, of the Madras Engrs.
 15. At Montreal, Canada, Col. William Denny, 71st Regt. or Highland Light Inf. grand-nephew of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart. many years M.P. for Kerry, to Eureka Richardson, dau. of the late Hon. James Richardson, of Belle Rive, Montreal.
 17. At St. Pancras New Church, Luke Jones, esq. M.A. of Parker's-piece, Cambridge, to Mary, widow of Capt. H. S. H. Isaacson, E. I. Co's. Maritime Service, and dau. of the late Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Langattock, Breconsh. James Stuart Monteath, esq. eldest son of Sir Charles G. S. Monteath, of Closeburn Hall, to Jane, third dau. of Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. of Glanusk Park.—At Teignmouth, John, second son of Samuel Whittuck, esq. of Hanham Hall, Glouc. to Sarah,

third dau. of the late James Wainwright, esq. of Reye House, Warwicksh.

23. At Calcutta, Charles Walter *Kinloch*, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Eardley Wilmot Mitchell, esq. of Wargroves, Sussex.

28. At Gosfield, Essex, Basil, son of the late James Goodeve *Sparrow*, esq. of Gosfield-pl. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late John Stratton, esq.

29. At Milbrook, Southampton, the Rev. Josiah Gardiner *Webster*, to Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of the late Robert Berney, esq. of Holly-lodge, Worsled.

31. At Isleham, the Rev. J. A. *Carr*, Curate of Meldreth, Cambridgesh. to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Robins, esq.—At Lucan, W. *Earle*, esq. second son of the late Rev. John Earle, of Watton Abbey, to Eva, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Smith, A.M. Vicar-Gen. of Elphin.—The Rev. H. S. *Wood*, Mathematical Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester, and younger son of the late Rev. Jas. Wood, Incumbent of Willisham, to Fanny, second dau. of Rich. Ingall, esq. of Elm House, Kirton, Holme, Lincolnsh.—At Newton All Saints, William H. *Mumford*, esq. of Felsham Grange, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Hugh Green, esq. of Newton Hall.—In London, W. B. *Maffatt*, esq. of Spring Gardens, to Diana-Margaretta, only dau. of the late W. B. Jones, esq. of Prospect-house, Sudbury.—At Lucan, W. *Earle*, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, second son of the late Rev. John Earle, of Watton Abbey, to Eva, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Smith, A.M. Vicar-general of Elphin.—At Ashbourne, Derbysh. Jonathan *Hargreaves*, esq. of Oak Hill, Accrington, Lanc. to Anne-Maria, second dau. of the late John Harland, esq. of Ashbourne.—At Darlington, Henry William *Ormsby*, esq. solicitor, Darlington, second son of the late George Ormsby, esq. of Lanchester Lodge, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Robinson, esq. of Cockerton.

Lately. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William M. *Blackbourne*, esq. of Tankard's Town, co. Meath, eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, Minister of Belgrave Chapel.—At Simla, Bengal, Capt. *Sale*, of the 9th Nat. Inf. to Miss Holmes, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Holmes, Chancellor of Cashel.—At St. Mark's, Myddelton-sq. J. Houston *Braene*, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sara-Lees, eldest dau. of Stanley Lees Giffard, esq. LL.D. of Myddelton-square.

Jan. 2. At St. James's, Westminster, John W. *Prout*, esq. barrister, Lincoln's Inn, to Catherine-Maria, only dau. of the late Colonel Nicoll, of Copt Hall, Hendon, Middlesex.

5. At Brighton, the Rev. Richard *Phayre*, Rector of West Rainham, Norfolk, to the Hon. Charlotte-Laura, second dau. of the late Lord Wedehouse.—At Paddington, the Rev. Thos. E. *Powell*, of Oriel college, Oxford, youngest son of the late David Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex, to Emma, dau. of Edgar Corrie, esq. of Porley Lodge, Surrey.—At Leyland, George *Hargreaves*, esq. of Birch House, near Bolton, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Robert Snell, esq. of Leyland.—At Bath, John Raikes *Bayly*, esq. solicitor, Devizes, to Sarah, youngest dau. of James Burbidge, esq. Bailbrook Villa, Bath.—At Bath, the Marquess of *Thomond*, G.C.H. to Anne, widow of Keur-Adm. Fane, and sister to the late Sir Charles Flint.—At Willenhall, East Barnet, the Rev. James *Hamilton*, of Regent-sq. London, to Anne-Hovenden, eldest dau. of the late John Moore, esq. of Calcutta.—At St. Bride's, Lieut. H. W. *Grounds*, of the Indian Navy, to Martha-Thomas, youngest dau. of J. R. Lake, esq.—At Henllan, Thomas Gold *Edwards*, esq. to Emily, third dau. of Dr. Lloyd Williams, of Henllan-pl. Den-

highsh.—At Townley Hall, near Drogheda, the Rev. T. P. *Ferguson*, to Francesca Hutcheson.—At All Souls', the Rev. T. M. *Fallow*, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Marylebone, to Horatia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Murdoch, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Marylebone Church, William Adam *Loch*, esq. son of James Loch, esq. M.P. to Sophia-Brownrigg, youngest dau. of the late Major Bates, Royal Art.

6. At St. Pancras, the Rev. George *Cotterill*, Vicar of Earlam, Norfolk, to Letitia-Watts, second dau. of the Rev. J. W. Ellaby, of Milston, Wilts.—At Barton-on-Humber, Thos. John *Terrington*, esq. Hull, to Rebecca, second dau. of Samuel Wilderspin, esq. the founder of infant schools.—At Hammersmith, Robert *Duncan*, esq. M.D. of Tunbridge Wells, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Thornton, of Swanage, Dorsetsh.

7. At Madron, Cornwall, John, second son of William *Cornish*, esq. of Marazion, to Jane-Esther, second dau. of James S. Penny, esq. of Penzance.—At Stoke, Mr. Daniel *Millward*, jun. of Plymouth, to Elizabeth-Emma, only dau. of T. Aishton, esq. of Home Park Buildings, Stoke.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. John *Martin*, esq. M.P. of Berkeley-sq. and Ledbury, Herefordsh. to Maria-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Eyan Hamilton Baillie, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.—At Redenhall, Norfolk, William Grimwood *Taylor*, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Whitear, formerly Rector of Starston, Norfolk.—At Margate, Chas. *Evans*, esq. of Margate, to Harriet-Ursula, second dau. of Francis William Cobb, esq. of the same place.—At Bath, the Rev. Richard N. *Wood*, M.A. Curate of St. Martin's Salisbury, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Uniacke, esq.—At Uckfield, Edmund *Slansfield*, esq. of Downing coll. Cambridge, to Hannah, second dau. of the Rev. John Underwood, B.D. Uckfield.

9. At the Chapel, in Little Portland-st. John Ingram *Travers*, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane and Portland-pl. third son of the late John Travers, esq. to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of Saml. Amory, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

12. At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Maurice *Drummond*, esq. third son of Charles Drummond, esq. and nephew of the Earl of Auckland, to the Hon. Adelaide-Lister, eldest dau. of the late Lord Ribblesdale, and step-dau. to Lord John Russell.—At Beckenham, the Rev. Arthur *Trover*, B.A. Incumbent of Codsall, Staff. to Jane, fourth dau. of Edward Lawford, esq. of Eden Park, Beckenham.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Andrew *Henderson*, esq. of Montagu-sq. to Emily, only dau. of the late John Adolphus, esq.—At Bodfarry, Flintsh. W. *Baird*, M.D. of the British Museum, late Surgeon of the Hon. E. I. Comp. ship Berwicksh. to Mary, second dau. of Edward Owen, esq. Maesmyan, Denbighsh.—At Colchester, Mr. Alfred *Fitch*, of Ipswich, eldest son of the late Joseph Fitch, esq. R.N. to Caroline, dau. of the late James Finch, esq. of Her Majesty's Hon. Board of Ordnance.—At Grent Cheverell, Nathaniel *Barton*, esq. of Corsley-house, to Mary, only surviving child of the late Capt. Nicholas, R.N. and grand-dau. of the Rev. N. Fletcher, of Lee-house, Hants.

14. At Prestbury, Chesh. the Rev. Brabazon *Louther*, son of Gorges Louther, esq. of Hampton Hall, Somerset, to Ellen-Jane, dau. of Thomas Legh, esq. of Lyme Park, Cheshire.—John *Meredith*, esq. of Herefordshire, to Eliza, eldest dau. of James Cunningham, esq. of Clifton.—At Morley, near Leeds, the Rev. James *Allott*, of Burnt Wood Lodge, eldest son of the Rev. George Allott, Vicar of South Kirby, Yorksh. to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late John Webster, esq. of Springfield House,

Mecklenburg, Thos. Tudor Trever, esq. of Guisborough, Yorksh. to Elizabeth Ann, third dau. of the late John Watson, esq. of Wick Lodge, Brighton. — At Leckington, Charles F. Brown, esq. of Chesham, to Phoebe Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. P. Cunningham, Madras Army. — At Ottery St. Mary, the Rev. G. T. Clare, Rector of Balaire, Yorks. to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Kemp, of H.M. 26th Regt. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. the Hon. Mortimer Backe de West, fourth son of Earl Delaware, to Frances Charlotte, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Dickson. — At Presbury, Chesh. the Rev. Brinsford Leecher, son of George Leecher, esq. of Hampton Hall, Somerset, to Ellen Jane, dau. of Thomas Leck, esq. of Lyme Park, Chesh. — The Rev. James Warland Jones, Rector of Burford, in the co. of Salop, to Anna Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. John Jones, D.D. Canon of Peterborough. — At Quenington, Leics. Major Collingwood Nicholas, Royal Horse Art. eldest surviving son of the late Sir Alex. Dickson, G.C.B. to Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Barnard, of that place.

14. At St. Pancras, Charles Springell, esq. of Tenbyshire, Kent, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Richard Knight, esq. of Wittersham. — At Monkstown, Dublin, Thomas Fraser Greaves, esq. 4th Dragoons, eldest son of John Greaves, esq. M.D. of Salisbury, to Katherine Grace, second dau. of the Hon. Walter O'Grady, of Castle Garden, co. Limerick. — At Bathwick, the Rev. Norman Gordon, D.D. Colonial Chap. in Ceylon, to Marianne, only dau. of Walter Wilson, esq. of Bath, and Presbury, Glouc.

15. At Stokely, Yorksh. H. R. Scougell, esq. B.A. of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, to Anne-Fredricka, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Marwood, of Buxley Hall, near Stokely.

16. At Dublin, Thomas T. Fogarty, M.D. of Drogheda, to Georgiana-Adeline, only surviving child of Capt. Pennecook C. Wilton, late 58th Regt. — At Hursley, near Winchester, the Rev. Henry Holden, Head Master of Uppingham School, Rutland, to Elizabeth Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Edmunds, Rector of Woodleigh, Devon. — At Leicester, Richard Tudor, esq. of Stoneygate, near Leicester, to Mary-Bolton, eldest dau. of the late William Seddon, esq. of Stoneygate House. — At St. Peter's, Colchester, William Frook, Fawcett, esq. of Ashwell House, Knareborough, to Sarah Oliver, eldest dau. of Mr. John Oliver Carr, of Colchester. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. George Rogers, Rector of Braceborough, to Louisa Josephine, third dau. of K. Lewis, esq. of Stratford-st.

17. At St. Leonard's, Henry Carr Tate, esq. of the Royal Marine Art. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Maude, esq. of Middlewood Hall, Yorksh. — At Bristol, the Rev. Adam Clarke Rowley, M.A. to Emily-Lansdown, eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Norton, of Lower Easton, near Bristol. — At Fleetwood, the Rev. John Clarke Hudson, M.A. Rector of Hutton, Essex, to Annie, only dau. of Richard Ormerod, esq. Fleetwood, Lancash. — At Brighton, William, youngest son of Mr. W. Wordsworth, of Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, to Fanny-Eliza, youngest dau. of R. Graham, esq. late of Eterby, in the co. of Cumberland. — At Farringdon, William Nation, esq. to Mary-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Collins, Rector of Farringdon.

18. At Upper Chelsea, Mr. John Henry Hunt, of the Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, to Frances, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Ousby, Chaplain of the co. of Middlesex. — At Clapham, William Milman, esq. of Brixton, and St. Catharine Hall, Camb. to Mary, dau. of the late John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common. — At Old Alresford, Wm. C. Bailey,

esq. of Beaworth, to Elizabeth, only dau. of W. E. Beare, esq. — At Dover, W. Gatty, esq. M.A. of Dean-house, Beds. to Elizabeth-Anne Sarah, only dau. of W. Monins, esq. of Buckden. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. T. J. Bradshaw, esq. to the Hon. F. Catherine Devereux, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and dau. of the late Viscount Hereford. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henrice-William, eldest son of Cholmley Dering, esq. to Ann-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Comm. Upton, R.N.

19. At Ludlow, G. S. Herbert, esq. secretary to the South-Eastern Railway Comp. to Ann, eldest dau. of Joshua Slack, esq.

20. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Siegerich-Christopher, son of Christopher Kreeft, esq. Consul-Gen. for Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to Emma-Louisa-Jean, granddaughter of the late Edw. John Stephenson, esq. of Farley Hill, Berks. — At Plymouth, Euston J. Gray, R.N. son of Lieut. Thomas Gray, R.N. to Jane-Evelina, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Kerr, H.E.I.C.S.

21. At Southampton, Charles Stackhouse Rushleigh, esq. of Wickham, Hants, eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan S. Rushleigh, Rector of Wickham, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of T. S. Moody, esq.

22. At Winchester, Robert Budd, esq. of Paving, to Eleanor Woodman, relict of Capt. James Purley, R.N.

23. At Edinburgh, Capt. Edward Wetherall, the Royal Regt. to Katharine, relict of H. Davernport, esq. and dau. of the late John Durie, esq. of Ashley Hall, Lanc. — At Battersea, Reginald William Macdonald, esq. (late 17th Lancers, to Ellen-Marianna, eldest dau. of Valentine Morris, of Battersea, esq. — At Brewood, John Beare, esq. of Hilderstone Hall, Staffordsh. to Ethel, fourth dau. of the late John Mason, esq. of Lymington, Hants. — At Chelsea, David Ratnay, esq. Capt. of the 13th Light Inf. to Amelia-Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late John Banks, esq. of Haling, Kent, and grandda. of the late Sir Edward Banks.

24. At Chesham Mendip, Som. Thos. Town, esq. of Manchester, esq. to Louisa-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Fred. Groves, of the Inner Temple, esq. and niece of Lieut.-Colonel Groves, of Bougham-under-Blean, Kent. — At Ipswich, William Pilsen, esq. M.D. of Hitchin, Herts. to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of S. H. Correll, esq. Ipswich. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Giles, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Sidney, of Westbourne-cresc. Hyde Park. — At Colton, Staffordsh. the Rev. Robert Haig, grandson of the late Sir William Wolsley, Bart. to Catherine-Matilda, second dau. of J. O. Oldham, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

25. At Enfield Highway, Middlesex, the Rev. Jarvis Holland Asa, S.C.L. of St. Marychurch, Devon, third son of Richard Ash, esq. of Cotham House, Bristol, to Emma-Susanna, second dau. of Charles Crosshair, esq. of Ponders End. — At Paddington, William, eldest son of William Browne, esq. of Tallentire Hall, Cumberland, to Isabella, only child of Robert Midford, esq. of Baywater. — At Edinburgh, Michael Henry Rankin, esq. of Halifax, Yorksh. to Anna, dau. of the late Rev. William Gaskin, Perpetual Curate of Wreay, Cumberland.

26. At Ealing, W. J. Jarvis, esq. of Saville-row and Harley-st. (son of Richard Jarvis, esq. of Cambridge-terr.) to Anna-Octavia, youngest dau. of J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of Parliament-st. and Little Ealing.

27. W. Scrope Ayrton, esq. barrister, chief registrar of the Court of Review, F.S.A. of Dorset-sq. only son of W. Ayrton, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thos. M. Alsager, esq. F.S.A. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, and Surbiton, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Feb. 12. At Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, in his 62nd year, the Most Noble Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy (1766), fourth Earl of Northumberland and Baron Warkworth of Warkworth Castle (1749), Baron Percy (by writ 1799), and a Baronet (1660), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the county of Northumberland and of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Constable of Launceston Castle, High Steward of Launceston, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Queen's Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of King's College, London, President of the Royal Humane Society, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Grace was born on the 20th April, 1785, a twin with Lady Agnes, now the wife of Colonel Frederick Thomas Buller, of Pelynt, Cornwall. He was the eldest son of Hugh the second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., by his second wife Frances-Julia, third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. His early education was received at home, and under the care of Dr. Greenlaw, who resided at Syon. It was completed at Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1805, and that of LL.D. in 1809. In July 1806 he entered Parliament as member for Buckingham. On the death of Mr. Fox in the following September, he was elected without opposition for Westminster, having been introduced to the notice of the electors by Mr. Whitbread, at a meeting over which the late Mr. Byng presided; but at the general election in the month of November of the same year, he shrunk from the risk and annoyances of an old-fashioned Westminster contest, and was quietly returned for Launceston. Thus, in the course of six months, the young Earl represented three different constituencies. In 1807 he was returned without opposition as one of the members for Northumberland, in the place of Lord Howick (the late Earl Grey). During the alarm of invasion, his position in that county had naturally led to his taking the command of the Percy Tenantry, a force composed of a body of horse-artillery, six troops of cavalry, and seventeen companies of infantry, which were clothed, appointed, and equipped by the second Duke; and in 1812, when Earl Percy was called up to the House of Peers, to take his seat in the barony of Percy, the regi-

ment of Percy Tenantry presented him with a superb sword.

On the 10th of July, 1817, Earl Percy succeeded his father as Duke of Northumberland. On the 25th Nov. 1819, he was elected a Knight of the Garter.

In 1825, when Charles X. of France was crowned with all the splendour and gaiety which mark every public ceremonial in that country, the Duke of Northumberland was appointed to represent the Majesty of England. The expenses of that "embassy extraordinary" were wholly defrayed from the Duke's private purse; yet his superb equipages and the magnificent array of his attendants quite outshone the splendour displayed by the ministers of the Czar, or even by the representatives of the Imperial Crown of Austria. The amount of his Grace's disbursements on this occasion may be estimated from the fact, that Parliament voted a sum of 10,000*l.* to purchase a diamond-hilted sword as a present to his Grace, in order to mark their high sense of the manner in which he had maintained the dignity of his Sovereign at the French court.

In the year 1829 the Duke of Northumberland was selected by the Duke of Wellington to succeed the Marquess of Anglesey in the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In that country, though viewed with distrust by the Roman Catholics as a firm supporter of the Tory party, he was too quiet to become very unpopular. He held that office until Lord Grey became First Minister in 1830, when the noble Marquess whom he had succeeded in turn replaced him. Although the Government allowance to his Grace while Viceroy of Ireland was reduced by 7,000*l.* a year, yet the splendour of the Viceregal court was rather increased than diminished during his administration.

On the death of the Marquess Camden in 1840, his Grace was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

As respects his parliamentary conduct, there was little remarkable in the career of the Duke of Northumberland. His maiden speech is recorded to have been one in favour of the abolition of the slave trade, on the 2nd Feb. 1806. He had all the merit of undeviating consistency: for, having commenced life as a Tory and a supporter of the Protestant constitution, his wish and aim was always to maintain it in its integrity. He was, however, by no means indifferent to social ameliorations; and the poor on his own estates

figure at Calcutta, and on that was knighted by the Prince of Wales at Carlton House, on the 26th Feb. His residence in India he exerted to obtain a better system of for the natives, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the College. In acknowledgement of his service, as well as of the duties which he had discharged his Majesty, he received from the Marquis of Cornwallis, on quitting Calcutta, in the year 1822, an address in the most flattering terms, stating that a large subscription amongst them for the erection of a statue, as a lasting memorial of his services, and as a benefactor. This statue, in marble by Chantrey, now in the grand jury-room of the Court of Sessions at Calcutta. On his return to England he was created a Baronet by Royal Warrant, April 25, 1823.

He entered Parliament as Member for Winchester, which city he represented until the year 1830, when he was succeeded by his son.

He was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed a member of the Committee of the Privy Council, to the hearing of appeals from which he has since been a councillor.

Lord Hyde East married, Dec. 1800, Anne-Isabella, second daughter of John Chaplin Hankey, of East Angles, Suffolk, esq.; and by that lady, on the 27, 1844, he had issue a daughter: Sir James Buller East, succeeded to the title; and Anne married in 1813 to James William Croft, of Croft, co. Berks, esq.

General Anson was born in 1789; he was educated for Winchester, and a barrister at the Inner Temple; and married Caroline-Eliza, second daughter of Henry Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh, co. Wilts, and sister to the present Lord Anson.

WILLIAM HILLARY, BART.

At his seat, Woodville, near the Isle of Man, in his 77th year, he died, Hillary, Bart.

He was descended from a York family, and was the younger son of William Hillary, esq., by Hannah, daughter of George Wynne, esq. His elder brother, Richard Hillary, esq., was a Member of the House of Assembly in Ireland; he died unmarried in 1803. William Hillary was Esquerry to the Duke of Sussex, at the time of his eldest child in 1800.

He raised at his own expense, in the year 1803, the first Essex legion of infantry and cavalry, amounting to 1400 men. He was then seated at Danbury Place, Essex, in right of his first wife. Another public-spirited work of this gentleman was the foundation of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 2, 1805.

Sir William Hillary married, first, Feb. 21, 1800, Elizabeth-Disney, daughter and coheir of Lewis Disney Fytche, of Danbury Place, co. Essex, esq. and, secondly, Aug. 30, 1813, Emma, daughter of Patrick Tobin, of Kirkbradden, in the Isle of Man, esq. By the former lady he had twin children, born Nov. 19, 1800, viz. Augustus-William, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; and Elizabeth-Mary, married in 1818 to Christopher Richard Preston, esq. of Blackmore Priory, Essex.

The present Baronet married, in 1829, Susan, eldest daughter of J. Christian, esq. of Unerigg Hall, co. Cumberland, and First Deemster of the Isle of Man.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ANSON.

Jan. 13. At Brockhall, near Weedon, the residence of T. Thornton, esq. in his 75th year, General Sir William Anson, Bart. K.C.B., Colonel of the 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot, uncle to the Earl of Lichfield.

Sir William Anson was the third son of George Adams, esq. who assumed the name of Anson, by the Hon. Mary Vernon, daughter of George-Venables first Lord Vernon. He entered the army as Ensign, June 13, 1789. He skipped over the rank of Lieutenant, and obtained that of Captain, April 25, 1793. He never held the rank of Major, and was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 28, 1797; Colonel, Oct. 30, 1806; Major-General, June 4, 1811; Lieutenant-General, August 12, 1819; and General, January 10, 1837.

Sir William Anson went to Holland with a brigade of Guards in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, and the commencement of the siege of Valenciennes; he served also during the whole of the severe winter campaign of 1794 and 1795, and retreat of the army; and in all the previous operations on the French frontier. He also served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; the campaign in Spain, in 1808-9, in command of 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, including the battle of Corunna; and subsequently on the expedition to the Scheldt. He was placed on the staff of the Peninsula in 1811, and appointed to the command of a brigade

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence.

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shoulder, on the 28th of July, near Pampluna. He had the command of the 48th in the advance to the Garonne, in 1814, and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was again wounded. For his Peninsula services Sir James received a cross and one clasp, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. He also was presented with a handsome sword by the officers of the 48th. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1812, of Colonel 1830, and of Major-General 1838.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE GIPPS.

Feb. 28. At Canterbury, in his 57th year, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, late Governor of New South Wales.

Sir George Gipps was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Gipps, Rector of Ringbold, in Kent. His services in a military and in a civil capacity extend over a period of 38 years, and are such as to entitle him to an honourable rank among the best servants of his country. His commissions in the distinguished corps to which he had the honour to belong were dated respectively as follows: Second Lieutenant, 11 Jan. 1809; First Lieutenant, 21 Dec. 1809; Second Captain, 30th Sept. 1814; First Captain, 8th April, 1826; brevet Major, 10th Jan. 1837; regimental Lieut.-Colonel, 23d Oct. 1841.

In 1811 he was ordered to join the army in the Peninsula, where he was present at the successful siege of Badajoz in March and April 1812.

Whilst leading one of the columns of assault on Fort Picurina, he was wounded in the left arm, and for his gallant conduct on the occasion was specially mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's despatches. In 1813 and 1814 he was with Sir John Murray's army in Catalonia, and took part in the affair of the pass of Biar, the battle of Castalla, the capture of Fort Balaquir, (for which service he was again honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir John Murray), in the siege of Tarragona, and blockade of Barcelona.

From Nov. 1814 to July 1817 he served with the Duke of Wellington's army in the Netherlands and France, but was not present at the battle of Waterloo, having been detached some time previously for the purpose of putting the fortress of Ostend into a state of defence.

Subsequently to the withdrawal of the army of occupation from the French territory, Sir George was permitted to remain some time out of active employment, and availed himself of this oppor-

tunity to visit Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece.

After further military duty at Chatham, he proceeded in Oct. 1824 to the West Indies, at the expiration of which service he visited Mexico, and returned to England in Dec. 1829. The able representations which he made during this period on the subject of the emancipation of slaves in those particular colonies with which he was more immediately acquainted, so strongly impressed the ministry of the day with his capacity for civil business, that after his return, whilst in command of the Royal Engineers at Sheerness, he was nominated on two successive government commissions, the one in Ireland, and the other in England, on the subject of the proposed boundaries for constituencies under the Parliamentary Reform and Municipal Corporations Acts respectively.

In 1834 he was appointed private secretary to the Earl of Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and in the subsequent year proceeded with the newly appointed Governor-General, the Earl of Gosford, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, to Canada, as a commissioner "for the investigation of grievances affecting her Majesty's subjects in that colony;" on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

From this important mission, after a brief excursion into the United States, he arrived at home in April 1837, and in the course of the same year received the appointment to a more arduous undertaking, the government in chief of the Australian Colonies, and sailed for Sydney in the following October.

The anxieties of this high office, exercised under every succession of administrations during a period of nine years, laid the foundation of that disease which, at the early age of 56, has deprived the country of the further services of a most able, talented, and energetic officer. He died of a complaint of the heart, within a few weeks after his return to England.

Sir George Gipps married in 1830, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. George Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery, who with one son, their only child, survives him. His only brother is the Rev. Henry Gipps, M.A.

ADMIRAL STEPHENS.

Nov. 8. At Little Plumstead hall, Norfolk, Philip Stephens, esq. Admiral of the Red, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

This officer was the son of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. Capt. R.N. by Millicent, daughter of William Howe, gent. and

Millicent, daughter of Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. many years Secretary, and afterwards one of the Lords Commissioners, of the Admiralty. He went to sea at an early age under the auspices of his great-uncle, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, about the year 1790; and made a Post-Captain, Sept 5, 1794. From that period until the year 1797, Capt. Wilkinson commanded the *Hermione* of 32 guns, on the Jamaica station. His next appointment was to the *Success*, another frigate, in which he cruised for some time on the coast of France, and then removed into the *Unicorn* of the same force, and likewise employed in Channel service. He subsequently obtained the command of the *Naïad*, of 38 guns, on the same station.

In the month of Oct. 1801 the *Naïad* took the ground near the isle of Rhé, and had nearly been wrecked. On the second day after she struck, the French Commodore sent off craft, with spare cables and anchors, and politely informed Captain Wilkinson of the preliminaries of peace being signed between France and England; this conduct accounted for the batteries not firing on the *Naïad*, whilst ashore within range of them.

Our officer was soon after appointed to the *Hussar*, of 38 guns, on board which ship an explosion took place towards the latter end of the year 1802, and produced an alarm so sudden and terrific, that several of his crew jumped overboard, and the weather being extremely severe, they in consequence perished.

On the 6th Jan. 1804, Captain Wilkinson parted company with Sir Edward Pellew, under whose orders he had been cruising off Ferrol, bound to England with despatches. In the night of the 8th, the *Hussar*, then going at the rate of seven knots an hour, struck on the southernmost part of the *Saintes*, and was bilged. The following day the crew took possession of a small island, inhabited by fishermen, whose boats they immediately began to equip for the purpose of transporting themselves either to the fleet off Brest, or to England, as circumstances might admit.

At day-light on the 10th, the ship being still apparently whole, Captain Wilkinson sent a party to destroy her by fire; and on their return embarked in his barge, and left the island, accompanied by the remainder of his crew in 13 fishing boats, the whole of which, being badly found, were obliged to bear up during the night, and run into Brest harbour. Fortunately, Captain Wilkinson succeeded in getting on board a British cruiser, and thus escaped a captivity

of ten years' duration, to which his officers and men were subjected. In the summer of the following year, he commanded the *Gorgon*, of 44 guns, stationed as a guard-ship in the Shannon; and some years afterwards, the *Courageux*, of 74 guns, employed in the Baltic.

Sir Philip Stephens died at an advanced age in 1809. His baronetcy had been conferred with remainder to his nephew Colonel Stephens Howe; but, that gentleman having predeceased him, Captain Wilkinson, on inheriting the property, took the name of Stephens.

He was made a Rear-Admiral, Dec. 4, 1813; advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the 19th July, 1821; and to the full rank of Admiral in 1837. He was promoted to the Red Squadron on the day before his death. He married, in 1804, Sophia, daughter of William Worth, esq. of Hayneford, near Norwich.

ADMIRAL PRESTON.

Jan. 21. At Askham Bryan, Yorkshire, aged 82, D'Arcy Preston, esq. Admiral of the White, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West and North Ridings of that county.

This officer served under Sir John Jervis at the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia in 1794; and after the capture of the latter island was promoted from a Lieutenantancy in the *Boyne* of 98 guns, to the command of the *Rattlesnake* sloop of war, in which vessel he returned to England with the officers who were charged with the official accounts of that conquest. He afterwards commanded the *Termagant* sloop; and on the 13th June, 1796, was posted into la Mignonne of 32 guns, from which he removed into the *Blanche*, another frigate of the same class.

On the night of Dec. 19, in the same year, the *Blanche*, in company with la *Minerve*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the *Sabina*, was taken by the latter, but soon after re-captured. Captain Preston engaged the other, and obliged her to surrender, with the loss of 22 men killed and wounded; but, before she could be taken possession of, a Spanish three-decker and two other frigates approached, and compelled the *Blanche* to wear and make all sail in the direction of her consort.

Captain Preston subsequently commanded the *Dido* of 28 guns, Boston 32, and, during the greater part of the late war, the Sea Fencibles between Flamborough Head and the river Tees. In Dec. 1813, he was appointed Commodore of a division of prison-ships; and on the 24th Aug. 1819, obtained the superan-

nation of a Rear-Admiral. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1841. His eldest son is in holy orders; another is a Lieutenant R.N.

VICE-ADM. TOMLINSON.

March 6. At Middleton-house, Sussex, in his 83rd year, Nicholas Tomlinson, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Few men have seen more active service than this veteran officer. He was the third son of Capt. Robert Tomlinson, R.N. and Sarah only daughter of Dr. Robinson, President of the College of Physicians; and descended from Colonel John Tomlinson of Burnt Cliff Thorn, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who bore a conspicuous part in the Civil War of Charles I. Of his brother, Commander Robert Tomlinson, R.N. who died in 1844, at the age of 85, a brief memoir is given in our vol. XXII. p. 321.

He entered the navy in 1774, with Lord Hotham, in the *Resolution*. In 1779 he acted as Aid-de-Camp to the late Earl Carhampton on board the *Charon*, 44 guns. He was at the siege and capture of Fort Omoa, and assisted at the capture of le Comte d'Artois, French privateer of 64 guns and 644 men. The *Charon* being burnt at the siege of York Town in North America, he served with the army on shore, and for his conduct in command of an advanced battery, obtained the thanks of Lord Cornwallis in person. In the campaign of 1781 he commanded a gun boat, and from January to March was almost daily engaged with the enemy.

On his return from America in 1782 he obtained a Lieutenant's commission for the *Bristol*, ordered to the East Indies, and was in the last general action between Adm. Sir E. Hughes and Suffrein.

When the *Duke of Athol*, East India-man, took fire in the Madras Roads, he volunteered his assistance, was blown up, and nearly lost his life (six other officers of the fleet were killed, with all the officers of the *Athol*, and 300 men). On his recovery 16 months after, he was appointed to the *Savage* (sloop); afterwards, it being the time of peace, he served in the Russian navy, and was appointed as Captain to a line-of-battle ship, which he commanded until the breaking out of war between England and France, when he returned home, and served as First Lieut. in the *Regulus*, until he left her to take command of the *Pelter*, 14 guns. He was engaged in a variety of operations on the coast of France; on one occasion boarding a lugger in a single boat, in open daylight, while lying within pistol-shot of a battery, and on another in an encounter with three armed vessels, two of which were of equal force with his own.

In June 1795 he accompanied the fleet under Sir J. B. Warren to Quiberon Bay, where he was employed to cover the landing of the French loyalists. On the 21st of the following month, unassisted by any other vessel, he went so near the coast to cover the retreat of these troops as to prevent the greater part from being destroyed, keeping off the republican forces, until the royalists were in safety. It may be well to remark, as a comment upon the generosity of the French, that the republican army, although foiled in their efforts, were so struck by the daring of Lieutenant Tomlinson, that the chief officers came down to the shore waving their hats in recognition of the bravery of an enemy. He received the public thanks of Sir J. B. Warren on the quarter-deck, before the principal officers of the fleet, and was also introduced to the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. who complimented him on the essential service he had rendered his country. On the 10th August of the same year he took a *chasse marée*, anchored under a battery at the mouth of the River Crachi, for which action the prize was unanimously relinquished by the fleet to the *Pelter* alone. At length, after other successful actions, in consequence of incessant fatigue, nearly 30 of the *Pelter's* crew were confined to their hammocks (her complement was 50 officers and men), and the rest with Lieut. Tomlinson at their head in so reduced a state, that the vessel was obliged to be towed home by the *Robust*, 74.

On the 29th November he was advanced to the rank of Captain, and appointed to the *Suffisante* sloop, 14 guns, in which ship he destroyed eight merchantmen on the coast of France, protected by a corvette of 16 guns, and two cutters, 14 guns each; captured the *Revanche* of 12 guns and 85 men, together with the *Morgan*, French privateer, besides recapturing six merchantmen her prizes, for which and some other successes, he was presented with a piece of plate from the merchants of London, and another from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In 1801 he accompanied Sir H. Parker as a volunteer to the *Baltic*, and was at the battle of Copenhagen. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the *Sea Fencibles* on the coast of Essex. In 1809 he was appointed to fit out and command the fireships which accompanied the expedition under Earl Chatham and Sir R. Strachan to the *Scheldt*; and in December, when the island of Walcheren was evacuated, he assisted in destroying the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing.

Such were some of his more important services to his country, in the course of

which he was several times (once dangerously) wounded, and he could say that by the time he had been 26 years in the navy, he had been upwards of 70 times engaged with the enemy; that, as a subaltern, he was engaged in the capture of five of the enemy's ships of war; that, as a Commander, he took and destroyed 30 vessels belonging to the enemy, several of them of great value. Not having served his full time at sea as Captain, he was placed on the retired list in 1830.

It was an honourable but well-deserved compliment which was paid him by that distinguished hero, Sir Sydney Smith, at one of the crowded drawing-rooms of the late King George the Fourth, when surrounded by a group of persons distinguished for their talent and their rank, he said to them as he advanced to meet and then presented to them his old comrade, "Gentlemen, let me introduce you to my friend, Captain Tomlinson, one of those few men who through his life has dared to dare."

—
W. R. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

Jan. 4. At Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, aged 75, William Ralph Cartwright, esq., late M.P. for that county, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

Mr. Cartwright was born March 30, 1771, the only son of Thomas Cartwright, esq., of the same place, who died in 1772, by Mary Catharine, daughter of Major General Thomas Desaguliers, of Graces, co. Essex. His mother was re-married in 1777 to Sir Stephen Cotterell.

Mr. Cartwright was endeared to Northamptonshire not only by the number and the lustre of his private virtues, but by many years of public connection and political confidence, as its able, upright, and highly-popular representative. He sat in parliament for that county from 1797 till within a year of his death; with the short exception of about eighteen months (in 1831-2), when, owing to the excitement of Parliamentary Reform, he was supplanted by Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam.

When Mr. Cartwright first entered upon public life, he became distinguished as one of the best representatives of the landed interest. Independent alike in fortune and by position, ranged on the side of the altar and the throne, his votes were invariably given in behalf of social order and rational liberty. To Mr. Pitt, and the successors that carried out his patriotic principles, Mr. Cartwright was a warm, disinterested, and zealous support.

He said that Mr. Cartwright was an enemy. Sure we are he

never intentionally made one. Such was the kindness of heart and rectitude of mind, transparent in every thing he said or did, that even his most zealous opponents, at times when party-spirit ran the highest, did willing homage to his personal worth and his political integrity. Of his domestic and social character we must speak with more reserve. But it is known through a thousand channels, that he was the constant benefactor of the poor; and that his house and heart were never closed against merit and talent. The troops of friends who were so often received under his friendly roof were invited and welcomed without any narrow distinction of political party. By them the hospitalities of Aynhoe will be long remembered. Truly might it be said of the generous master of the mansion,

"Large was his bounty and his soul sincere."

To another important feature of Mr. Cartwright's character we may here venture to allude, as it cannot be so widely known,—we mean the depth of his religious feeling, and the fervour of his Christian faith. These, unobtrusive and unostentatious though they were throughout his life, we have good reason to know, were the anchor of hope and the spiritual solace of his closing hours. They were plainly seen to shed around him that peace which was the best earnest of the rest and the reward to which he is gone.

Mr. Cartwright was twice married; first, April 12, 1794, to the Hon. Emma Maude, daughter of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden, who died in 1808; and secondly, in 1810, to Julia-Frances, only daughter of the late Colonel Richard Aubrey, and sister to Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., who survives him. By the former lady he had issue five sons and three daughters, and by the latter three sons and two daughters. The children by the first wife were, 1. Sir Thomas Cartwright, born in 1795, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Frankfort, who married in 1824 Marie-Elizabeth-Augusta, daughter of the Count of Sandizell in Bavaria, and has issue; 2. William Cartwright, esq. who married in 1822 Mary-Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Jones, esq. of London, and has issue; 3. Emma, who died unmarried in 1827; 4. Mary-Catharine, married in 1827 to the Rev. Henry John Gunning, second son of the late Sir George William Gunning, Bart.; 5. Cornwallis-Richard; 6. Robert Cartwright, esq. barrister at law; 7. the Rev. Stephen Ralph Cartwright, Rector of Aynhoe; and 8. Sophia, married in 1831 to William Willes, esq. of Astrop House, Northamptonshire. By his second wife

Mr. Cartwright had further issue, 9. Richard Aubrey Cartwright, esq. born in 1811; 10. Julia; 11. Colonel Henry Cartwright; 12. Frances-Eliza-Carter; and 13. the Rev. Frederick-William Cartwright.

The funeral of this lamented gentleman took place on Wednesday, Jan. 13. The remains were deposited in the family vault in the south aisle of the parish church of Aynhoe. The mourners were numerous and sincere. The tenantry assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased landlord—the labourers, to evince at once their gratitude for comforts bestowed by, and their grief for the loss of, a kind and considerate master. The household servants, &c., about 40 in number, were arrayed in deep mourning. The burial service was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, a nephew of the deceased. The following was the order of the procession:—

The Tenants, 36 in number.

The Steward.

The Body.

The pall borne by Sir William Clerke, Bart., nephew to the deceased; William Willes, esq., the Rev. Henry John Gunning, the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, the Rev. Francis Clerke, and Sir Robert H. Gunning, Bart.

Chief Mourners, his five sons, Colonel Cartwright, the Rev. Stephen Cartwright, Richard Aubrey Cartwright, esq. Colonel Henry Cartwright, the Rev. Frederick Cartwright; and three grandsons, Fairfax Cartwright, esq. Thomas Cartwright, esq. and George Gunning, esq.

Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., the Hon. Francis Maude, the Rev. Frank Leonard, Samuel Field, esq. solicitor; Mr. Timms and Mr. Davies, medical attendants.

PEREGRINE EDWARD TOWNELEY, ESQ.

Dec. 31. At Towneley, Lancashire, aged 84, Peregrine Edward Towneley, esq. a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for that county, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Mr. Towneley was the son and heir of John Towneley, esq. of Cornsay House, by Barbara, fourth daughter of Edward Diconson, esq. of Wrightington, co. Lanc. His father succeeded to Towneley in 1807, on the death of his nephew Edward Towneley Standish, esq. who had succeeded in 1805 on the death of his elder brother Charles Towneley, esq. the founder of the Towneleian collection of marbles now in the British Museum; both those brothers having died without issue.

Mr. Towneley was sheriff of Lanca-

shire, very soon after the removal of the restrictions against the Roman Catholics, in the year 1831.

He married April 22, 1794, at St. James's church, Westminster, Charlotte-Theresa, daughter of the Hon. Robert Drummond, esq. of Cadlands in Hampshire, (a younger son of William fourth Viscount Strathallan,) and by that lady, who has died only eleven days after him, (at Towneley, Jan. 11, aged 78,) he had left issue two sons and two daughters. His elder son and successor, Charles Towneley, esq. married in 1836 Lady Caroline Molyneux, sister to the Earl of Sefton, and has issue. The younger, John Towneley, esq. is M.P. for Beverley, and married in 1840 Lucy, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart. and has issue. The elder daughter, Charlotte, died unmarried in 1818; and Frances, the younger, was married in 1821 to Thomas Stonor, esq. of Stonor Park, co. Oxford, now Lord Camoys, and has twelve children.

JOSEPH CRIPPS, ESQ.

Jan. 8. At Ashcroft, near Cirencester, aged 81, Joseph Cripps, esq. late M.P. for Cirencester, a banker in that borough, and Deputy Governor of the Van Diemen's Land Company.

He was the son of Mr. Joseph Cripps, who died in 1782, and whose epitaph will be found in Bigland's Gloucestershire, p. 366.

Mr. Cripps was Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Cirencester Volunteers raised in 1803. He was first elected to Parliament for that town in 1806, together with Michael Hicks Beach, esq. They were re-elected in 1807; but in 1812 the Bathurst family put forward their claims; and Lord Apsley (the present Earl), being returned at the head of the poll, excluded Mr. Cripps.

In 1818, on Mr. Beach retiring, Mr. Cripps was re-elected, after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Lord Apsley	412
Joseph Cripps, esq.	412
Rich. Estcourt Cresswell, esq.	40

To the five next Parliaments Lord Apsley and Mr. Cripps were re-chosen without opposition. In 1835 the Whigs again proposed a second candidate, but with little better success than in 1818, the numbers being, for

Joseph Cripps, esq.	494
Lord R. E. H. Somerset	405
Thos. D. Whatley, esq.	91

Mr. Cripps was again re-elected in 1837; but at the last election retired in

favour of his son William Cripps, esq. whose election was unopposed.

Mr. Cripps supported Reform of Parliament, and generally voted with the Whig party.

The mortal remains of this lamented gentleman were on the 15th Jan. consigned to the family vault in St. Catharine's chapel, in the parish church. The inhabitants of Cirencester, to testify their respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, closed their shops; and the respectable inhabitants spontaneously assembled, and, forming in procession, entered the Ashcroft property at the southern entrance, dressed in deep mourning, following their esteemed neighbour and late representative to his last resting place.

RALPH STEPHEN PEMBERTON, Esq.

Feb. 22. At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in his 67th year, Ralph Stephen Pemberton, esq. of Barnes and Usworth house in the county of Durham.

He was born June 26, 1780, the second son of Richard Pemberton, of Barnes, co. Durham, esq. by Elizabeth, only child of Ralph Jackson, esq. of Sunderland. He was high sheriff of the county of Carmarthen in the year 1820. In Jan. 1843 he succeeded his brother John Pemberton, esq. barrister at law, (see our vol. xix. p. 549,) in the family estates in Durham, and he last year served the office of high sheriff of that county.

Mr. Pemberton married, June 20, 1820, Anne-Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rippon, esq. of Low Mill, co. Durham, and niece of the Hon. Richard Hetherington, President of Tortola and the Virgin Islands.

REGINALD CURTEIS, Esq.

Jan. 28. At his house in Eaton-place, aged 41, after some years of bad health, the consequence of a severe fall in hunting, Reginald Curteis, esq. a magistrate for Sussex, the youngest son of the late Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Windmill-hill, M.P. for Sussex, and brother of Herbert Barrett Curteis, esq. M.P. for Rye.

He was born at Windmill-hill, Sussex, the 27th Oct. 1805; was educated at Westminster school; entered his Majesty's army in 1823, and sold out in 1835, when Senior Captain of his Majesty's first Royal Dragoons.

He married by special licence, Oct. 3, 1839, Frances-Mary, the eldest daughter of Lawrence Reynolds, esq. of Huntingdonshire, by whom three children: Reginald-Law-

rence-Herbert; Mary; and Frances-Mary-Ida.

His remains are interred in the family vault in Wartling church, Sussex. He was of a very kind-hearted and friendly disposition, a dutiful son, and a most affectionate husband, and was much and deservedly esteemed by his family and friends.

REV. WILLIAM ETTRICK.

Jan. 19. At his seat, High Barnes, near Sunderland, in his 90th year, the Rev. William Ettrick, M.A. a magistrate for the county of Durham.

Mr. Ettrick was descended from a family which has been traced in Dorsetshire for three centuries and a half; but his immediate ancestors for four generations were seated in the county of Durham. He was born May 17, 1757, and was the only son of William Ettrick, esq. of High Barnes, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Wharton, esq. of Old Park in the same county. He was for some time a Fellow of University college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. June 1, 1786. In 1787 he was presented by James Frampton, esq. to the rectory of Toners Piddle, and vicarage of Aff Piddle, in the county of Dorset, which he resigned in 18—. He was some time chaplain to the dowager Lady Walsingham. He succeeded his father in his landed estates Feb. 22, 1808. Though he relinquished the more active functions of his profession, Mr. Ettrick was much devoted to literary studies. He was an excellent biblical scholar, profoundly versed in Hebrew literature, and many years ago he published rather voluminous works on the subject of the prophecies. His habits were somewhat eccentric and retired, but he was an estimable and high-minded gentleman, and an excellent landlord.

Mr. Ettrick married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bishop, esq. of Briant's Piddle, co. Dorset, and had issue four sons and six daughters. The former were, William, deceased; Anthony, born in 1801, who succeeded his father; Walter; and John. The daughters: Elizabeth, married to Lieut. Novosielski, R.N. of Bath; Catharine, married to Robert Shank Atcheson, esq. of Westminster, solicitor; Anne, who died in 1813; Isabella, married in 1825 to Robert Horn, esq. of Hunter's Hall, Bishopwearmouth; Helen; and Mary.

Mr. Ettrick's library, which consisted of 3000 volumes, and his gallery of pictures, have been dispersed by auction at his house, High Barnes.

DAVID BEVAN, Esq.

Dec. 24. At Belmont, East Barnet, aged 72, David Bevan, esq. of that place and Trent Park, Middlesex, and of Fisbury, Wilts, a banker in Lombard-street.

Mr. Bevan was the eldest son of Silvanus Bevan, esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, who died in 1830, by Louisa Kendall.

He married in 1798, Favell-Bourke, youngest daughter of Robert Cooper Lee, esq. of Bedford-square; by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. The former are 1. Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, esq. who married in 1836 Lady Agneta Elizabeth Yorke, sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke, and has issue; 2. Richard Lee Bevan, esq.; 3. the Rev. David Barclay Bevan, M.A. Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire.

The daughters are, 1. Louisa-Priscilla, married to Augustus Henry Bosanquet, esq. second son of William Bosanquet, esq. banker in London, and has issue; 2. Favell-Lee, married to the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D. Minister of Gray's Inn Lane Chapel; 3. Frederica-Emma, married to Ernest Augustus Stephenson, esq.; and 4. Frances-Lee, married to Captain William Morier, R.N.

Mr. Bevan has left funded and personal property to the amount of 250,000*l.* He has bequeathed to his son, Richard Lee Bevan, 40,000*l.*; to his son, the Rev. David Barclay Bevan, M.A., the sum of 50,000*l.*, but from which is to be deducted the purchase-money of livings, farms, &c. amounting to upwards of 16,000*l.*; to his daughters, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Morier, and Mrs. Stephenson, 20,000*l.* each, and to Mrs. Bosanquet 100,000*l.* in addition to her fortune. The bequests to be for their separate use and to their children, but no grandson is to appropriate his expectancy in the purchase of a commission or his promotion in the army. The residue of his personalty, as well as all freehold, copyhold, and customary estates, he leaves to his son, Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, whom he has appointed his sole executor.

Mr. Bevan's death was the consequence of an accident received the week before from fire.

F. R. REYNOLDS, Esq.

Dec. 28. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, Francis Riddell Reynolds, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the only surviving son of John Reynolds, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor at Great Yarmouth, of which borough he was mayor in 1781, and again in 1784. Having been educated with

the intention of following his father's profession, the late Mr. Reynolds was admitted in Easter Term, 1791, and was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest practising attorneys on the Roll. His active mind and natural sagacity soon discovered a more rapid road to fortune than was offered by the law alone. He established a large brewery, which he conducted with great success till the final close of the war with France, and his contracts during the earlier periods of that eventful struggle are believed to have been very lucrative, whilst, at the same time, his zeal and activity secured to him the approval of the Admiralty. In early life he became a member of the corporation, and served the office of mayor in 1804, and again in 1823. His knowledge of finance and his willingness to devote his time on the most laborious Committees, enabled him to exercise considerable influence on that body till its constitution was remodelled by the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835. After that period, he interested himself in promoting such public undertakings as he considered calculated to advance his native town in the scale of social improvements, and was among the first to appreciate the advantages to be derived from the introduction of Railway communication, to which he largely contributed by his wealth and influence.

As Vice-president of the Yarmouth hospital—which, in connection with the late William Steward, esq. he did much towards establishing—his services were of great value. He was most assiduous in discharging the duties of that office, and on the very day of his death it was his intention to have attended the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers, and to have proposed a resolution, having on the morning of that day walked to his office in apparently his usual good state of health. Being apprehensive of having taken cold, he returned to his home, and entrusted the resolution to another, by whom it was proposed and carried.

He was for the long period of 51 years clerk to the Trustees of the Southtown Turnpike road; and he was also receiver of Admiralty Droits for the port of Yarmouth, and agent to the solicitor to the Admiralty, and other naval departments; in all of which offices he has been succeeded by his partner, C. J. Palmer, esq.

By his marriage with Anne, only daughter and eldest child of Jacob Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century, and who still survives him, he received a handsome fortune, which a long and active life enabled him greatly to increase. By her he had two sons, who

are in the Church, and three daughters, who married clergymen. On all these he settled handsome incomes during his life, in addition to which he has bequeathed a large accumulation of wealth, including several valuable advowsons in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. His habit of living was extremely regular, and he loved domestic retirement. Using a generous diet he was remarkably attentive to his health, and careful to avoid excess. The result of this was uniform good health; and, notwithstanding his advanced age, he was able, almost to the time of his death, to endure long journeys, and to engage vigorously in the affairs of several large companies, whose interest was promoted by his judgment and integrity. He was remarkable for the equanimity of his temper, and by those who knew him intimately he was greatly esteemed. His remains were interred in the family vault in the church of St. Nicholas.

EDWARD LUBBOCK, M.D.

March 4. At Norwich, aged 43, Edward Lubbock, M.D.

He was the younger son of Richard Lubbock, esq. M.D. who for many years practised with unusual celebrity in Norwich. His father was, like himself, born in that city; like himself, too, he was educated in the Free School of that city; studied in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; graduated at Edinburgh as a physician; settled in his native place; resided (though in a different house) in St. Giles' Street; and died there, before attaining his 50th year. He possessed, as we are told in the *History of Norfolk*, "for many years, the public confidence in an unexampled degree—and in extensive usefulness, in skillful, liberal, and humane practice, had few equals." So exact a coincidence, in the character and the career of two members of the same family, is unusual. The first Dr. Lubbock died in 1808, leaving Edward, who was destined to follow thus closely in his steps, a boy of about five years old, and one of the youngest of eight children.

Lubbock, after her husband's death, resided in the Manor House, Brackenhurst, where the early years of the future physician were spent. In due time, he placed, as a day scholar, under the care of the Rev. Edward Valpy, the master of the Free School of Norwich, an institution which, at that time, enjoyed a very high reputation, and was crowded with the sons of the principal families of the city and the surrounding country. Even in childhood, he was remarkable for diligence and industry of intellect, for an eager

pursuit of knowledge, and for a demeanour which, however occasionally enlivened by his naturally cheerful disposition, was more grave than that of his companions. As might have been expected, therefore, he attained more than the average proficiency in Latin and Greek here, the staple of the education afforded by the Free School.

Having, in accordance as well with his own inclination as with that of his family, been destined to the medical profession, he entered upon his new studies in the year 1820, and was placed in the first instance as a pupil in the family of Dr. Sirimahere, an eminent physician in extensive practice at Peterborough, and the superintendent of the dispensary of that town. The commencement of young Lubbock's studentship was marked by the same enthusiastic and untiring love of his pursuit, and the same enlarged view of the requisites for success, which pervaded the whole course of his life. He not only took full advantage of the opportunities afforded by his situation, but opened a correspondence with a fellow-student on medical subjects, and investigated the collateral sciences, natural history and botany. Nor did he neglect the cultivation of classical and general literature; for about this time we find him reading some of the plays of Sophocles with a friend, and he managed to gain a respectable acquaintance with standard English works, as well as with the current publications of the day. And here we may observe, that before he became engrossed with the labours of his profession, his conversation, which was animated and entertaining, turned often, and for a long time together, on books, authors, and kindred topics. His memory was excellent, and his judgment sound; and he would not unfrequently relieve a dialogue on graver matters by an anecdote, told with much humour and effect. His manner, as well in the outset of his career as throughout his whole life, was happily significant of that modesty, simplicity, and freedom from affectation which so generally accompany genius. His countenance and figure were finely expressive of the qualities of his mind. The ample forehead and the compressed lip bespoke the habit of close and continued thought; the tall and erect form, with a slight depression of the head, indicated deep-seated and firm resolve; while rapid changes of posture, and a walk which amounted to a series of strides, displayed readiness at any moment for prompt and vigorous action.

Thus endowed by nature, he zealously applied himself to the study of his art,

After remaining with Dr. Skrimshire about a year, he returned to Norwich, and became a pupil in the Hospital, under Mr. Dalrymple. He then went to London, and continued for some time a student at Guy's Hospital. From London he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he passed two years in the laborious office of dresser in the Infirmary, living day and night within the walls of the institution. During the whole of this course of study, we need hardly add he toiled with unceasing assiduity, allowing no opportunity of professional improvement to escape him. It was at this time, that his passionate fondness for surgery was developed, which led him for some time to hesitate in the choice between the two branches into which custom has divided the medical profession. Whether as a consequence of this indecision, we know not, he returned to London, after graduating as a physician in Edinburgh, and passed the College of Surgeons. This at least is certain, he did not at that time purpose to practise both as surgeon and physician, for on subsequently determining, in compliance with the wishes of his family, to follow in his father's steps, he bade adieu, though with some reluctance, to the knife. In pursuance of this resolution, he conformed on settling in Norwich, in or about the year 1827, to the usual professional restriction, and for some time abstained from interference in surgical cases. Ere long, however, the ruling passion, strengthened probably by a forced interruption, resumed its way. Some unfortunate (may we not say fortunate?) case came in his way; the temptation proved too strong for the barriers of etiquette, and fashion was made to give place to an uncontrollable impulse. Like many another reformer, however, circumstances set him upon thinking, and the more he reflected, the more he perceived that the artificial fetters of custom, which chafed his inclination, were clogs upon the profession which he loved. He became alive to the fact, that the healing art, to be well understood, must be known as a whole; and that, since it is an art as well as a science, all the parts of it must be practised as well as studied, in order to be known. He felt the inconvenience, not to say the injury, which must arise from a regulation, which makes the physician dependent upon the hand of another, perhaps in the very crisis of an important and interesting case. His whole character negatives the supposition, that he was unwilling to share profits with a fellow practitioner; but he could not bear to share responsibility and risk. He felt, too, the impropriety of subjecting patients to the necessity of calling in two

classes of advisers, where one would suffice; or of discharging a favourite medical attendant to make room for a stranger. His sense of right revolted, moreover, against the injustice of enforcing, against the physician, a rule which the surgeon, under the designation of general practitioner, is permitted to break through. Moved by these considerations, he gradually came to the resolution to make a stand against a distinction, which he believed to be no less pernicious than absurd. His brethren naturally took up a hostile position. Corporate interests were attacked, or, at least, were thought to be attacked, and innovation is always unpalatable to corporations. Even the admitted talent and noble qualities of the young physician were held to be an insufficient excuse for professional heterodoxy; and an armed league was formed for the purpose of either enforcing conformity, or of crushing the offender.

In the mean while, Dr. Lubbock was daily advancing in public estimation, and though, for some years, his practice lay very much among the poor, his originality, assiduity, generosity, and success, began to be appreciated among the higher circles of society. Even his dispute with the profession helped to gain him notoriety, and it may be doubted whether it did not rather precipitate than retard his progress to eminence. At all events, he succeeded, in 1832, on the death of Dr. Yelloly, in obtaining the appointment of Physician to the Hospital—a post of no mean dignity and value. The irritation of the medical purists of Norwich, as might have been expected, was only exacerbated by their defeat on this occasion. Eminent as many of them unquestionably were, both for intelligence and good feeling, they were not like their opponent, sufficiently before their day, to be able to balance the claims of common sense, against the pretensions of a time-honoured but worthless punctilio. They organized, therefore, a powerful, and what was meant to be a decisive attack upon the diplomatized intruder into the sacred precincts of surgery. Difficulties were thrown in his way, and affronts met him at every step, in order to enforce submission or retirement from the hospital. Dr. Lubbock, whose firmness and courage were equal to his skill, and whose manly self-reliance was no less conspicuous than his modesty, took the course most suited to his disposition, to the justice of the case, and to the interests of the medical science. He appealed to the board of governors, and through them to the public at large. The result was triumphantly in his favour. At a meeting, summoned for the purpose, the dispute was referred to an impartial jury, who decided unanimously,

were accustomed to admire, as flowing from his own lips, should be allowed to perish with his life.

"To his other pursuits, more purely of a literary character, it would be difficult to do justice in a few sentences. Of his earlier contributions to some of the leading periodical works of the day, of which a few only are known, it may be enough to say that they afforded most promising specimens of his rapid advance in his favourite departments of moral and political science. For the more full development of these he afterwards found ample opportunities, as editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The former of these well-known works had already passed through several editions, under the guidance and with the aid of men of very distinguished talents, and of great eminence in the sciences, when Mr. Napier was invited to superintend its publication in a greatly improved form. To this arduous undertaking he accordingly devoted himself for several years, with the utmost zeal and perseverance, and with the most brilliant success. Independently of his own original compositions, he was eminently fortunate in securing the co-operation of some of the most eminent philosophers and scholars of the age, whose contributions have given to the work a character and value which have justly placed it above all competition. And, above all, the admirable skill displayed in casting and arranging the parts of which this vast and comprehensive whole is composed, will continue to afford ample evidence of the sound judgment and taste with which it was conducted and accomplished. Unlike all other works of the same class, it seems destined to maintain its place among the standard works of our national literature.

"The association into which Mr. Napier was thus brought with many of the most eminent men of letters of the age, became an excellent prelude to his labours as the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. In the conduct of that brilliant publication, it is well known that he had been preceded by men of the finest genius, as well as of the purest, firmest, and most consistent principles. And it is no light praise to say that this leading organ of constitutional and liberal doctrines, and of manly and enlightened criticism, suffered no decay under his steady and unflinching management. In these respects the absolute and unassailable purity of his character as a public man, had the natural consequence of bringing him into close and confidential intercourse with the highest and most influential men of the age; and

nothing can reflect brighter honour on his character, than the strict fidelity and truthfulness with which that intercourse was invariably maintained. Within the circle of his private acquaintance—more remarkable perhaps for its intimacy than its extent—his memory will be always cherished as that of a most intelligent, kindly, and pleasing companion—a zealous, disinterested, and most devoted friend."—*Scotsman*.

Mr. Napier formed a valuable library, without regard to expense; it is to be sold at Edinburgh in April.

HENRY HATCHER, Esq.

Dec. 13. At Salisbury, in his 70th year, Henry Hatcher, esq. the historian of that city.

Mr. Hatcher was born on the 14th May, 1777, at Kemble, near Cirencester, where his father was a small farmer. He received his early education at a school in Cirencester; and, on the removal of his parents to Salisbury, about 1790, he was there placed under the care of Mr. West, of that city, with whom he made considerable progress in the classics, mathematics, and other branches of education. When he was only fourteen years old, he was engaged as a junior assistant in the same school, and within the next three years he filled a similar situation successively in the schools of the Rev. Dr. Evans in the Close at Salisbury, of Mr. Ward at Southampton, and the Rev. Mr. Dussetoy at Petersfield.

About the close of the year 1794, or beginning of 1795, he was engaged as amanuensis by the Rev. William Coxe, Rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, who had acquired much celebrity by his *Travels in Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark*; and was contemplating other literary works. In the spring of 1795 he accompanied his patron to London, and there formed a friendship with Mr. Yarrell the eminent naturalist, which continued unabated until his death.

In 1796 Mr. Coxe published an edition of *Gay's Fables*, with notes, and a life of the author; also an essay "On the Secret Tribunals of Westphalia." These works were followed, two years afterwards, by his more extended and better known work, the "*Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*," in three volumes quarto.

In 1800 Mr. Coxe commenced an "*Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*," and was induced, by the nature of the subjects involved in that undertaking, to investigate the Roman roads of his own county of Wilts, which occupied his attention during the space of two years. This first led Mr. Hatcher to the subject

of local antiquities; and Mr. Coxe and he were afterwards generally of the party which assisted Sir R. C. Hoare in his exploration of the barrows and other ancient remains existing upon Salisbury Plain, and its vicinity. In the autumn of 1804 Mr. Coxe pursued similar researches in Dorsetshire; and so much indeed did he at this time direct his attention to antiquities that he even circulated a prospectus announcing a History of Wiltshire.

After completing the Tour in Monmouthshire, Mr. Coxe and his secretary contributed materially to Sir Richard Hoare's edition of the Itinerary of Giralduus Cambrensis, which was published in 4to. 1806.

These pursuits led to Mr. Hatcher's first independent work, "The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester; with the original treatise, *De Situ Britannie*, and a commentary on the Itinerary: illustrated with maps, 1809." 8vo. This volume, * with a modesty which was conspicuous on many similar occasions, Mr. Hatcher printed anonymously; but it was dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Coxe, "in testimony of respect and gratitude."

Meanwhile, Mr. Coxe relinquished his proposed topographical work, and pursued his historical labours. In 1802 he completed his "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole," and he soon after commenced his "History of the House of Austria," which was completed in three quarto volumes, 1807. In 1811 Mr. Hatcher assisted him in his "Life of Stillingfleet," and afterwards in his "History of the Bourbon Kings of Spain," published in 1813. In the preface to the latter work the amanuensis was thus honourably mentioned: "I cannot close my Preface without acknowledging my obligations to my faithful and intelligent secretary Mr. Hatcher, for the very great advantages which I have derived from his assistance in preparing this work for the press; and

in particular from his knowledge of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. His modesty prevented me from making this acknowledgment in my former publications; but I can no longer withhold this tribute of my esteem and gratitude, for his literary services, during a period of sixteen years."

In 1812 or 1813 Mr. Hatcher received permission to examine the records of the church of Salisbury, for a history of that cathedral which had been undertaken by Mr. Dodsworth, the verger, and which was published in 4to. 1814, illustrated by some excellent engravings from the drawings of Mr. Frederick Nash. Mr. Dodsworth had at first engaged in this work, relying on the literary aid of Mr. Luxford, who then edited the Salisbury Journal. But that gentleman died, and the worthy verger found a formidable competitor in Mr. Britton, who was at the same period about to commence his splendid series of Cathedral Histories with Salisbury. In his embarrassment Dodsworth applied to Mr. Hatcher, who bore him through it *disinterestedly*.

In 1817 the office of Postmaster at Salisbury became vacant. Mr. Hatcher was receiving from Archdeacon Coxe at that time about 150*l.* per annum, and therefore gladly availed himself of the interest of that gentleman and of the Earl of Pembroke to obtain the office in question, in which, besides the perquisites of a country postmaster, he was to receive an annual income of 170*l.* After quitting Mr. Coxe, however, he continued to assist him in his literary pursuits, being frequently at Bemerton, and writing much for him at home. In the preface to his "Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough," 3 vols. 4to. 1817-19, the archdeacon "repeats his grateful acknowledgments" to Mr. Hatcher, "for his able and indefatigable exertions, in preparing these Memoirs for the press."

About the year 1820 Mr. Hatcher married Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard

* Our readers are aware of the suspicions which attend the reputation of this work. When Mr. Wex's dissertation on Richard of Cirencester was published in our Magazine for October last, it was shewn to Mr. Hatcher, who made the following remarks in a letter to a correspondent: "In my edition I gave up, long ago, his description of Britain and his chronology, except the account of the rank held by the British towns, which was only known from Richard, and has in most particulars been verified, but which no cavilling can set aside. In his Itinerary, no forger could have guessed at the existence of Roman roads not known even to our native antiquaries, and this in more instances than one. As for poor Bertram, the sneers at him are as unmerited as they are ridiculous. Even Widmore, the librarian of Westminster, is not spared, though his communications are palpably authentic. I intended once to have set this question at rest, but that time is now gone by." The original letters of Bertram, * being this important antiquarian document, are among Dr. Stukeley's MSS. in his son's possession.

Amor of Dorington near Amesbury; and in 1821 his only son was born,—Mr. William Henry Hatcher, late of King's college, London, and now engineer to the Electric Telegraph Company.

At Christmas 1822 Mr. Hatcher was induced to give up the Post Office, chiefly in consequence of the anxieties to which he had been subjected from the dishonesty of a clerk. He then commenced a private school at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury. His design, in his own words, was "not to rear scions for Divinity, Physic, and Law, but for the active business of life; and my object is to give the elder class that species of finish, which is rarely attained at a mere classical school." In this new employment he was for many years very successful; in two years he removed to Endless Street, Salisbury, where he continued to reside until his death. His studious habits were never relinquished, and during his vacations he would often seek that busy recreation in which his mind most delighted, by application to the acquirement of some new and hitherto unenjoyed language or other branch of knowledge.

In 1834 he made a second contribution to the history of Salisbury in a small volume, written for a bookseller, as a local guide, under the title of "An Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum." This, like his book for Mr. Dodsworth, was published without his name; but he was not unwilling to avow the authorship. It was an excellent historical précis, and was reviewed in our vol. II. (N.S.) p. 273.

In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Hatcher found an amusing occupation in making a ground-plan* of the original cathedral of Old Sarum, the foundations of which were then disclosed by extraordinary dry weather; and he also discovered among the manuscripts of Salisbury Cathedral, the Ordinale, or ecclesiastical institutions, of Osmund, who was bishop in the twelfth century. On each of these subjects he undertook to write a memoir. Whilst this was going forward, Sir R. C. Hoare renewed an offer, which had been declined so long before as 1817, that Mr. Hatcher should compile the History of Salisbury. On this occasion, Mr. Hatcher, after some hesitation, accepted the task, and the manuscript collections which had been made for the same purpose by Robert Benson, esq. (then Recorder of Salisbury,) were placed in his hands, in Aug. 1836. From that time, until the close of 1843, Mr.

Hatcher devoted every moment he could spare from his daily occupations to this great work: of which the commencement was placed in the hands of the printers in April 1840. During its progress through the press, Sir Richard C. Hoare, its munificent patron, died, but the work proceeded at the expense of his brother and executor, Mr. Merrik Hoare. It was completed in one very large folio volume, and published in Aug. 1843. In the memoir of Mr. Benson, in our Magazine for Sept. 1844, we have given the leading particulars of the controversy with which this was attended, in consequence of Mr. Benson having prevailed upon Mr. Merrik Hoare to place his name with, and before, that of Mr. Hatcher in the title-page; and we have also there endeavoured to state fairly the great preponderance of merit as well as performance which rested with Mr. Hatcher. A more detailed but no less impartial account of the whole transaction is given in a Memoir of Mr. Hatcher, which has just been published by his friend Mr. Britton, and to which we beg to acknowledge our obligations in the compilation of the present article. A critical notice of the History of Salisbury appeared in our Magazine for Oct. 1843.

From the disagreeable termination of this gigantic labour, Mr. Hatcher expressed some disgust with antiquities. He was induced, however, to make a communication to the Salisbury Journal in Aug. 1844 on the ancient palace of Clarendon; and he contributed to the Archaeological Association in 1845 some account of Roman discoveries at West Dean, in Wiltshire, and a paper on the Roman Roads and Stations of Hampshire.

In Feb. 1846 he lost his excellent and amiable wife. At Midsummer last he visited London for change of scene, but was obliged to make a hasty retreat, in consequence of an attack of illness. He had, however, recovered his ordinary state of health, when he was suddenly removed from the world, whilst at rest, by *angina pectoris*.

Mr. Hatcher was a man of superior abilities, and of very uncommon application and perseverance. He had a peculiar aptitude for the acquisition of languages, which manifested itself at an early period of his life. The residence of many French refugees in Salisbury gave him ample opportunity for learning French, which he spoke so well as to have been frequently mistaken for a native of France. He proceeded to the study of most of the other European languages: his knowledge of which made him particularly useful to the historian Coxe. He subsequently pursued the more ancient Teutonic dia-

* A copy of this was published at the time in our Magazine for Aug. 1835.

lects, and he composed an Anglo-Saxon Glossary and Grammar, which are in the possession of his son. Latin and Greek were necessary in the performance of his scholastic duties, but even during the last year he had read over many of the Greek tragedies for his own amusement. He had acquired a perfect knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics; and, from an idea he once entertained of entering into the engineer service, he thoroughly studied Fortification, upon which he has left a work in manuscript, and another on military and physical geography. As a proof of the activity of his mind, even to the time of his decease, it may be mentioned that he told his son, in a letter written only on the preceding evening, that he was about to commence the study of mineralogy and geology anew, as he found that what he had learnt on these subjects in his earlier days was not now sufficient. Of his proficiency in many branches of antiquarian lore his works will remain a sufficient monument. In the routine duties of his school his assiduous attention was most exemplary. He wrote and published in 1835, for the use of his pupils, a small tract intended for their improvement in syntax and composition, which he modestly entitled "A Supplement to the Grammar, containing Rhetorical and Logical Definitions and Rules; and Rules of Abridgement, Variation, and Amplification."

A subscription among his late scholars was in progress at the time of his death, in order to offer him some memorial of their esteem, and they have since resolved to present a piece of plate to his son. In the mean time a general subscription to erect a monument to his memory in Salisbury Cathedral has been commenced among his townsmen, which we are happy to add is countenanced by the names of the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon Macdonald, the Rev. Precentor Hamilton, and many other persons of influence and respectability.

ROBERT FELLOWES, LL.D.

Feb. 6. In Dorset-square, in his 77th year, Robert Fellowes, LL.D.

His father was the eldest son of William Fellowes, esq. of Shottesham Hall, Norfolk. Dr. Fellowes was educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1801. He was ordained in 1795 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Norwich. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and of Baron Maseres; the former of whom had an intense affection for him, and the latter left him nearly two hundred thousand pounds, though the Baron and he did not meet during the last two

years of the Baron's life. Mr. Fellowes erected a monument to the Baron in Reigate church-yard, and wrote the Latin epitaph thereon, which is printed in our Magazine for 1825, vol. xcv. ii. 207.

Dr. Fellowes was for above six years the editor of the Critical Review. He was the author of many religious publications, which will be enumerated hereafter, but he gradually relinquished the doctrines of the Church of England, and at length, many years ago, adopted the opinions maintained in his last work but one, published in 1836, and entitled "The Religion of the Universe," and he died maintaining these opinions firmly and clearly, and at some length, to his young family around his bed, and expressing anxiety that his continuance in them to the end should be known. His intellect was unclouded, and his habitual calmness and contentment were unruffled to the last moment. The more nearly his death approached, the greater was the expression of his confidence in the goodness of God, and in a future state. His last injunction to his children was, "to love one another." Throughout life he had been most conscientious, disinterested, gentle, affectionate, and unassuming, though undaunted and firm whenever benevolence, liberality, or the progress of mankind in knowledge and virtue was in question. He was an excellent classic, and well read in moral and political science, and general literature; but the delight of his life was to benefit his fellow-creatures. He gave away largely in private life to the distressed, and to those who were making efforts for the progress of mankind. He hoped for much good from the London University, and at its establishment took ten shares in it of a thousand pounds each, the greater part of which he gave away. On his recovery from an illness ten years ago, similar to that which now destroyed him, he told Dr. Elliotson that, knowing that gentleman's interest in University college, he was certain his gratitude would be shewn more agreeably by conferring a benefit upon that institution than upon his physician himself, and he would therefore present a sum of money for the advantage of that department with which Dr. Elliotson was connected, leaving the mode of its application to the latter, who then suggested that two annual gold medals should be founded for the greatest proficient in clinical medicine. These are called the Fellowes medals, and the founder insisted that Dr. Elliotson should adjudge them as long as he remained professor.

Dr. Fellowes was presented to Queen

Caroline by Dr. Parr, and, conceiving her to be unjustly treated, he entered heart and soul into her defence, and composed all her answers to the numerous addresses presented to her. It was chiefly through his exertions in the Marylebone vestry that so much of the Regent's-park was at length thrown open to the public. He himself sent a petition to Parliament for the emancipation of the Jews.

The following is a list of the publications of Dr. Fellowes :

A Picture of Christian Philosophy ; or, a Theological, Philosophical, and Practical Illustration of the Character of Jesus. 1798, 8vo. 2d edit. 1799.

A Supplement to the same. 1803. 8vo.

An Address to the People on the relative situations of England and France, with reflections on Democracy and Parliamentary Reform. 1799. 12mo.

Morality united with Policy, or Reflections on the old and new Governments of France, and on various important topics of Civil and Ecclesiastical Reform. 1800. 12mo.

The Anti-Calvinist, or two plain Discourses on Redemption and Faith. 1800.

Religion without Cant, or a Preservative against Lukewarmness and Intolerance, Fanaticism, Superstition, and Impiety. 1801. 8vo.

The Guide to Immortality, or Memoirs of the Life and Doctrine of Christ, by the four Evangelists. 1804. 3 vols. 8vo.

A brief Discourse on Death. 1805. 12mo.

Poems, chiefly descriptive of the softer emotions of the heart ; original and translated. 1806. 8vo.

A Body of Theology. 1807. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Manual of Piety, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor. 1807. 8vo.

The Essentials of a Christian Church.

The Rights of Property vindicated against the claims of Universal Suffrage ; with an Analysis of the principles of Property, and new views of Constitutional Interest and General Policy. 1818. 8vo.

Observations on the plan for the more frequent Delivery of the Gospels. 1820. 8vo.

The Spirit of Hampden evoked in a series of Letters.

The Religion of the Universe. 1836. 12mo.

A Lecture delivered on the opening of the Chapel of the Philosophical Institution in Beaumont Square. 1841. 12mo. Common-Sense Truths. 1844.

The body of Dr. Fellowes was interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery, on Saturday, Feb. 13.

REV. JOSEPH T. HEWLETT, M.A.

Jan. 24. At Little Stambidge, Essex, aged 46, the Rev. Joseph T. Hewlett, M.A., Rector of that parish.

Mr. Hewlett was educated at the Charter-house, where he was placed by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He entered at Worcester college, Oxford, but did not aspire to University honours, which his talents well qualified him to attain. Shortly after he had graduated, he took holy orders, married an amiable and affectionate but portionless bride, and was appointed Head Master of Abingdon Grammar-school. Here Mr. Hewlett's troubles began ; his wife was a perpetual invalid, unable, moreover, from want of tact in management, to keep his house in order. It is well known that in schools, where the principal emoluments are derivable from boarders, the superintendence of domestic affairs by the wife is as essential to success in a trading point of view as the husband's tuition of the scholars. Mr. Hewlett failed at Abingdon, and retired thence, about the year 1839, to Letcombe Regis—a healthful village among the Berkshire downs, near Wantage. Here, amidst sweet seclusion, and having for his next-door neighbour the kindest of country squires—Mr. Goodlake, who was always doing him and his family acts of considerate kindness, Mr. Hewlett laboured with his pen to eke out the slender stipend his Curacy yielded him, for the maintenance of his family. In the year 1840, through the intercession of Mr. Fox Maule, an old school-fellow, Lord Chancellor Cottonham presented him to the living of Little Stambidge, near Rochford, in the county of Essex, of the annual value of about 175*l*. The rules of his diocesan compelled Mr. Hewlett's residence upon his living, where, at that time, there was no Rectory-house. One was shortly erected, nominally from Queen Anne's Bounty fund, but at the same time to the diminution of the poor Rector's small annual income ; and to it he went with gloomy forebodings of the effect which the notorious malaria of the Essex marshes might produce upon a frame debilitated by study, anxiety, and grief. The affectionate partner of Mr. Hewlett's joys and sorrows closed her long years of suffering at Letcombe, previous to his removal to Stambidge. The effect of the unhealthy climate of Essex upon Mr. Hewlett was speedily discernible. We can trace complaints of it throughout the letters addressed to the intimate friend who has submitted them to our inspection. "I fear this place will not suit us," is the mildest of his phrases. "Another winter here, if I should live to see it, will, I

am convinced, kill me; but how to avoid it?" is his language on the 1st of last July. On the 30th of December, 1846, he thus writes:—"I am overwhelmed with illness and troubles; we have all been ill. My clerk is dead, and his eldest son dying; and I fear Mrs. Smith (his old and faithful housekeeper) has no hope of recovery. A kind of epidemic has been raging here, showing itself in quinsys and inflamed lungs. I have not eaten a bit of anything but soaked biscuit, nor slept a night since I buried my clerk, the day before Christmas day." We could multiply quotations to the like and a still more melancholy effect, enough to make the hardest heart to ache; but we will hasten to the mournful end. On the 3d of January in this year Mr. Hewlett announced to his friend that his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, "died on the evening of Friday;" and adds, "as long as I remain here, I cannot work with my pen. Imagination is swamped by realities, fiction falls before truths."

Mr. Hewlett was the author of several novels (each in three volumes), viz. "The Life and Times of Peter Priggins, College Scout and Bedmaker," which was commenced in the *New Monthly Magazine*, 1840; *The Parish Clerk*, 1841; *College Life*, 1842; *Parsons and Widows*, 1844, in which, under the name of the Curate of Mosbury, he obviously describes himself; and "Dunster Castle, a Tale of the Great Rebellion," founded on a tradition suggested by his kind friend Mrs. Hughes, of Kingston Lisle, 1845; and he was for many years a contributor to Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, particularly a very amusing series of tales and sketches under the title of *Æsop Illustrated*. His last work was a similar collection, called "Great Tom of Oxford." "Peter Priggins" was edited by Theodore Hook, who was the intimate friend of Mr. Hewlett, and gave his name to his youngest child.

There was a freedom of language and of manners about Mr. Hewlett's earlier works which gave some offence; but we are assured by those who have perused his latter productions that they are free from such objection.

Mr. Hewlett has left nine children, four sons and five daughters. A public subscription has been opened for these orphans, to which the Literary Fund has contributed the munificent sum of 100*l.*, the Bishop of London 25*l.*, and we are informed that it now amounts to between 800*l.* and 900*l.* His body was interred at the expense of his masonic brethren of True Friendship Lodge at Rochford.

MR. GEORGE WALKER.

Feb. 8. In Soho-square, in his 75th year, Mr. George Walker, Music Publisher.

He was born in Falcon-square, Cripplegate, Dec. 24, 1772, and at the age of fifteen was placed with Mr. Cuthell, bookseller, in Middle-row, Holborn. Two years afterwards, with only a few shillings, he set up for himself, and by uninterrupted perseverance succeeded so well as to establish two shops in Portland Street, where also he married the daughter of a neighbouring tradesman, with some property.

Besides writing numerous pieces in periodical publications, he was the author of the following novels and romances:

The Romance of the Cavern, 1792, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Haunted Castle, 1794, 2 vols.

The House of Tynian, 1795, 4 vols.

Theodore Cyphon, or the Benevolent Jew, 1796, 3 vols.

Cinthelia, or a Woman of Ten Thousand, 1797, 4 vols.

The Vagabond, 1799, 2 vols.

The Three Spaniards, 1800, 3 vols.

Poems on various subjects, 1801, 8vo.

Don Raphael, a novel, 1803, 3 vols.

Two Girls of Eighteen, 1806, 2 vols.

The Travels of Sylvester Trampier in Africa, 1813, 12mo.

The Midnight Bell, 3 vols.

MR. CHARLES HOOTON.

Feb. 16. At Nottingham, aged 34, Mr. Charles Hooton, the author of many works of fiction.

His first work was "Bilbury Thurland," a tale of great interest and pathos. After having for some time edited a newspaper in Leeds, Mr. Hooton came from thence to London in the year 1836 or 1837, and immediately commenced the publication of a novel, called "Colin Clink," which appeared in Bentley's *Miscellany*. He shortly after became sub-editor of the *True Sun*, in which he wrote a series of letters on political economy. He was also in 1840 the editor of another short-lived (weekly) paper called "The Wool-sack," in which he attacked the abuses of the Court of Chancery. This paper did not attain its fifth number.

After a literary debut attended with so little success, Mr. Hooton quitted England in company with several of his relatives, and sailed for Texas, with the view of bettering his condition in life. He wandered northward through the United States, and as far as Canada. But this adventure proved also unlucky. He gained little by his travels but a lingering disease; and after many vicissitudes he

returned to his native country, broken in health, spirits, and means. His residence was taken up at Nottingham with his family, and he shortly after commenced a series of ballads illustrative of American stories and manners in the *New Monthly Magazine*, which are now to be collected and re-published.

In January of the present year a work of fiction by Mr. Hooton named "*Lancelot Wide*," was commenced in *Ainsworth's Magazine*, the whole of which is in Mr. Ainsworth's hands. A tale called "*The Norwegian Lovers*" appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine* for March, together with a notice of his literary writings, from which we have derived the present abstract. Mr. Hooton had, from his ill-health, accustomed himself to large quantities of opiates, but he at last took them in excess, and a coroner's inquest held on his body returned for verdict, "Died from the effects of morphia taken with the intention of procuring sleep."

WILLIAM COLLINS, Esq. R.A.

Feb. 17. In Devonport-street, Hyde Park Gardens, aged 58, William Collins, esq. R.A.

This thoroughly English artist, in the best and truest sense of the term, was born in Great Tichfield-street, Westminster, on the 18th Sept. 1787. His father, a native of Wicklow, was a man of ready wit, and author, among other works, of a poem on the Slave-trade, and a biography of George Morland the painter. His mother was a Scotch woman.

Mr. Collins inherited an enthusiastic admiration for the beauties of Nature, at a very early age, from both his parents. His education in art may be said to have begun at the easel of George Morland; who, as his father's friend, and the illustrator (by two of his most successful pictures) of that gentleman's poem on the slave-trade, readily permitted his son to stand behind him while he painted. In 1807 Mr. Collins became a student of the Royal Academy, and he gained the silver medal for a drawing from "the life" in 1809. The same year he sent to the Exhibition his first works,—"*Boys at Breakfast*," and "*Boys with a Bird's Nest*." He continued to study at that institution until 1814, when he was chosen an Associate, and was ultimately elected an Academician in 1820. Desirous of studying the works of the great masters, and of observing nature in her most striking forms, Mr. Collins visited Italy in the year 1836, and remained on the continent until 1838. During those two years he occupied himself unremittingly in ad-

vancing his knowledge of painting; and, stimulated by the advice of his friend Wilkie, returned to England, provided with a new class of subjects, and prepared for a new field of action in his art. Since that period until the year 1846, he continued to contribute regularly to every exhibition, displaying the versatility of his powers by the production of the most elaborate and successful pictures, illustrative of history and of Italy, and by frequent and popular revivals of those cottage and coast scenes by which he had won his early reputation. In the year 1844, the heart-complaint, by which his death was subsequently occasioned, first declared itself in a painful and serious form. But, with the genuine ardour for his profession which ever characterised him, he continued through severe suffering to devote himself to the art; and produced at the last exhibition, in spite of the obstacles of a fatal and progressive malady, an English sea-piece—"Early Morning,"—universally admitted to be as powerful and true as any his pencil had ever designed. This effort was his last.

To the following short list of a few of Mr. Collins's principal works have been added the names of some of his patrons, with a view, not only of informing the public in what collections his pictures may be found, but of bearing testimony to the thorough appreciation of his skill among the noble and wealthy of his countrymen.

Pictures painted before 1820.—The "*Pet Lamb*," "*Bird Catchers*," purchased by the Marquess of Lansdowne. The "*Town Miss visiting her Country Relations*," sold to the Dowager Lady de Grey. "*Coast Scene*," purchased by his Majesty George IV. "*Departure of a Diligence*," purchased by Sir G. Beaumont. "*Fishermen on the look out*," painted for Lord Liverpool. Domestic Subjects, for Sir T. Heathcote.

Pictures painted before 1836.—"*Fisherman's Departure*," painted for Mr. Morrison. "*Hop-Gatherers*," painted for the Duke of Norfolk. "*Rustic Hospitality*," painted for Mr. Marshall. "*Skittle-Players*," bought by Mr. Young. "*Rustic Civility*" and its companion, bought by Mr. Sheepshanks. "*Snow-piece*," and several other pictures, painted for Sir R. Peel.

Pictures painted from 1838 to 1846.—"*Scene near Subiaco*," sold to Sir J. Shuckburgh. "*Our Saviour with the Doctors*," painted for the Marquess of Lansdowne. "*The Monk's Remonstrance*," painted for Mr. Knott. "*The Catechist*," painted for Sir Thos. Baring. "*Fetching the Doctor*," (recently en-

graved; painted for Mr. Gibbons. "Early Morning," painted for Mr. Gilott.

Mr. Collins married, in 1827, Miss Geddes, sister to Mrs. Carpenter the excellent portrait-painter; who is left his widow with two sons. William Wilkie Collins, who is studying for the bar, and Charles Alison Collins, a promising artist.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Walsworth, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Russell*, M.A.

At Colne Wake, Essex, the Rev. *George Sears*, Curate of that parish. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. W. E. Sears, Rector of West Bergholt, in the same county, and graduated as a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833. He was a young man of a truly evangelical temper and active zeal. A subscription has been made in the parish to erect a monument to his memory.

Dec. 15. At Nursling, near Southampton, aged 64, the Rev. *John Lukin*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Wells. He was the second son of the Very Rev. George William Lukin, Dean of Wells and brother to the Right Hon. William Wickham, and was of Ornel college, Oxford, M.A. 1807. He was collated to the prebend of Combe the Fifth in the cathedral church of Wells, in 1838, by Bishop Beadon; presented to the vicarage of Combe St. Nicholas, co. Somerset, by his father as Dean of Wells, in 1809; and collated to the rectory of Nursling, by Bishop North, in the same year. He married, in 1810, Miss Emma Jenner, of Etchingham, Sussex, who died in 1813.

Dec. 18. At Tangmere, Sussex, aged 53, the Rev. *Robert Tredcroft*, Rector of Tangmere and Fittleworth, and a Prebendary of Chichester. He was the third and youngest son of Nathaniel Tredcroft, of Horsham, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Steele, esq. of Hampnett. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1818; was collated to the prebend of Hampsted, by Bishop Buckner, in 1822; presented to the rectory of West Ichenor, in 1824, by the Lord Chancellor; to the rectory of Tangmere, in 1828, by the Duke of Richmond; and collated to the rectory of Fittleworth, by Bishop Maltby, in 1834. He married, in 1824, Frances-Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, Bart. and has left issue three daughters.

Dec. 20. At Little Cornard, Suffolk, aged 63, the Rev. *William Pochin*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Porbin, Rector of Morcott, Oxfordshire, by Mary, youngest daughter of Edward Greene, esq. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, M.A. 1801;

the rectory of Little Cornard was in his own patronage.

Dec. 21. At Baldock, where he was suddenly seized with apoplexy on the previous day, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Wiggell Thirwall*, Rector of Ickleford-cum-Pirton, Herts. He was the elder son of the late Rev. Thomas Thirwall, Rector of Bower's Gifford, Essex, who died in 1827, and only brother of the Lord Bishop of St. David's. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated; B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, B.D. 1826; and was presented to the rectory of Ickleford, in 1846, by J. W. Peers, esq.

Dec. 22. At Deane, aged 75, the Rev. *John Harwood*, Rector of Ewhurst, Laverstoke, and Sherborne, Hants. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1797. He was instituted to Ewhurst in 1799, to Laverstoke in 1820, and to Sherborne in 1825.

Dec. 24. The Rev. *Henry Turmaine*, Perpetual Curate of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, to which he was presented, in 1819, by T. P. Michell, esq. and Curate of Warden, in the same island. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

At Martindale, Westmoreland, aged 60, the Rev. *George Woodley*, Perpetual Curate of that place. In early life Mr. Woodley distinguished himself as a poet by several publications, amongst which were "Redemption," "The Churchyard," and "Portugal Delivered," and he also successfully competed for several theological prize essays. He was for twenty-three years a missionary employed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which on his retirement presented him with a considerable donation and a pension for life.

Dec. 25. At Winterbourne Came, Dorsetshire, aged 54, the Rev. *William England*, LL.B. Rector of that parish. He was a son of the late Ven. William England, D.D. Archdeacon of Dorset, by a daughter of John Littell Bridge, esq. of Shady Camps, Cambridgeshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1820, and was presented to the rectory of Winterbourne Came, in 1820, by the Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer.

At Wavendon, Bucks, aged 73, the Rev. *John Fisher*, M.A. Rector of that parish, and a Rural Dean. He was presented to that living, in 1805, by the late Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart.

At Monroe, Canada, aged 60, the Rev. *Redney Rossiter*, Rector of St. Peter's church.

Dec. 26. The Rev. *H. A. Shoste*, for about forty years minister of the Episco-

palian congregation at Perth. He was, we believe, the only one in Scotland that would not recognise the authority of a Bishop, and he was therefore regarded by the clergy as an Independent, using the liturgy of the Church of England; but, notwithstanding, the congregation were recognised as true Episcopalians; and a few weeks before his death a gentleman was appointed by the Bishop of Dunkeld to be his assistant and successor. Mr. Skeete was an able and talented clergyman, though his sermons partook too much of the fine spirit of such men as Blair to be appreciated by the crowds who love more exciting addresses.

Dec. 27. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 63, the Rev. *Francis Brodrick Hartwell*, chaplain of St. George's, in that town, and surrogate to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

Dec. 30. At Kilmore House, co. Tipperary, at an advanced age, the Very Rev. *Gilbert Holmes*, M.A. Dean of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Rector of Kilmore: cousin to Lord Dunally.

At Uffington, Berks, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Lord*, Vicar of Uffington with Balking, and Woolstone, to which he was presented, in 1833, by C. Eyre, esq.

Dec. 31. At Walthamstow, aged 73, the Rev. *John Bunce*.

At Tingrith, Bedfordshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Edward Tanqueray*, for 59 years Rector of that place, and for 33 Rector of Tempsford, in the same county. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1793; was presented to Tempsford, in 1814, by the King, and to Tingrith, in 1817, by Robert Trevor, esq.

At Rossory-glebe, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. *John Taylor*.

Lately. Rev. *John George Carless*, of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

At Shire Newton, Monmouthshire, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Davis*, of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1796.

The Rev. *Benjamin Maddy*, Perpetual Curate of Albrighton, Salop. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829; and was presented to Albrighton in 1834.

At Arncliffe, Yorkshire, aged 94, the Rev. *Thomas Lindley*, Incumbent of the chapelries of Hatton Gill and Hubberholme, both in that parish. He had held the former for nearly seventy years, and the latter for forty.

The Rev. *Edmund Stanger*, Perpetual Curate of Warwick and Wetherall, Cumberland. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1796; and was pre-

sented to his united chapelries in 1787, by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

The Rev. *John Topping*, Perpetual Curate of Cammerton, Cumberland, to which chapelry he was appointed in 1841.

Jan. 1. The Rev. *J. Ellerton*, Vicar of Stanton-upon-Hineheath, Shropshire.

Jan. 2. Aged 89, the Rev. *John Lombard*, Rector of Kilshanig, co. Cork, father of the Rev. J. N. Lombard, Rector of Carrigaline, and the Rev. E. Lombard, Rector of Monanimmy.

Aged 70, the Rev. *W. Williams*, Rector of Llyswen, Vicar of Gwendwr, and Perpetual Curate of Nantddu.

Jan. 3. At Canterbury, aged 47, the Rev. *William Sherlock Carey*, Rector of Lezant, Cornwall; to which he was collated in 1830, by Dr. Carey, then Bishop of Exeter.

Jan. 4. In his 82nd year, the Rev. *Hugh Hornby*, for 56 years Vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Lancashire, to which he was presented by his father. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1790.

Jan. 5. At Dawlish, the Rev. *John James*, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford, Vicar of Chelmarsh, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Jan. 6. At Esher, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. *Philip le Geyt*, Vicar of Marden, Kent. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1800; and was collated to his living by Archbishop Manners-Sutton in 1817.

Jan. 7. At Clifton, aged 45, the Rev. *Edward Trafford Leigh*, M.A. Rector of Cheadle, Chesh. He was of Brasenose coll. Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1829 by the Rev. H. D. Broughton.

Jan. 8. At Colliton House, near Dorchester, aged 72, the Rev. *William Rush Hallett Churchill*, one of the magistrates for the county of Dorset; Rector of Witherstone and Winterborne Atherstone and Vicar of Winterborne St. Martin. He was instituted to the rectory of Witherstone in 1799; presented to Winterborne St. Martin in 1813 by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, and to Winterborne Atherstone, in 1815, by S. B. Tregonwell, esq. His son, the Rev. Wm. Rush Churchill, is Rector of Winterborne Strickland.

At the Longhills, the Rev. *Peregrine Curtois*, Rector of Branston and Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1800; was presented to Potter Hanworth, in 1801, by the Lord Chancellor, and instituted to Branston on his own nomination, in 1815.

Jan. 9. At Banbury, aged 57, the Rev. *John Shoveller*, LL.D. formerly of Finsbury-square.

Jan. 12. At Aveton Gifford, Devonshire, aged 87, the Rev. *B. Kerr Vaughan*, for fifty-eight years Rector of that parish.

At Ufford, Northamptonshire, aged 40, the Rev. *George Wray*, B.D. Rector of Ufford-cum-Bainton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, B.D. 1843; and was presented to his living by that Society.

Jan. 13. Aged 24, the Rev. *George Henry Mitchener*, B.A. late of Exeter college, Oxford, Assistant-Curate of Charles Church, Plymouth.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, aged 71, the Rev. *John Turner*, Rector of that parish and Frankley, and Incumbent of St. Kenelm, Halesowen. He was presented to Hagley with Frankley, in 1804, by George Lord Lyttelton, and to Halesowen, in 1836, by the late Lord Lyttelton.

Jan. 15. At Pitchcott, Bucks, aged 78, the Rev. *John Price*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1841, having been previously for eleven years Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Blackburn, Lancashire.

At Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 70, the Rev. *James Watts*, Vicar of that parish, and of Easton Mauduit, Northamptonshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1809; was presented to Easton Mauduit, by the Dean and Canons of Christ church, in 1806; and elected for presentation to the vicarage of Ledbury, by the portionists of the rectory, in 1809.

At Chester, where he had recently taken orders, aged 24, the Rev. *Henry Wilson*, B.A. (1846) of Christ college, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, of Buglawton, near Congleton.

Jan. 16. At Mount Salem, Clones, co. Monaghan, in his 93rd year, the Rev. *Adam Acerell*. He was born in the co. of Derry, and educated for the Church by the advice of his relative, Dr. Averell, Bishop of Limerick, but was still at Trinity college, Dublin, when the bishop died. He was subsequently ordained by the Bishop of Clonfert in Galway cathedral, and obtained a curacy near Athlone, where he became vice-sovereign of the borough. Whilst studying Mr. Wesley's "Appeal," in order to preach against Methodism, he was influenced to the opinions of the author, and was afterwards, during sixty years, a zealous minister of the Wesleyan church.

At Denham, Bucks, aged 78, the Rev. *John Haggitt*, late Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1791, as 11th Wrangler, 1791. He was for some time Master of Abam school, Essex.

At Coyle, aged 76, the Rev. *Richard*

Herbert Nash, D.D. late Rector of Ardstraw, co. Tyrone, and ex-Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, aged 82, the Rev. *William Williams*, D.D. the senior Prebendary of Llandaff, Vicar of Llantillio Grossegony and Pendoylan, Rector of St. Mary Hill, Glamorganshire, and Master of Cowbridge school. He was appointed to the prebend of Henry III. at Llandaff in 1797; was presented to St. Mary Hill by Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. in 1810, and to Llantillio and Pendoylan by the Chapter of Llandaff in 1814.

Jan. 18. At High Barnes, Durham, in his 90th year, the Rev. *William Ettrick*, M.A. for many years Rector of Tonners Piddle, and Vicar of Aff Piddle, in the co. of Dorset. He was formerly Fellow of University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1786.

Jan. 19. At Briston, near Holt, Norfolk, in his 45th year, the Rev. *Robert Bond*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1840. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827.

At Chiswick, Middlesex, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Horne*, Rector of St. Katharine's Coleman, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Horne was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Horne, D.D. Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and Master of the Manors school at Chiswick, who died in 1824, aged 85; and brother to Sir Wm. Horne, formerly Attorney-general and now one of the Masters in Chancery. He was a Student of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805. He succeeded his father in the school at Chiswick, and relinquished it about the year 1835. He was collated to the valuable rectory of St. Katharine's Coleman (net income 1,019*l.*) in 1812 by Dr. Randolph, then Bishop of London. In 1828 he was Bampton lecturer at Oxford, and his discourses were printed. Mr. Horne married in 1799 Cecilia, second daughter of John Zoffanij, the royal academician, who resided at Strand-on-the-Green; and by that lady, who has been dead many years, he had four sons (one of whom is deceased) and three daughters.

Jan. 21. At Stanmore Magna, Middlesex, aged 88, the Rev. *Arthur Robinson Chauvel*, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1785; was presented to Stanmore, 1788, by G. H. Drummond, esq.; collated to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, in 1817; and presented to the vicarage of Chigwell by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1833.

At York, aged 93, the Rev. *William*

Flower, for fifty-four years Rector of All Saints, Pavement, in that city, and Rector of Kirkbride, Cumberland. To the former church he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1792, and presented to Kirkbride in 1835.

At the Grove, Ipswich, aged 70, the Rev. *John Thomas Nottidge*, Rector of the united parishes of St. Clement and St. Helen, in Ipswich. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800. This highly venerated clergyman for many years occupied the pulpit of one of the largest parishes of Ipswich; and by an earnest and faithful preaching of the Gospel, as well as by many munificent acts of private charity, endeared himself to all classes. He was instituted to the consolidated parishes of St. Clement's and St. Helen's in 1821, patron Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.; and since that time numerous monuments to his benevolence and Christian zeal have arisen within the sphere of his labours and influence. Among these may be mentioned the district chapel of the Holy Trinity, in St. Clement's, and a school-room adjoining the chapel; as well as other educational establishments for the children of the poor. The parish church of St. Helen's was also considerably enlarged at the expense of the deceased, who was deservedly called "The Father of the Clergy" of Ipswich. While he was ardently attached to the Established Church, and made numerous sacrifices to promote its interests, he never hesitated to join his dissenting brethren in any effort that had for its end the eternal welfare of those around him.

At Lytham, Lancashire, the Rev. *George Thistlethwaite*, of Kirkham, son of the late Rev. W. Thistlethwaite, of Bolton.

At Clifton, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, Perpetual Curate of Northaw, Herts, to which he was appointed in 1845.

Jan. 25. At Upton, Berks, aged 70, the Rev. *William Bishop*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1801; and was presented to Upton by that society in 1819.

At Llanvigan rectory, Breconshire, aged 44, the Rev. *Charles Claude Clifton*, M.A. Rector of Llanvigan and Llanvrynach, eldest son of the late C. C. Clifton, esq. of Tynaur, near Brecon. He was presented to Llanvigan, in 1844, by Mr. Tynte.

At Exeter, aged 23, the Rev. *Warner William Westra Willington Walsh*, Curate of Leighland and Withiel Florey, Somerset. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Jan. 26. At his residence, Wells,

Norfolk, the Rev. *John Ackroyd*, Vicar of Holkham, to which he was presented by the late Earl of Leicester, in 1825.

At his residence in London, the Rev. *James Symonds*, late of Ormesby, Norfolk, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for that county. He was one of the two sons of James Symonds, esq. of Great Ormesby; and was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He married Janet, daughter and heiress of the late James Fish, esq. of Yarmouth, by whom he had a numerous family. A pedigree of this family, deducing its descent from Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. was compiled by the late Rev. John Homfray, brother-in-law of Mr. Symonds, and printed in Drury's History of Yarmouth.

Jan. 27. At Hanwell, Middlesex, aged 88, the Rev. *Tindal Thompson Walmsley*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and of St. Vedast, Foster-lane. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1781, as 11th Junior Optime; M.A. 1784; B.D. 1792; and D.D. 1819. He was collated to St. Vedast, by Archbishop Manners-Sutton, in 1815; and to the rectory of Hanwell, in 1819, by Bishop Howley.

Jan. 28. At Worksop, aged 90, the Rev. *Thomas Stacey*, Vicar of that place. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1783; and was presented to the vicarage of Worksop, in 1792, by the Duke of Norfolk.

Jan. 30. At Streatley, Beds. aged 90, the Rev. *James Hadow*. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1780. He was Vicar of the parishes of Streatley and Sundon from 1781 until 1841, when he resigned the livings. He leaves 41 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to whom he has bequeathed the best inheritance—a virtuous example.

Feb. 1. At Brandsburton, Yorkshire, very suddenly, the Rev. *John Dobson*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, as 7th Wrangler, M.A. 1801, B.D. 1808; and was presented to his living by that society in 1829.

Feb. 2. At Foxholes, Yorkshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Foord*, Rector of that place and Vicar of Seamer. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1804, was presented to Foxholes, in 1815, by R. Sykes, esq.; to Seamer, with the chapelries of Ayton and Cayton, also in the East Riding, in 1818, by W. J. Denison, esq.

Aged 81, the Rev. *James Thomas Hurlock*, D.D., Rector of Langham, Essex, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A.

1789, M.A. 1792, D.D. 1809; was collated to the prebend of Hurtsborne and Burbage, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, in 1821; presented to Langham, in 1829, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At Norwich, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Mann*, of Reymerton, Norfolk. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, as 8th Junior Optime, M.A. 1791.

Feb. 4. At Whittle, aged 26, the Rev. *Andrew Heslop*, Curate of Trinity church, Preston, Lancashire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 21. In Pantion-st. Haymarket, aged 32, the Hon. Charles Stuart, late Lieut. 77th Foot; fourth son of the Earl of Moray.

Feb. 9. Aged 83, Janet, relict of Archibald Heron, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 59, Mr. Edward Southey, brother of the late Poet Laureate. This gentleman was for some years an actor in the provinces, and underwent a large share of the privations attendant on the life of a country comedian. His declining health preventing managers from employing him, he obtained a precarious existence as a teacher of languages. Amid the struggles of his last ten years he served as a volunteer in the Spanish Legion, and received some wounds.

Feb. 10. At Thavies-inn, Chas. Cleeve, esq. formerly of Basingstoke.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 82, Lady Emily Pelham. She was the last surviving child of the first, and sister of the late Earl of Chichester. Her remains were interred at Laughton, Sussex.

Feb. 11. Jacosho, wife of Thos. Natt, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Jermyn-st. aged 72, Hannah, relict of Nich. Gerrans, esq. of East Cowes.

Feb. 12. In York-pl. in her 75th year, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

Bathurst Hemans, esq. of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, solicitor, son of the late poetess Mrs. Hemans.

At Lower Clapton, Louise, wife of Chas. Briggs, esq. of New Orleans.

In Clipstone-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 73, Capt. John Deschamps, last surviving son of John Deschamps, esq. of Ealing, and Right Hon. Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of William Gyll, esq. of Wyardisbury, Bucks.

Feb. 13. At Greenwich, aged 74, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Stephen John Maule,

esq. formerly clerk of the Check of Greenwich Hospital.

In Montagu-sq. aged 76, the dowager Countess of Shrewsbury. She was the eldest dau. of James Hoey, of Dublin, gent. was married, in 1792, to Charles 15th Earl of Shrewsbury, and was left his widow, without issue, April 6, 1827.

At Stockwell-common, aged 75, John Day Blake, esq.

In the Colonnade, Albany-rd. Kent-rd. aged 76, George Denham, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Lepard Smith, Denmark-hill, aged 86, Rachel, relict of Thomas Ware Cooper, esq. Kidderminster.

In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 50, Marianne, widow of Alexander Malcolm Nightingale, esq.

Feb. 14. In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, aged 65, Thos. Daniell, esq. late Capt. in the 89th Regt.

Feb. 15. At Knightsbridge, aged 60, Anthony Snell, esq. Capt. of the Royal Art.

At Deptford, aged 73, Mary, widow of John Daniel, esq. formerly of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of Darlington-pl. Vauxhall.

In Oxford-sq. Hyde Park, aged 50, Hen. Fred. Tiarks, esq. Chargé d'Affaires of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, Mr. Thos. Skinner Surr, many years principal of the Drawing Office of the Bank of England.

In Russell-sq. aged 87, Charlotte-Innes, relict of William Duff, esq. of Corsindae, Aberdeenshire.

Aged 54, Lt. Joseph Taylor, R.S.L.M. late of Somers-pl. Hyde Park-sq.

Feb. 16. At Doctors' Commons, John Daubeney, esq. LL.D. He was the eldest son of John Daubeney, esq. of Bristol; brother to Colonel Daubeney; and nephew to the late Archdeacon of Sarum. He married in 1808 Miss Fortune.

In Brompton-cresc. aged 10, Herbert-Samuel, only son of Herbert Mayo, esq.

At the Tower of London, Henrietta-Blanche-Maria, wife of F. J. Silla, esq. and eldest dau. of F. E. March, esq.

In Adam-st. West, aged 34, Ellen-Ann, wife of Edward Pitts, esq. Comm. R.N. and K.T.S.

Lydia G. wife of the Rev. C. A. J. Smith, of Mile End, Chaplain to the Floating Church, &c.

Feb. 17. At Stoke Newington, aged 84, Samuel Osborne, esq.

In London, Major-Gen. Thomas Cunningham, of the Corps of Royal Eng. He was appointed First Lieut. 1801, Second Capt. 1806, Captain 1811, brevet Major 1819, reg. Lieut.-Colonel 1825, Colonel 1837.

Feb. 18. At the residence of the Rev. Dr. Saunders, in Charter House, aged 70, William Walford, esq. late of High Beech, Essex.

At Brompton, aged 63, Alexander Bayne, esq. late of the Ordnance Department, Pall Mall.

Feb. 19. At Blackheath, aged 33, Frances-Emily, wife of Richard Twining, jun. esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Stringfellow Radcliffe, of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire; and *Feb. 28.* Chas. Edmund, her infant son.

In Clarendon-sq. Pentonville, aged 53, Miss Mary Bigot.

At St. John's Wood, aged 80, Jane-Rebecca, relict of John Mullens, esq. of Elsinore.

Feb. 20. In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. Samuel John Fearon, esq. of Gray's Inn, third son of the Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Ore Rectory, Hastings.

At the house of his brother, in Wellclose-sq. aged 24, Charles Stone, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 21. Aged 72, Catharine, relict of David Clapton, esq. of Parliament-st.

In Oxford-terr. aged 83, John Rawlins, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 22. At Notting Hill, aged 53, Baroness Elizabeth de Kutzleben, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Baron de Kutzleben, of the Madras Army.

In New Peckham, aged 27, Wm. Matthew Dove, eldest and last surviving son of the late Matthew Percy Dove, esq. of the London Dock House.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 55, Philip Johnson Hurlock, esq.

Feb. 23. Caroline-Stanley, youngest dau. of Dr. Connor, of Battersea.

Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of George Maguire, esq. of Walworth Common.

Aged 80, Sam. Brown, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

Feb. 24. At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Eliza-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Willenhall, co. Warw. and Willenhall House, East Barnet.

Albert Walker Bell, youngest son of Robert Bell, esq. of Gower-st.

Feb. 26. At Stoke Newington, aged 25, Thomas Law, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 75, Capt Robt. Gilbert Livingstone Macdonald, of the 52nd Light Inf.

At the Charter-house, aged 56, Mr. Henry Stothard, F.S.A. He was the third son of Thomas Stothard, R.A. In early life he was a pupil of Flaxman, and obtained the first silver medal in the antique school of sculpture in the Royal Academy. He executed a monument to one of the Streatfield family, at Chidding-

stone, Kent; and carved an oak chimney-piece for Mr. Streatfield. Having been seized with apoplexy more than twenty years ago, he was incapacitated from following his profession; and in 1840 he obtained admission to the Charter-house.

Feb. 27. In Great Marlborough-st. Mary, youngest dau. of William Hunter, esq. of Gillingham, Kent.

At Clapham, Isabella-Agnes, only dau. of Robert Meikleham, esq. C.E.

At Camden Town, aged 90, William Sarjeant, esq. late Paymaster 34th Regt.

Robert Cas Rogers, esq. of Mile End.

Feb. 28. In South Audley-st. aged 67, Katherine, wife of Hen. Hake Seward, esq.

March 1. At Croom's Hill-grove, Greenwich, aged 62, Mrs. Catherine Walker.

At Islington, aged 23, Edward, second son of Thomas Rogers, esq. of Helston, Cornwall.

At Clapton, John Gunning, esq. son of the late John Gunning, esq. of Old Burlington-st.

At Clapham Rise, at an advanced age, Kitty, relict of Josiah Lucas, esq.

March 2. Aged 74, Mr. John Bird, bookbinder, of Hatton-garden, many years Secretary to the Society of Patrons of the Metropolitan Charity Schools.

March 3. In Piccadilly, aged 62, Adam Black, M.D. formerly of Sloane-st. While standing with his back to the fire he was seized with a sudden giddiness, and was so dreadfully burnt that he died from the injuries the following day.

Aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Harrison, esq. of Highbury Park South, and Cornhill.

March 4. Aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Rawlinson, of Lisson-st. Paddington.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 63, Henry Man, esq.

At Adelphi-terr. aged 59, Francis Giles, esq. C.E.

March 5. In Tavistock-sq. Jane, dau. of J. R. Rush, esq.

Aged 63, Elizabeth-Engel, wife of Rd. Price, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

March 6. At Camberwell, aged 81, Esther, widow of N. Joseph, esq.

At Stoke Newington, Mary, relict of Charles Ross, esq. shipbuilder, Rochester.

March 7. At Dulwich, aged 55, Richard Henry Clarke, esq.

Aged 46, William Hall, esq. of Manor Lodge, Holloway, and of the firm of Chapman and Hall, publishers, in the Strand.

At Brompton, Abigail, wife of Robert Bradley, esq.

At Stoke Newington, Jane, wife of Nathaniel Bailey, late of Underhill, Barnet, Herts.

Aged 77, Robert Marsden, esq. of Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 67, Philip Carteret Le Geyt, esq. Clerk of the Check.

March 2. Aged 82, Christopher Graham, esq. of Herne-hill, Surrey, one of the well-known firm of Messrs. North, Hoare, Simpson, and Graham, grocers, of Fleet-street, Blackfriars. His death was hastened by an embrocation having been unfortunately administered instead of a draught.

At Clarence-terr. Regent's Park, Henry William Masterson, esq.

March 9. Aged 36, Geo. Farren, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Chancery Barrister. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, Jan. 29, 1836.

In Claremont-sq. Pentonville, aged 68, Edward Gregory, esq.

Aged 40, Charles Samuel Short, esq. of Clapham-road, solicitor, youngest son of the late Samuel Henderson Short, esq.

March 10. In Savile-row, aged 78, Margaret, relict of Robert Snow, esq.

BEDS.—*Feb. 6.* At Stevington vicarage, aged 9, Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Wing.

Feb. 18. Aged 30, Daniel James Olivier, eldest son of the Rev. D. J. Olivier, of Clifton Rectory.

BERKS.—*Feb. 8.* At Pusey, aged 7, Henry-Algernon, second son of the Hon. Edward Herbert.

Feb. 11. In the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, aged 78, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Wm. Burton, formerly Rector of Farcombe-cum-Tangle, Hants, and afterwards Rector of Trelawney, Jamaica.

Feb. 22. Suddenly, at Calcot Lodge, near Reading, Major John Smith, late of the Madras Cavalry.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 12.* At Datchet, aged 32, Douglas Morison, son of Richard Sherwen Morison, esq.

Feb. 17. At Eton, aged 16, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart. He succeeded his grandfather in that dignity Jan. 26, 1845.

Feb. 19. Aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Grace, esq. of Prince's Risbrough.

Feb. 22. At the Lawn, Datchet Common, near Windsor, aged 77, Ann, relict of Ralph Goodwin, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 66, William Watts, esq. of Hanslope Park, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, and for many years a Deputy Lieut. and magistrate of the county.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb. 11.* At Birkenhead, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Michael Browne, Rector of St. Giles's, Norwich, and Vicar of Worstead, in Norfolk; mother of the late "Charlotte Elizabeth," whom she survived but eight months.

CORNWALL.—*March 1.* At Hexwor-

thy House, the residence of his brother, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. William Webber, h.p. Royal Art., eldest son of the late William Webber, of Exmouth, Devon, esq. formerly Secretary of the Revenue Department, Bengal Civil Service.

March 6. At Trereife House, aged 36, Arabella-Mary, wife of D. P. Le Grice, esq.

DEVON.—*Feb. 9.* At Stonehouse, aged 83, the relict of Capt. James Rogers, R.N.

Feb. 11. At Torrington, Lieut. Thos. Kendall, R.N.

Feb. 12. At Silworthy, aged 95, Mary Stenner; she was the mother of 9 children, grandmother to 46 children, great-grandmother to 98 children, and great-great-grandmother to 13 children, total 171; and for more than sixty years she was the schoolmistress of the village.

Feb. 14. At Plymouth, aged 69, Henry Woolcombe, esq. F.S.A.

Feb. 15. Aged 47, Henry Arthur Wallop Fellowes, esq. elder son of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford. Having died unmarried, his half-brother, Isaac-Newton Fellowes, esq. 16th Lancers, and nephew to Earl Fortescue, has become the prospective heir to the earldom of Portsmouth.

At Kingsbridge, aged 33, Robert Gibson, esq. late 62d Regt. eldest son of the late Robt. Gibson, esq. of Upper Tooting.

Feb. 16. At Exeter, aged 84, Mrs. Anna Eliza Churchill.

Feb. 18. At Stoke, aged 53, Eliza-Deborah, wife of Thomas Shanks, esq. Paymaster and Purser of H.M.S. Vanguard, and eldest dau. of late Capt. Priest, R.N.

Aged 87, Richard Derry, esq. Plymouth. Aged 93, Margaretta, relict of Thomas Snow, esq. of Belmont.

At the residence of her son, Buddle Park House, St. Thomas, aged 88, Mrs. Ann Branch.

Feb. 19. Aged 65, George Ford, esq. Abbotskerswell; and *March 9*, aged 30, Sarah, dau. of that gentleman.

Feb. 20. At Tiverton, aged 76, Harriet, relict of George Sharland, esq. of Cruwys Morehard House.

Feb. 22. Suddenly, at the Vicarage House, Payhembury, aged 22, Goswell Terry Southmead Jackson, esq. son of the late Incumbent of that parish.

Feb. 24. At Witheridge, aged 66, Richard Comins, esq.

Feb. 25. At Teignmouth, aged 84, Mary, relict of Thomas Hele, esq.

Feb. 26. At Plymouth, aged 79, Mary, relict of Thomas Lyon, R.N.

Feb. 27. At Gathill House, Paignton, aged 71, Mary, wife of Wm. Lash, esq.

Lately. At Plymstock, aged 90, James Nutt, esq. the senior surgeon R.N. He

was assistant-surgeon of the Families, in Keppel's action, 1788, and of the Prince George, in Lord Rodney's defeat of the Spanish Fleet, in 1780.

March 5. At Broadhempston, aged 93, Bernard Kernann, esq. surgeon.

At the Friars, Exeter, Mrs. Stephens, relict of Richard Stephens, esq. late of Culver House.

DORSET.—*Feb. 20.* At Frome House, near Dorchester, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of the late Rev. William Floyer, Vicar of Stinsford and Rector of West Stafford.

Feb. 21. At Yetminster, aged 35, N. Downrick, esq. of Cheltenham.

Feb. 27. At the Down House, Dorset, aged 77, Dame Elizabeth Ann, wife of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart. and dau. and coheirress of the late Rev. James Marriott, LL.D. of Horsmonden, Kent. She was married in 1797, and has left a numerous family.

March 2. At the rectory, Wimborne St. Giles's, aged 17, Grace-Harriett, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Moore.

At Grimstone, aged 68, Mary, wife of Thomas Sabine, esq. of Marston Magna, Somerset.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 7.* At Braintree, aged 68, John Cunningham, esq. upwards of thirty years a highly respectable solicitor of that place.

March 4. At Chigwell, aged 71, Susan, relict of J. Yates Cooper, esq. of Clapton.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 6.* At Farm Hill, near Stroud, aged 80, Richard Cooke, esq.

Feb. 12. At Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 55, Mr. James Edghill, of Bristol, Gent., deputy purveyor to her Majesty's Forces, h. p.

Feb. 14. At Cheltenham, Eliza-Selina, last surviving dau. of the late Archibald Edgar, esq. of Beverley.

At Barrow House, near Bristol, aged 67, Michael Yates, esq. of Rockville, Dublin.

Feb. 19. Suddenly, at Fishponds, Bristol, Dr. Bompas.

At Bristol Hotwells, Augusta-Soulbien Desprez, last surviving dau. of the late Chas. Soulbien Desprez, esq.

At the Hotwells, Clifton, aged 87, Mrs. Harries, widow of Major Harries, of Trevacore, Pembrokeshire.

Feb. 21. At Clifton, aged 20, Mary-Grove, third dau. of the late Richard Bowen Reed, esq.

Feb. 27. Aged 78, Hester, relict of Edw. Howell, esq. late of Taynton House.

Feb. 28. At Cheltenham, Caroline-Frances, youngest dau. of Daniel Curling, esq. Secretary of Her Majesty's Customs.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, John Stevens, esq. late of Heavitree, near Exeter.

Lately. Suddenly, at Cheltenham, aged 75, John Peart, esq.

March 5. At the Mall, Clifton, aged 43, Henry Cam Seymour, esq. late Major 23rd Reg. of Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

March 11. At Tetbury, aged 49, Charlotte, wife of J. T. Paul, esq.

HANTS.—*Feb. 14.* At Ringwood, at a very advanced age, Mary, widow of the Rev. Samuel Vince, formerly Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

Feb. 20. At Bramshot, Miss Poyne, at an advanced age.

Feb. 28. At Winkton, Edmund Yeamans Walcott, Lieut.-Col. Royal Horse Art. eldest son of the late Edmund Walcott Simpson, esq.

Lately. At Southsea, aged 48, Capt. Fred. Wood, R.N. He was senior Lieut. of the Belvidera frigate, and afterwards Commander of the Implacable 72, with Capt. Harvey. Having commanded the Royal George yacht, in which her Majesty visited Scotland in Sept. 1842, he then received post rank.

At Fareham, Charlotte, wife of Commr. Loring.

At Purbrook Park, Mary-Anne, wife of John Deverell, esq.

March 1. At Southampton, Frances, widow of Thomas Anderson Rudd, esq.

At Winchester, aged 68, Mr. W. Jacob, bookseller, and senior proprietor of the "Hampshire Chronicle." He was for many years a member of the Corporation of Winchester, and Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At Woolston, near Southampton, Margaret, last surviving dau. of the late Arthur Jones, esq. of Bath.

March 2. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Louisa, eldest dau. of Henry Beville, esq. of Edmonscombe Manor House, co. Warw.

March 4. At Twyford, aged 12, John Julius, third son of F. P. Delmé Radcliffe, esq.

March 8. At Bournemouth, Frances-Josephine, wife of Henry Reade Hodding, esq. of Salisbury, and only dau. of John Atkins, esq. of Babbiccombe.

At the vicarage, Ropley, aged 61, Anne, wife of the Rev. Samuel Maddock.

March 10. At Ryde, I. W. aged 30, Geo. C. Urnston, esq. late of the 7th Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir James Urnston.

HEREFORD.—*Feb. 10.* Aged 61, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Wm. Pulling, esq.

Lately. Aged 68, Anne, relict of J. Archibald, esq. Holmer, near Hereford.

At Haynold, Little Hereford, aged 97, William Phillips, esq.

At Ledbury, aged 70, Miss Elizabeth Higgins, sister of the Rev. Jos. Higgins.

HERTS.—*Feb. 15.* At Bishop's Stortford, aged 78, Thomas Wilby, esq.

Feb. 16. At Boshey, aged 70, Mr. John Joseph Stockdale, late of Pall Mall, eldest son of the late Mr. John Stockdale, and nephew of the late Mr. James Ridgway, both of Piccadilly. He was for many years a bookseller in Pall Mall, and in other places; but unfortunately did not improve in respectability as he advanced in life. His connection in business with Harriette Wilson, and his recent contests with the privileges of the House of Commons, have made him very notorious.

At Potterells, aged 67, William Charles Casamajor, esq.

At Totteridge, aged 82, Richard Franklin, esq. Provost of the Company of Moneyers.

Feb. 27. Aged 52, Mary, wife of Hugh Smith, esq. of Hemel Hempstead.

HUNTS.—*Feb. 13.* At Stilton, aged 83, Charlotte, relict of Joseph Vise, esq.

KENT.—*July 10, 1846.* At Broadstairs, aged 63, Martin Cole, esq. retired Commander R. N. (1838). He went to sea in the Phaeton with the present Sir George Cockburn, and afterwards served in the Trident, the flagship of Adm. Rainier.

Feb. 5. At Gravesend, aged 70, John Brooks, esq. late of Charlton, near Malmesbury.

Feb. 8. At Tonbridge, Philadelphia, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Hussey, Rector of Sandhurst.

Feb. 10. Aged 82, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Blackburn, esq. of Joss, St. Peter's, Thanet.

At Milton next Gravesend, aged 63, Henry Hindmarsh, esq. late of the firm of H. Hindmarsh and Son, of the Crescent, Jewin-st. Cripplegate, London, solicitors.

Feb. 11. At Walmer, aged 62, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Henry de Humbolett, and dau. of the late John Carter, esq. of Deal.

Feb. 12. At Gattons, near Rochester, aged 70, Sarah, widow of George Comport, esq.

Feb. 16. At the Downs, near Dartford, aged 51, Jane-Eleanor, wife of William Hayward, esq.

Feb. 21. At Tonbridge Wells, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce.

At Sundridge, aged 77, Mary, relict of George Polhill, esq.

Feb. 23. At Bushy Ruff, near Dover, aged 85, William Knocker, esq. father of Lieut. W. Knocker, R.N. He was, for a long series of years, a member of the old corporate body; and on four several occasions filled the office of chief magistrate.

Feb. 24. Aged 11, John-William, eldest son of Henry-William Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh.

Feb. 25. At Canterbury, aged 77, Elizabeth-Hester-Simmonds, widow of S. Hambrook, esq. of Chartham Hatch, and

eldest dau. of S. J. Senkry, esq. formerly of Dunstond and Fiddlersat Furnes, in the parish of Harbledown.

March 4. At Tunbridge, aged 61, Stephen Turkey, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 13.* Near Liverpool, aged 59, Samuel Stillman Gair, esq. partner in the house of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. of that city.

Feb. 21. At Dudden Grove, near Ulveston, Frances Esther Millers, only child of the late Rev. William Millers, B.D. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Feb. 24. At Penlington, near Manchester, aged 83, Barbara, relict of Alexander Namyth, esq. and sister of the late Sir James Foulis, Bart. of Woodhall, near Edinburgh.

Feb. 28. At Harwood parsonage, Bolton-le-Moors, Frances-Lydia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Bingham, jun.

March 4. At Edge Hill, near Liverpool, aged 87, Ottivell Wood, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 31.* At Ebbwsvall Hall, St. John, infant son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith.

Feb. 24. At Alkton, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 76, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. John Roby, Rector of Congerston.

March 3. At the Oaks, aged 67, Joshua Grundy, esq.

LINCOLNSH.—*Feb. 7.* At Louth, aged 75, Naomi, relict of F. L'Oste, esq.

Feb. 11. At Grimsby, aged 87, Wm. Marshall, esq. one of her Majesty's magistrates for this county for upwards of fifty years.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 15, 1846.* At Edmonton, aged 90, Edward Rowe Mores, esq. for more than fifty years a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Middlesex and Essex. He was the only son of Edward Rowe Mores, esq. F.S.A. a learned antiquary, of whom memoirs are given in the 5th volume of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Mr. Mores married in 1779 Miss Spence.

Feb. 28. At Tottenham, aged 22, Margaret-Lydia-Hogg, wife of Jas. Sam. C. E. London, and dau. of the Ettrick Shepherd.

March 2. Aged 74, Martha, wife of John Dell Potter, esq. of Ponders End.

March 3. At Tottenham, aged 89, Mary Magdalene, relict of Thomas Buckworth, esq.

March 4. Mrs. Clitherow, relict of Col. Clitherow, of Boston House, Brentford. He died in 1841 (see his memoir in our Vol. XVI. p. 656).

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 10.* At Yarmouth, aged 68, Robert Teasdale, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

Feb. 18. At Great Melton Hall, aged 76, Edward Lombe, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 27.* At Ravens-thorpe, Sarah, wife of Thos. Powell, esq.
Feb. 22. At Wellingborough Grange, aged 89, Anne, relict of Robert Abbey, esq. solicitor, of Northampton.

NOTTS.—*March 3.* At Averham rectory, aged 32, Hen. John Sutton, esq. late Capt. in the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 9.* At Jesmond House, Hannah, relict of John Anderson, esq.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 19.* At Banbury, aged 28, Ellen, wife of B. W. Aplin, esq.

Feb. 22. At Shotover-house, near Oxford, Charlotte-Jane, wife of George V. Drury, esq.

SALOP.—*March 6.* At Clebury Mortimer, aged 80, Catherine, widow of the Rev. William Hutchinson, of Stoulton, Worcestersh.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 14.* At Yeovil Marsh, aged 107, Jane Culliford. She was buried at Mudford, in the same grave which received her first husband's remains in 1785.

Feb. 15. At Wellington, aged 36, Albert Langley, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 21. At his residence, Great Pulteney-st. Bath, aged 66, Walter Wilson, esq. one of the magistrates of that borough.

Feb. 24. At Baby House, Bathwick-hill, aged 85, Henry Ball, esq.

At Alford, near Castle Carey, Caroline-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Ainger, of St. Bee's, Cumberland.

Feb. 25. At Norton Fitzwarren, aged 18, Laura-Alicia, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Malet Chester, esq. of Lynchfield.

Feb. 26. At Bath, Maria-Agnes, wife of the Rev. Walter John Partridge.

Lately. At Bath, Mrs. White, widow of C. White, esq. Aberannell, Breconsh.

At Bath, G. Coles, esq.

March 7. At Bath, aged 80, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. Richard Pollard.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 22.* At Newcastle, aged 69, Major-Gen. Richard Hassall Yates, of the Madras Army. He was appointed a cadet in 1798, attained the rank of Colonel in 1829, and commanded the 22d Madras Nat. Inf.

March 21. At Bently hall, near Walsall, in his 80th year, the Rev. Isaac Fisher.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 15.* Alexander-James, infant son, and on the 22nd instant, Frances-Emily, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Isaacson, Rector of Elveden.

Feb. 22. At Aldborough, aged 69, Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Bucke, esq. of Worlington.

At Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, aged 78, Dame Clara, wife of Sir Chas. Blois, Bart. She was the daughter of Jocelyn Price, co. York, esq. was married in 1789, and has left a numerous family.

SURREY.—*Feb. 7.* At Dorking, aged 75, Susanna, relict of James Newman, esq. late of Dalston.

Feb. 13. At Richmond, aged 77, Miss Frances Fernor.

Feb. 17. At Epsom, Emma, widow of the Rev. Robert Hesketh.

Feb. 18. At Burntwood, Wandsworth Common, aged 65, Charles John Cook, esq. Magistrate of Essex, younger son of the late Charles Cook, esq. of Thorington Hall, in that county.

Feb. 20. At Carshalton, aged 80, Mrs. Beynon.

Feb. 22. At Barford Bridge, near Dorking, aged 15, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Carmichael.

Feb. 24. At Thames Ditton, aged 72, Charlotte, relict of John Betts, esq.

Feb. 25. At Charlwood Park, aged 80, Martha, relict of James Mitchell, esq. late of Jamaica.

SUSSEX. *Feb. 12.* Aged 76, Mrs. Maria Meilan, of Brighton.

Feb. 13. At Aldwick, aged 66, W. Titchener, esq. one of the town council of Chichester.

Feb. 14. At Eastbourne, aged 73, Frances Wildman, dau. of Henry Wildman, esq. formerly of Leyton, in Essex.

Feb. 16. At Paddock Hurst, Worth, aged 78, John Ouvry, esq.

Feb. 17. At Brighton, Mary, relict of James Alexander Attwood, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-st. London.

Feb. 22. At Southover, Lewes, aged 77, Sarah Naomi, relict of the Rev. Geo. Hutton, D.D., of Gate Barton, Lincolnshire, and last surviving sister of the late Rev. James Hurdis, D.D.

Feb. 24. At Brighton, Matilda-Mary, dau. of Reginald Graham, esq. late of Etterby, Cumberland.

Feb. 27. At Brighton, aged 26, Esther, wife of the Rev. R. C. Hales, M.A.

March 1. Aged 46, Miss Frances Mohun, of Brighton.

March 4. At Brighton, aged 70, Alexander Annand, esq. F.S.A. late of Sutton, Surrey, and a magistrate for Middlesex. He married in 1798 Sophia, dau. of William Bennett, esq. and has left issue four sons and one daughter.

March 6. At Tillington, near Petworth, aged 78, Chas. Murray, esq. seventh son of the late Jn. Murray, M.D. of Norwich.

March 9. Aged 76, Edward Barron, esq. of Northiam.

March 10. At Battle, Martha, relict of the Rev. John Lyne, formerly Rector of Eisey and Vicar of Latton, Wilts.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 6.* At Leamington, Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall, esq. Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

Feb. 15. At Rugby, aged 19, Anne Hughes Bloxam, only dau. of Henry Bloxam, esq. solicitor, of Shrewsbury, granddau. to the late Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Rugby, and great niece to the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

Feb. 20. At Leamington, Lydia-Amelia, relict of Col. Christopher Myers, C.B.

Feb. 21. At Halfeld House, Edgbaston, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Thomas Messenger, esq.

Feb. 24. At his residence, Bilton-road, Rugby, aged 39, the Right Hon. Denis Arthur Bingham, Baron Clanmorris. He succeeded his brother Charles Barry the second Lord in 1829; and married in 1825 Maria-Helena, 2d dau. of Robert Perse, esq. of Roxburgh, co. Galway, by whom he has left issue John-Charles Robert now Lord Clanmorris, five other sons, and two daughters.

Feb. 26. At Dosthill, aged 67, Edward Wingfield Dickenson, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Warwicksh. Militia.

March 7. At Coventry, aged 91, Henry Butterworth, esq. elder brother of the late Joseph Butterworth, esq. M.P. for the city of Coventry, and father of Mr. Butterworth, Law Bookseller, Fleet-st. London.

WESTMORELAND.—*Feb. 28.* At Shaw End, near Kendal, aged 53, Arthur Shepherd, esq.

WILTS.—*Feb. 10.* At Corton, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Withers, esq.

Feb. 19. Aged 45, Caroline-Augusta, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett.

March 1. At Salisbury, at an advanced age, B. Budd, esq.

At Salisbury, aged 85, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. James Evans, D.D.

March 5. At Malmesbury, aged 30, Richard Player, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 26.* At Welland, aged 65, John Orchard, esq.

Lately. At her son-in-law's, Kidderminster, aged 87, Rachel, relict of T. W. Cooper, esq.

March 6. At Worcester, aged 79, Mrs. Anne Walhouse, dau. of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, in co. Stafford, and aunt of Lord Hatherton.

March 8. At Great Malvern, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Edward Hind, esq. of Wavertree Hall, Lanc.

YORK.—*Feb. 10.* At St. Thomas's Hospital, Doncaster, aged 105, Fanny Myers.

In her 22d year, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Armistead, esq. of Leeds.

Feb. 14. Mrs. Dickon, relict of W. Dickon, esq. of Beal, near Pontefract.

Feb. 16. At the parsonage, Hackness, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Irvin, incumbent of that place.

March 1. Aged 72, Wm. Hopwood, esq. of Hull, merchant.

March 4. At Beverley, aged 70, Margaret, relict of Carlill Hudson, esq. of Little Weighton.

March 10. At Hessele, aged 56, Fanny, wife of John Clark, esq. and niece of Mrs. Frankish, Mytongate.

WALES.—*Feb. 9.* Aged 92, Henry Allen, esq. of the Lodge, Breconsh. many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Deputy Lieut. of that county.

Feb. 10. At Llanymynech, near Oswestry, aged 41, Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Luxmore, M.A., Rector of Llanymynech, and Vicar of Berriew, in the diocese of St. Asaph, second surviving dau. of William Scott, esq.

Feb. 16. At Merthyr Tydvil, aged 62, Mr. Taliesin Williams (*Iolo Morganwg*). He was a celebrated Welsh scholar, and a distinguished poet.

Feb. 28. At Whitchurch Cottage, Glamorgansh. aged 73, William Panter, esq. late of Dward Cottage, Herefordsh.

March 3. Aged 79, at Dyffrynfrwd House, Henry Williams, esq. a magistrate for the county of Glamorgan.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 27.* At Altnaskeich, near Inverness, Jas. Robertson, esq. M.D.

At Edinburgh, aged 34, James-Butler Williams, esq. Secretary to the Caledonian Railway Company.

Feb. 13. At Porto-Bello, near Edinburgh, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Gordon, esq. of Campbelton.

Feb. 16. In Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Johanna Countess dowager of Stair, eldest dau. of the late Charles Gordon, esq. of Cluny. She was married in 1804 to John-William-Henry, the 7th Earl, and her marriage was annulled in 1820; having had no issue. The Earl died in 1840.

Feb. 26. At Crimonmogate, Aberdeen-sh. Anne-Catharine, only surviving dau. of Sir Charles Bannerman, Bart.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 1.* At Cushendall, aged 110, Mary Kennedy, commonly called Granny Kennedy. She was a native of Killinchy, co. Down, at which place she was married, in 1759, to a man named Daniel M'Murray, a cabinet-maker, by whom she had nine children, the first of whom was born about the time Thurot landed at Carrickfergus, which was a great epoch in all her calculations. After the death of her first husband she married Archy M'Cambridge, a native of Antrim, with whom she lived 32 years, and whom she survived 16. Deceased was remarkably cleanly in her person, always cheerful in her disposition, and maintained herself as a genteel beggar, until a few days before her death, having preserved all her faculties to the last.

March 1. At Williams Park, Rathmines, aged 59, Anna-Maria, wife of William M. Burke, of Ballydragan in the co. of Galway, esq.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Feb. 17.* At Douglas, Georgina Collier, second dau. of Capt. Sir Robert Hagan, R.N.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 22.* At Jullundur, aged 19, Lient. George Augustus Vallings, Bengal Art.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 8.* In the West Indies, Ann, wife of J. Lake, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Peregrine Curtois, of Branston, near Lincoln. The death of father and dau. occurred on the same day.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 10.* At Moreton Bay, Australia, aged 25, Henry Huyshe Kitson, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Walter Kitson, Rector of Marksbury, Somerset.

Dec. 12. At Rondebosch, near Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Maria Neave, wife of Richard Clarence, esq.

Dec. 30. At Fredericton, Janet-Muir, wife of the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor-Gen. New Brunswick.

Jan. 21. At Nice, Letitia-Sarah, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Robert Sewell, of Twyford Lodge, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Jan. 24. At Treghin, Hungary, Capt.

Francis Edward Robertson Boghurst, 3d Reg. of Lancers of the Austrian Service, only son of Edward Boghurst, esq. Beverley, Yorksh.

At Brussels, Edward L. Ireland, esq.

Feb. 1. At Vienna, the infant Prince Adolphus Esterhazy, youngest son of his Highness Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, and grandson of the Earl of Jersey.

Feb. 5. At Vienna, Gervase Parker Bushe, esq. attaché to the British Embassy at that court.

Feb. 6. At Blois, France, aged 64, Catharine, wife of George Franklin, esq.

Feb. 9. At Venice, aged 27, Russell Kendall, esq. only child of Peter Kendall, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Bonn. on the Rhine, Mr. Charles Kramer. He was attacked with paralysis, and died after a few days illness.

Feb. 13. At Cadix, Sarah-Hill, wife of Joseph Frederick Canon, esq.

Feb. 23. At Boulogne, aged 29, Henry Mark Lockwood, esq. late of Beverley.

Feb. 24. At Florence, Edmund Lomax, esq. of Netley Park, Surrey.

In Paris, aged 68, Thomas Coxhead Marsh, esq. special pleader, of Harcourt buildings, Temple.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham, and the Sub-Districts of Hampstead, Plumstead and Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Eltham, and Sydenham, which sub-districts were added to the Returns issued by the Registrar-General for the first time on Jan. 1, 1847.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEB. 27, to MARCH 20, 1847 (4 weeks).

Males	2096	} 4192	Under 15.....	1727	} 4192
Females	2096		15 to 60.....	1346	
			60 and upwards	1116	
			Age not specified	3	

Births for the above period 5820

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 23, 1847.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
78 5	53 9	31 5	55 8	51 2	59 1

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 22.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3789 Calves 100
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	19,870 Pigs 270
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, MARCH 26.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 52*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 25, to March 25, 1867. Incl inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	
Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Barom.			
Feb.				in. 32°.		Mar.				in. 32°.			
25	31	30	30	30	67	fair	12	62	45	37	30	11	cloudy, fair
26	31	34	31		69	do.	13	37	40	35		29	do. do.
27	33	35	35		21	do.	14	42	50	30		32	fair
28	35	40	35		21	do. cloudy	15	42	53	40		15	do.
1	50	65	51		64	do. slight rain.	16	59	59	40	29	80	do.
2	50	62	34		90	do. cloudy	17	56	55	46		56	do.
3	35	44	50		94	do. do. etc. rn.	18	59	50	45		60	do.
4	40	42	35		25	do. do.	19	50	56	40		61	do.
5	37	51	35		15	cloudy	20	30	55	47		58	rain, fair
6	37	42	35		01	fair, cloudy	21	50	56	44		65	fine
7	43	47	35		05	cloudy	22	58	56	47		77	do.
8	28	51	35		02	fr. cl. ea. fr.	23	45	32	41		81	do.
9	33	37	25	29	95	cl. snow, fair	24	45	53	41		87	do. cloudy
10	29	35	23	30	25	do. fair	25	46	55	45		89	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
25	204	91	90½	93	94			249½	10 4 pm.	13 7 pm.
26	204	90½	90½	92½	94				10 4 pm.	5 10 pm.
27		91	90½	93	94		100½			4 3 pm.
1	205½	91	90½	93½	94			251	8 2 pm.	8 3 pm.
2	205½	91	90½	93½	94			250	2dis.3pm.	2 3 pm.
3	205½	90½	91½	93½	94					3 5 pm.
4	205½	90		92½	94			251	5 pm.	6 3 pm.
5	205½	90½	90½	92½	94					6 3 pm.
6	205		89½	92½	94				par.	3 6 pm.
7	205		89½	92	94					6 3 pm.
8	204	89½	89½	91½	94					3 8 pm.
9	203½	89½	89½	91					par.3 pm.	5 1 pm.
10			88½	89½						3 pm. par.
11			88½						par.4 pm.	par.4 pm.
12			88½							4 1 pm.
13			88½							4 pm. par.
14			88½						5dis.2pm.	3 pm. par.
15			88½						5 dis. par.	3 pm. par.
16			88½						5 7 pm.	par.3 pm.
17			89							1 5 pm.
18			89						8 pm.	par.3 pm.
19			89						4 8 pm.	3 pm. par.
20			89						7 8 pm.	par.3 pm.
21										
22			89½							3 pm. par.
23			89½							par.3 pm.
24										
25			89½							3 pm. par.
26			89½					248½		3 pm. 1 dis.
27			89½					247½		par.3 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of SYON HOUSE, Middlesex.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Edward Dyer, a poet and courtier of the Elizabethan age, was born, as it is supposed, about 1540, and educated at Oxford. Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and conferred on him the Chancellorship of the Garter in 1596. He died about 1610.

Sir James Dyer, an eminent lawyer born 1511, educated at Oxford, and made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. He died 1582.

John Dyer, an agreeable poet, born in 1700, educated at Westminster School under Dr. Friend. He entered into holy orders, and was ordained by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, and married. He died of a decline in 1758. His best poems are "Grongar Hill," "The Ruins of Rome," and "The Fleece."—A Correspondent wishes to know whether any of the above left descendants? and where established? also their arms?

W. D. B. requests information respecting the family of Laroque or Laroche, one of whom, (John Laroche, esq.) was one of the Assistants of the Royal African Company in 1737.

L. G. S. asks for some account of the family of French of Antigua, and of whom John Bogle French, late of London, deceased, was a member.

D. remarks, "J. P.'s etymology of York (p. 371) appears ingenious and plausible; but he cannot have consulted the site or the map, for he will not find that it answers to the description of the *locale* which his theory suggests."

D. C. L. remarks, "There is much truth in the review of the pamphlet on the Baronetage of Scotland in your last number. And perhaps some of your readers can give me information respecting the family of a Sir Donald Campbell, a Scotchman, who resides on the continent, and styles himself Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage Castle, &c. an honour doubtless belonging to the Duke of Argyle."

H. W. G. R. asks whether any of our readers can account for the omission of the name in Burke's Baronetage of Sir William Rae, Bart. who is nevertheless in the list of "Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain" at the end of his work. But in his "General Armory" there is the name of "Rae (Esk Grove, Mid Lothian, Bart.) Vert, three stags courant argent. Crest, a

stag at gaze proper. Supporters, dexter, a stag; sinister, a lion; both proper. Motto.—*In omnia promptus.*" Are the families one, or the Baronets of the same family? Also, in the Dictionary of the Landed Gentry by the same eminent genealogist, he finds the name of Reay, and in the Heraldic Illustrations are the arms of the family emblazoned: "Argent, three bucks courant gules. Crest, a buck statant, guardant gules. Motto,—*In omnia promptus.*" Are the Reays of the same stock as the Raes?—We should say both the families were surely Scotch, from the arms canting upon "stags" or "bucks," really *raes*, *i. e.* *roes*. For an English family of Ray, a canting coat would rather have given *ray-fish*.

J. P. observes, "Birinus, who converted the West Saxons to Christianity in the earlier part of the seventh century, is said by Bede to have fixed himself at Dorcic (Dorchester) as a Bishop, and he was succeeded in that see by Agilbert. It has been said by nearly all the commentators and annotators on Bede that Dorchester in Oxfordshire was meant by him: but it is submitted they err, as that place was out of the kingdom of the West Saxons, and that Dorchester in Dorsetshire was intended. It is thought that Dorchester in Oxfordshire did not become a see until some considerable time after the time of Birinus, and then not one of the West Saxon sees. Can any of your Correspondents throw any light on this question?"

R. S. A. recommends a General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, commencing from the termination of the last in 1818. The use made of the existing General Indexes is an undeniable proof that such a work is desirable: still we can hold out no hope of its being executed. The fact is, that inquirers are for the most part contented to refer to the long series of our work in public libraries; where they find the Indexes, and therefore so many copies are not required as might be expected. On this account, the previous General Indexes were not remunerative. They are in two parts, one from 1731 to 1786 inclusive, and the other from 1787 to 1818 inclusive. It is always our endeavour to make the Indexes to each volume as full and complete as possible.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Stuart Papers.—Letters of Bishop Atterbury. From Her Majesty's Collection. Edited by John Hulbert Glover, Esq. Vol. I.

THAT large mass of papers relating to the Stuart family, accumulated by the Chevalier St. George and his two sons during a period of more than half a century, forming the materials for a most interesting and important portion of the modern history of the country, is in the present volume for the first time opened to the public view. The large collection, the Editor informs us, with much that is entirely worthless, contains, even in its present state, documents and letters of great importance to the elucidation of that particular period of our history to which they belong, and will be found in many instances to clear up facts that have been hitherto either very imperfectly understood or entirely misrepresented. Of the value and importance of the whole collection a very high estimate indeed may be formed, if it is to be judged of by the present specimen, by which great mistakes have been rectified, positive assertions refuted, long-established errors detected, perplexed and doubtful circumstances cleared up, conjecture changed into certainty, and the history of the time and of the events taken out of the fanciful and attractive form of romantic achievement, and placed upon its proper and substantial basis. With regard to the method to be adopted in this publication, and the form of arrangement in which each portion of the correspondence should appear, different plans might suggest themselves, considered either with regard to the importance of the writer or to priority of time; but we think no objection can be taken against the decision of the Editor, who has opened the whole series with the well-known name of Bishop Atterbury, a name more familiar to all acquainted with the literature of the country, and supported by more claims to attention from that cause, than any other that will appear,—the name of one whose turbulent ambition, directed by great abilities, filled the ablest Ministers of the Crown with perplexity and alarm, long baffled the sagacity and vigilance of the ablest statesmen, and menaced nothing less than the legal settlement of the constitution and the security of the throne. Perhaps a short extract from Coxe's Memoir of Sir Robert Walpole might not be useless in placing some of the facts before those who may not have lately turned their attention to this portion of our history. "During the ferment of the general election, the plot of which Bishop Atterbury was the head was detected, and, from the mention of it in the King's speech, it became the first object which engaged the attention of the legislature. On the accession of George the First, Atterbury received evident marks of coldness from the new sovereign, and on the breaking out of the rebellion gave sure instance of his disaffection by refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops in favour of the Crown. He uniformly employed his great eloquence in the House of Lords in opposing the measures of government, and in drawing up the most violent protests.

Atterbury was of a restless, aspiring temper, and eager to attain the highest honours of the Church, which he would certainly have acquired had not Queen Anne died. The active part which he had taken during her reign against the succession of the House of Brunswick, and his uniform opposition to the government of the new sovereign, precluded him from all expectations of promotion.* But when *Sunderland* courted the Tories, and made overtures to him as to the leader of the disaffected party, his conduct was so equivocal that his friends reproached him with having deserted his principles; and his enemies did not hesitate asserting that he had engaged in a conspiracy against the government, because his demand of the bishopric of Winchester was rejected. There seems, however, to be no foundation for these reflections. It is probable in listening to the overtures of *Sunderland* he conceived hopes that the minister was inclined to promote the cause of the Pretender, and that *Sunderland* was duped by him rather than he was duped by *Sunderland*. And, if we may judge by the inflexibility of his character, there is reason to believe that he rejected all offers of promotion, and was never inclined to desert his party.† It appears from Sir Luke Schwabe's Correspondence from Paris that the first intimation of the conspiracy in which he was engaged came from the Regent Duke of Orleans, to whom the agents of the Pretender communicated the plot, in the hope of receiving assistance from him, and that he betrayed them to the king of England," &c. (Vide Coxe's Memoirs, vol. i.)

"The Letters have been selected for publication," the editor informs us, "not as coming first in the order of time, but as possessing great interest both in an historical and literary point of view. They completely set at rest the long-mooted question of Atterbury's connection with the Jacobite party previous to his banishment, which was strenuously denied

by his friends, and which, by the efforts of such men as *Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot*, the country has been unwilling to believe in, even up to the present time. They moreover supply information on many points of our own history, as well as that of the exiled court, not to be found in other portions of the Correspondence."

The Editor then touches on some of the difficulties attending the explanation of a correspondence so mysteriously and surreptitiously conducted. There were in it passages and allusions which the generality of readers could not possibly understand, and which were unintelligible to all but the initiated few. These have been illustrated either in notes or in an Ap-

* The following paragraph rests on the authority of Dean Locker, as it is given in Spence's Anecdotes, p. 73. "Upon the death of the queen (Anne), Ormond, Atterbury, and Lord Marshall held a private consultation together, in which Atterbury desired the latter to go out immediately, and proclaim the Pretender in form. Ormond, who was more afraid of consequences, desired to communicate it first to the council. 'Damn it!' he said, 'Atterbury,' in great heat (for he did not value swearing), 'you very well know that things have not been concocted enough for that yet, and that we have not a moment to lose.' Indeed, it was the only thing they could have done. Such a bold step would have made people believe that they were stronger than they really were, and might have taken strangely. The late king, I am fully persuaded, would not have stirred a foot if there had been a strong opposition; indeed, the family did not expect this crown,—at least, nobody in it but the old Princess Sophia."—REV.

† It would be unjust to the editor of the present work to pass over his portion of it without giving our due approbation to the judgment, care, and diligence with which he has executed his laborious task,—in the examining, collecting, and arranging his multifarious materials, in the illustrations he has drawn on one part from the evidence of another, and in that perfect acquaintance with his subject, which has not let any portion of it be wanting when it could be applied with success.—REV.

pendix, from *other* portions of the Correspondence not yet published, and thus one of the parties has been made to act the part of a commentator and interpreter to another. But, besides obscure allusions, and intentional mystifications, "almost every letter contains *cant* names for persons and things; and portions of each are written entirely in cypher. The passages in cypher have been explained in almost all cases by James Edgar, the Chevalier's private secretary, entrusted with his most confidential affairs: and, when a doubt has existed concerning the correctness of any decyphered passage, a reference has always been made to the key of the particular cypher employed, if that has been preserved. With respect to the *cant* names, they have in all cases been retained, and their true meaning inserted after them, enclosed in brackets." How extremely important the present Correspondence was considered to be, and what fatal consequences to the Pretender and his party would follow its being possessed by the government and divulged, is seen by the extreme anxiety of James to secure the possession of all the Bishop's papers after his death, and which Mr. Glover has detailed in a full and interesting account in his preface. Much dispute and difference arose, between Lord Sempill, and Mr. Salkeld, and Col. O'Brien, on the subject; but the result was, that the papers were deposited in the Scotch College, and that, on the arrival of Mr. Morice, the Bishop's son-in-law, he was permitted to take those which were strictly relative to private and family affairs. Their falling into the possession of the French or English government seemed equally feared. Indeed it is known, and was much animadverted on at the time, that Mr. Morice on his return to England was taken up, and not only the leaden coffin in which the Bishop's remains were deposited was examined, "but they searched into his very body and head in quest of papers." Of the Bishop's letters and papers, Mr. Glover says, the sixteen bundles set apart as belonging to the Chevalier need only now claim our notice, and by them we may perceive that, so far from being neglected by the Chevalier and those he employed (as is generally reported and believed), Atterbury was in full and constant communication with them, till the period, it may be said, of his death.

"A single glance (says the Editor) at the list which accompanied Inese's letter of November 23, will enable the reader easily to comprehend the nature of Atterbury's occupation, and the importance his correspondence is likely to prove, for the purpose of elucidating such important transactions. And, inasmuch as those documents are the true, and frequently the only, source whence a clear insight into many parts of this particular branch and period of our history can be obtained,—so will the future historian, and the

nation generally, not fail to appreciate the essential service done to the cause of literature and truth, by Her Majesty's gracious permission to publish such of these documents as are now in existence; which, besides correcting many popular errors relating to James and his family, will enable her subjects to discern, how much they have gained by the establishment of the House of Hanover on the throne of these realms, and the sound policy that dictated and carried out the Act of Settlement."

We now give the first letter we meet with in the correspondence (Aug. 15, 1717), as it contains a general acknowledgement of devotion to the service and cause of the Pretender by the Bishop, and performs the office of a singular commentary to the Bishop's assertions in his subsequent defence of himself, and to the declarations of his friends to the same effect.

"August 15, 1717.

"SIR,—I have often reproached myself for my silence, after so many encouragements to write; but I depended

upon it, that the best construction would be put upon that silence, by one who was well acquainted with the manner in which I was employed. My heart is better

known to you, Sir, than my hand, and my actions, I hope, have spoken for me better than any letters could do; and to those actions I shall always appeal, which I intend, by God's blessing, shall be uniform and entirely of a piece, to the last moment of my life. I have for many years past neglected no opportunity (and particularly no advantage my station afforded me) towards promoting the service. Whatever happens, I shall go on in that way, unalterably and firmly, without suffering hopes or fears of another kind to make the least impression upon me. *My daily prayer to God is, that you may have success in the just cause wherein you are engaged.* I doubt not but He will at last grant it; and in such a manner as to make it a blessing, not only to your fast friends and faithful servants, but even to those who have been, and are still, most averse to the thoughts of it. God be thanked, their numbers lessen daily! As their divisions increase, their prejudices abate, and your cause gathers strength; and what gives me encouragement to believe

that God hath undertaken it is, that it is most promoted by their measures who seem most heartily to oppose it. They are either infatuated, or mean differently from what they pretend; and, in either case, will so prepare and dispose things here at home that the measures concerted abroad, when they come to take place, will have an easy and certain effect. May I live to see that day! and live no longer than I do whatever is in my power to forward it. I have written largely to Mr. Morris (the Duke of Mar) upon the present state of affairs here; and shall not fail to obey the directions I have received, and to give all the assistance of which I am capable, to those who are engaged in the same service.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,
"ROBERT YOUNG."

"Endorsed by Lord Mar, 'Mr. Young [Atterbury] to the King, August 15, O.S. 1717, delivered to the K. by lord M. (Mar) Novemb. 23d. N.S. 1717.'" (P. 2.)

One of the chief difficulties which James had to contend with was the supply of money, and this of course could only be procured from England. "The sums of *money*," the Editor observes, "drawn from England at various times by James, were very large, and were raised either by voluntary remittances, or borrowed on loan to be repaid at his restoration. There is among the Stuart Papers a warrant, drawn up and signed by James himself, dated at Barr le Duc, March 13, 1715, empowering the Duke of Ormond to borrow "for our service what sum or sums of money he shall think necessary or convenient for that end, from such of our loyal subjects in England as are willing and able to give us at this time these marks of their affection." At the period this letter was written, Atterbury appears to have been the chief instrument employed in these matters, and James urges him,—“For God's sake take care the muslin* trade goes on, for without that nothing can be done, and that alone can set all hands to work.”

It is curious to see by this remarkable Correspondence, how the Jacobites watched every minute event that took place at home, either personal or political; and how their hopes and fears were always balancing upon the slightest change of affairs: of course the quarrel between George the First and his Son was considered as most favourable to the cause.

"I have always thought," writes the Bishop, Dec. 14, 1717, "that Mr. Knight's (the King's) enemies here at home, were the only friends that could, in our present circumstances, effectually serve him. Every day has persuaded me more and more of this truth, and I am astonished when I look back on the several steps successively taken by them, than which the wit of man could not have found out

better towards promoting the common end we aim at: particularly this last step whereby the breach has been made between K. G. and the P. (King George the First and the Prince of Wales) has been so happily conducted that, if you, Sir, had had the direction of affairs here, you could not have thought of anything more useful, or managed it more skilfully than they have done. For my part I cannot help

* "Muslin" was the cant term used in these letters for "money."

thinking that they desire this step should be understood abroad as a plain instance of their good intentions to the cause, by the impossibility they have put themselves under of being well with the successor, and by the plain tendency of what they have done towards defeating his succession. And this I am the rather induced to believe, because he among them who has the chief sway in the present councils, is a man of great penetration and reach, and of admirable dexterity, and very far from that character of rankness and madness which some people have given him: I wish I may be in the right in this opinion, for then everything will go on smoothly

and easily. But whether this be their immediate view or not, I am persuaded that they may be so pressed and distressed as to be forced by the end of this session to take shelter under a scheme which will appear to be the only one that can save them from the resentment of their enemies; for it is certain that, upon the foot that things at present stand, the present Ministry cannot stand long; and therefore our business here is to procure either an union or opposition of interests, so far as is necessary to facilitate this end, if the Ministry design it, or to force them to it, if they do not," &c. (P. 13.)

The following circumstance related in the same letter touching Lord Peterborough is as extraordinary in itself as it was new to us:—

"The account sent to you of Lord P[eterborough] gave me the greatest surprise and uneasiness, because I was so far from having any hand in transmitting that report, that I did all I could towards discountenancing it when it first arose; and every where declared my opinion of it as an idle groundless tale: nor did one of my friends, that I know of, give any credit to it. 'Tis impossible to advise at

this distance, what should properly be done to retrieve that mistake; but surely good words and good usage are the best aftergame that can be played. And this, together with the ridiculous account of the quarrels here, which by this time have reached that Lord, may perhaps dispose him at last to pursue his interest rather than his resentments," &c. (P. 18.)

We add the note of the Editor, and consider the whole as one of the most extraordinary accusations, founded on the strangest and most visionary belief, that we know of, even in the blindness of party history.

"The reasons of Lord Peterborough's journey into Italy about this time seem to be enveloped in considerable mystery. His known eccentric and romantic character doubtless added weight to the rumour, that it was undertaken for some particular and extraordinary purpose; although it is utterly impossible (*impossible indeed!*) to imagine that the motives attributed to him by the friends of the Pretender ever entered into his imagination, wild as it was. *It is however incontestible that they did not hesitate to impute to him a design of the most atrocious character;* and repeated warnings were forwarded to James from England to be on his guard. To his credit, however, it must be observed, that there was an evident reluctance on the part of James to give credence to the information that had been forwarded to him; and yet such was its character, and seemingly so conclusive of the fact, that he considered himself obliged to take some precautions for his personal safety, and Lord Peterborough was at his instance arrested at Bologna on the 11th September. While thus under restraint he was visited by Mr. Sheldon, a person who had been selected from the 'knowledge he

bath of Lord Peterborough,' and in the instructions which James himself wrote for the guidance of this person he is particularly desired 'to avoid above all things anything of personal reflection, whether as to manners, or his character in the world; and to lay before him (Lord P.) the solid reasons we had to suspect his designs, not only from the authentic informations I had received, but from his own conduct, which did but too much reinforce them.' James, however, was still in reality unwilling to believe him capable of the atrocity said to be contemplated, and in the succeeding month he was liberated upon his giving to Sheldon the following memorandum:—'Till your court be informed to satisfaction about this so injurious and false representation which has been made of me, I cannot but express myself to you in this manner: I declare upon my honour that no person living ever durst make a proposition to me of the nature that has been reported; that I would have used him as the greatest of villains, who ever had made such an attempt. As a Christian, I swear by the living God, and renounce the mercy and merits of Christ in my last hour, if ever I

had any thoughts of doing the Prince your master any injury, either by myself* or others, or ever gave, by word or action, any occasion for such a suspicion. This upon the word of a gentleman and the faith of a Christian, I declare to be the truth. (Signed) PETERBOROW.'

"The copy of this declaration is endorsed 'Copie of my Lord Peterborow's little note, whereby he declares, swears, and signs that he is innocent.' 'The King has the original in my Lord's own hand.' This original is now with the Stuart Papers." (P. 17.)

That Mr. Windham invented the "infernal machine," and that Mr. Fox's ministry was to have assassinated Bonaparte, are the only parallels we remember to this fabric of credulity, weakness, and political bigotry and blindness.

In 1720 all the hopes previously raised from the dissensions between the King and the Prince of Wales were swept away, and further by the accession of Walpole and Townshend to Stanhope's administration, "which union," says the Editor, "both of statesmen and princes, as Lord Mahon justly observes, and as Atterbury seems to have feared, destroyed the best hopes of Jacobitism." Atterbury writes to James—

"The reconciliation, whether of the principals or those who listed under them, is not as yet hearty and sincere; but I apprehend it will by degrees become so, at least the appearances and consequences of it here will be the same as if it really were. The union, how imperfect soever now, will naturally cement more and more, as accidents and occasions arise that may make it the mutual interest of the newly reconciled to act more closely together. The *Tories* have now lost their balancing power in the House of Commons, and must either

by continuing wholly inactive sink in their spirit and numbers, or, by making attacks, hazard a strieter conjunction between their enemies. On either hand their situation is nice and hazardous, and great prudence as well as resolution is requisite so to conduct them through these difficulties, as neither to forfeit their reputation, nor draw upon themselves the united resentment of the new powerful party, who, if ever they agree in good earnest, will be more irresistible than they were before the breach." &c. (May 6, 1720.) (P. 53.)

James felt the truth of these observations, and acknowledged how much his previous hopes and prospects had suffered under this altered situation of affairs. "Your reflections on the present state of our unhappy country are, I fear, but too just and solid. I am sensible you can do nothing of yourselves, and I am therefore putting all irons in the fire to obtain help and relief where it is so much wanted, and while it may be most effectual," &c. (P. 53.)

No portion of the Bishop's correspondence with the Pretender or his agents during the year 1722 has been discovered among the Stuart Papers, with the single exception of No. XIII. to the Earl of Mar; but it is certain that a packet of letters from the Bishop under the signatures of T. Jones,† T. Illington, and R. 1378, dated April 20, O. S. and respectively addressed Lord Lansdowne, or General Dillon, to Lord Mar and to the Pretender, was intercepted by the English government, and the letters copied, after which it was suffered to proceed to its intended destination. With the exception of the letters above mentioned, a long period here inter-

* At one period during the battle of Waterloo an artillery officer stepped up to the Duke of Wellington, and said "I can distinctly see Bonaparte and his staff where they are, and there is one of my guns well placed and pointed, which will command the spot," &c. The Duke said, "No, no. It is no part of the success of a battle to point guns at the commander-in-chief of an army," and dismissed him. Such was the feeling of a soldier and a gentleman.—REV.

† These three letters are printed in Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, edited by Nichols, vol. II. pp. 146—155. Mr. Nichols's work will derive additional interest from the present publication of the Stuart Papers. See the Life of Atterbury prefixed in which the Bishop's guilt is discussed, as far as the materials then known at.

venes in the Bishop's correspondence—perhaps some letters have been lost—but, as the Editor remarks, it must be remembered that in consequence “of so many and such malicious eyes being upon him,” his intercourse with the Jacobite party at this period became of necessity less frequent; he was doubtless cautious not to weaken the opinion that generally was prevalent throughout the country of his being innocent of the charges made against him, “a feeling that has prevailed even to the present day, and which arose as much from the exertions of his friends Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, as from his own brilliant and masterly defence* in the House of Lords.”

He was arrested on the 24th of August, 1722, and from that period till he went into exile in June 1723, he could have no opportunity, from the *extreme rigour of his confinement*, to send any written communication to the Pretender; but what correspondence he had in 1722, prior to his arrest, is to be found in the report of the committee upon which the proceedings against him were founded; but in October 1723 his correspondence is dated from Brussels.

In that marked XVII. the treachery of the Earl of Mar becomes the subject of the Bishop's communication to James, and the fixed opinion among the party, that whatsoever is transacted at Paris is soon and certainly known in the court of England.† When the Bishop arrived at Paris (the seat of his future residence) in 1724 it was his first object to inform himself of the true situation of affairs, to see clearly into what had been done by some people *on this side*, and to be master of that subject before he wrote to the Chevalier, and especially to obtain all the information he could relative to Mar's conduct, and the pension he received from the English government. His arrival seems to have been viewed with something of dismay by Mar and those who acted with him, and the vigour with which he conducted his inquiries tended materially to increase their confusion. James had by this time so entirely mistrusted the conduct of Lord Mar as to determine to discontinue his services,‡ and, therefore, it was to Atterbury that he looked to supply his place, and it was from him that he expected the most material assistance in the management of his affairs with the party in England. It was a great object, therefore, to have him placed at Paris. James writes, “I think the English government by asking your removal shews also how useful you may be where you are. I do not apprehend that you will be molested, and I can easily see that your presence there will be even more necessary than ever when the Duke of Bourbon (*from whom much was hoped*) takes a final resolution.”

How entirely Atterbury had devoted himself and all his energies and all his hopes to this unfortunate cause may be seen in the remarkable strength and solemnity of expression that may be met with in his Cor-

* Notwithstanding the very high eulogy which the Editor here gives to this Defence, and the esteem in which it is generally held for eloquence and pathos, we must confess that we agree with Mr. Hallam, that “Atterbury's own speech is certainly below his fame, especially his peroration.” Vide *Constitutional History of England*, vol. iii. p. 337, &c. A copy of the Defence, amended by the Bishop, is printed by Mr. Nichols, in *Atterbury's Correspondence*, vol. V. 365.—REV.

† How the trick was performed by which the ministry was enabled to arrest and finally to condemn Atterbury, may be seen detailed in a note by the Editor, p. 82, 83. See also Letter XX. p. 88.—REV.

‡ On the subject of Mar's pension, memorial, &c. see the Editor's notes, p. 101, 102, and Appendix.

respondence. One occurs (p. 108) in a letter to James: "Pray God direct you, Sir, to take those wise steps which are necessary for your service, and would be equally necessary were I in my grave, as I shall not long be out of it if I once despair of finding a way to make my exile contribute to your restoration," &c. And yet upon what slender threads these hopes and schemes were built, and in what partial and flattering lights events were viewed by this party, which we know could not have had power or weight to have made the least sensation or movement in the delicate line of their policy, being indeed disconnected with them, may be seen from a passage in the Bishop's letter to the Earl of Inverness, April 16, 1725.

"It is obvious that, whether by chance or on purpose, the three kingdoms have been lately and eminently disobliged, as well as the several ranks and orders of men in one of them. The attempt about the money in Ireland (*Wood's copper coinage*) was pursued much longer and more obstinately than in prudence it ought to have been, and, though given up at last, has left some ill-blood behind it. So has that of imposing a new tax on Scotland (*the Malt Tax*.) England has been disobliged by keeping up the additional forces without rhyme or reason; and even several of those have been startled at it who complied with it. But what is doing with the city of London is still more extraordinary; has been already attended with great heats in that body; and will be followed by greater, should it take place. In me, the clergy were particularly struck at; in Lord M——d, (*Lord Chancellor Mac-*

clesfield) the law; in Lord Cadogan the soldiers. All this, and more that could be added, may have happened by chance, and have proceeded from too great an opinion of their own strength and security; and yet it carries evident marks of another kind of management, which, however, I for my part cannot comprehend, knowing so well as I do the character of Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Townshend. And yet if any thing could at last have convinced him of it, it would have been the Treaty of a match between France and England, which was carried on for some months in the greatest earnest (though it be now said to be dropped,) and was certainly as rash and unpopular a step as could be taken. However, I conclude nothing from all this, but that from what motive soever these things may have sprung, the use to be made of them is the same, and must not be neglected," &c. (P. 154.)

With all Atterbury's talents and sagacity, there appears to have been in his temper, disposition, and habits of mind, defects that were hurtful to the character of a counsellor and a statesman. One instance of this appears in the pertinacity with which he adhered to his opinion of the match between the young King of France, Louis XV. and one of the granddaughters of King George I. notwithstanding it was generally known that King Stanislaus's daughter was to be Queen. "This," says the Editor, "seems to confirm Ferguson's assertion of his excessive credulity in believing stories without the least foundation, and repeating them as well-grounded truths, and corresponding with an observation contained in Murray's letter to Hay of June 4th, when, after mentioning Atterbury's proneness to form refinements, he proceeds by observing—"For instance, after it was plain that there was no question of a marriage for the King of France with a Princess of Hanover, even after you had wrote what had passed at Rome on that subject, and after I had told him what Dagget, [the Bishop of Frejus] had said to me, he was still positive that that marriage was concluded,* and which was yet stranger that the Emperor contrived it, and

* How slowly and reluctantly he relinquished this opinion at last may be seen by turning to p. 189.—"However, the general opinion is otherwise, and therefore I submit, though the intimacy and close conjunction between the two Courts is at this day as great and scarce any good account but that can be given of so strict an union." also (at p. 196,) in a letter to Hay, talks of the Bishop's *refinements* regarding urakin,—“I perceive that the Bishop has sent you some of his refinements as

his common topic was to rail at Dagget's unsincerity for endeavouring to impose on the King by saying otherways, *with which I own he has often exercised my patience.*" The Editor observes (p. 182,) and his observations is called forth by Atterbury's letter, April 30, 1725, to the Earl of Inverness, (p. 181.)

"Atterbury's extreme infirmity of temper cannot be disputed,—it scared Dillon—disgusted Murray—obliged Ferguson to leave him—and worried O'Brien almost beyond endurance, besides carrying a shyness on the part of many others, who but for that circumstance would have acted cordially with him. Much of this irritability may have been natural to him, but much also may, unquestionably, be attributed to his deplorable state of health,

and the excruciating torments he at times endured. * * * * As far as Murray and his quarrel is concerned, an Englishman and a Protestant may perhaps feel inclined to frame some excuse for the irascibility shewed by the Bishop in this instance, or even pardon him for the downright anti-papal feeling he exhibited, *and which, notwithstanding every other feeling, he never for a moment lost.*"

In a letter to the Earl of Inverness in May 1725 a very splenetic mention of Lord Bolingbroke occurs, in consequence of the well-known fact of that noble lord's petition for a restoration to his estates and personal effects, and which of course provoked Atterbury by its tending to attach *Bolingbroke* to the government:—

"Nothing more need be said of Lord Bolingbroke, after I have sent you the copy of his petition, and you have observed from it in what a mean state of mind he is, and how low he has stooped to gain a very little point, not worth his while, under any other view, than that of its

being sometime or other an inlet to greater; in which, however, he may be, and I hope will be, deceived; and then, I suppose, we shall hear of him again—if by that time there be any need of him." (P. 196.)

Well, indeed, may the poor bishop say, "If I err in an expression or even in an opinion, my age, infirmities, and sufferings may be allowed to plead my excuse, and to cover it in silence."

In July 1725 Atterbury fully expected a visit from the Duke of Wharton, who, however, did not come to Paris, and purposely avoided the intercourse at that time, for satisfactory reasons given in his letter to James. Atterbury had not, even at this time, and in these occupations, quite lost his former tastes, or his elegant literature, for he begins his letter with these lines:—

Venisti tandem? tuaque expectata J—bo
Vicit iter durum Pietas? dabiturne tueri
Ora tua, et notas audire, ac reddere voces?
Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans. Da dextræ jungere dextram,
Da cupido, Teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.
Admiranda tibi haud levium spectacula rerum
Evolvam lætus, totiusque ordine gentis
Consilia, et studia, et mores, et prælia dicam,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem.

And how sanguine he was at this period (July 17, 1725) may be seen from a letter he wrote to the Duke of Wharton at Vienna:—

"As I have nothing in my view but to procure a R[estoratio]n, so there is no hand in the world which I more wish should be employed in it, and have a distinguishing share in the work than your Grace's—acceptable to me on many ac-

to Prince Kurakin, with which he tortured me for several hours together, and of which it seems I laboured in vain to cure him. I must beg of you to be on your guard as to these imaginations," &c. See also note, p. 198.—REV.

counts, and particularly with regard to the last parting acts of friendship which you showed me, and for which I will make your Grace, while I live, all the returns in my power. *The juncture is critical, no moments must be lost.* A few weeks (nay days), as things now stand, may furnish the opportunity we want, if we are so happy as to lay hold of it, and improve it. And, in all probability, your Grace is on the very spot from whence the first motions to our happiness must proceed; and will have it much in your power both to procure them at first, and afterwards to influence and guide them. They want light into the true state of affairs at home; and you, my Lord, can give it them, and consequently inspire them with courage to venture upon that, which they will think it their interest to attempt, if once they are convinced it is practicable. If they cannot dissolve the present intimacy between E——d and F——c by treaty, they

must do it by force, and by putting one at the head of things there, upon whose friendship they may more firmly depend. Their counsels seem at present to fluctuate on that head; it is reserved for you, I hope, to determine them, and, in order to it, I am able to suggest motives of consequence, and such as they are likely to taste at this juncture. But I will not enter into that matter till I am sure of my channel. You can, if I mistake not, write to Rome, and receive an answer from thence in ten or twelve days; and I have written my mind thither fully on several occasions. You cannot fail of drawing from them many of the lights you will want, and I am sure you will not fail of making a proper use of them. Go on, and prosper!

Tuque dum procedis, Io triumphæ,
Non semel dicemus, Io triumphæ,
Civitas omnis: dabimusque Divis
Thura benignis, &c. (P. 240.)

The latter part of another letter from the Bishop to the Duke may be worth quoting.

"Nothing can please me more than that expression that you will do your duty as a subject to your prince and as an Englishman to your country. He that carries these two things together in every step he takes, and never divides the interest of the one from the other, cannot well miscarry. Depend upon my seconding you in everything which tends to the joint good in both. That is the point from which I will never vary. The king is possessed with a just sense of all your noble qualifications: exert them for his service. Never man had a fairer field for action assigned him. *Spartam, quam nactus es, orna.* And though you made so significant a figure at home, let the world be convinced that you can be yet more useful abroad. Will you give me leave to put you in mind that your success will in great measure depend upon the coolness of mind in which you shall preserve yourself? *Hic mos est, multis urgere calulis.* He that can bear that sort of question, especially in that clime (*commisumque leget jam vino tortus*), is

superior to all others. Pardon me, sir, for this pedantry: you led the way to it by the Latin at the end of your second letter. Surely I have read these lines in some of Tully's Epistles. If I have not, I have read none better there. I wish the application were as proper as the Latin is excellent; it would make me amends for all I have suffered could I be sure that the reflection belongs to me. Now I am in this learned way, permit me to recommend one book to you—Cardinal D'Ossat's Letters. Be pleased to read them if you can light on them where you are, as the justest model of action and writing in all matters of negotiation. There is a late French edition of these Letters by Amelot de la Houssaye, in two quartos, and a Dutch one, with the same notes, in octavo. If you can get either of them I am very sure you will find in these Letters something that will please you wonderfully—equal entertainment and instruction—a mixture of wisdom and honesty, both in the height. But enough of this matter," &c.

The last topic of interest in that part of the correspondence included in the present volume is that regarding the serious and unfortunate differences between James and his consort, and which were now the common topics of conversation. Atterbury had received a full communication of all the circumstances from Hay, but on 19 November James himself wrote to him to announce that Clementina had retired to the convent of Sta. Cecilia.

"Lord Inverness," he writes, "in-
f last post of a very extraordi-
that was then acting in my

family, and which was concluded on last Thursday morning by the queen's retiring, with Lady Southesk, into the convent of

Sta. Cecilia. The papers you will receive with this will set in its true light to you this most extravagant and unaccountable affair; and though the injury the queen has done me is of the highest nature, both in itself and by its consequences, yet I cannot but lament her misfortune, for it

is manifest she has been drove, or rather forced, into her own ruin by the malice, violence, and imprudence of those enemies who, finding all other endeavours fruitless, have now made a last effort to engage me into measures destructive to my interest."

After glancing at *Mar's* behaviour, and stating that the queen's motives "all centre in matters quite out of a wife's sphere, and entirely subservient to the Duke of Mar's projects," he adds,—

"I am persuaded it will be your care to set this unfortunate affair in its true light to such of my well-wishers as you converse with; and though the malice of my enemies is great, it is plain it must in a very short time retort against themselves, since

it must appear to the whole world that neither the tears nor the threats of a wife whom I had solely loved could prevail on me to act in the least tittle against my honour or real interest."

After observing how very untoward this affair was, and unpropitious to James's interests, the Editor goes on to observe that the abuse of James, which was widely circulated, arose from the faction that had contrived and fostered the mischief; that those who knew the real facts of the case readily acquitted him of the calumnies that were propagated, though so firm a hold did they acquire in the general mind that they are now received as acknowledged truths and undisputed facts in history. The Editor says,—

"There is every reason to believe that the whole affair originated in *Mar's hatred of Hay*, engendered by his own schemes being detected and baffled, and himself laid open to the scorn of all parties. It was (as may have been seen in the notes to this volume) *Mar's* avowed object for some considerable time before he himself was dismissed, to obtain *Hay's* removal from about the person of the Chevalier; but in this he had, hitherto, signally failed. However, the appointment of governor to

James's son, being now given to a *Protestant*, and one whom he also hated, and had succeeded in removing, formerly, from the Pretender's Court, seemed to offer a favourable opportunity for interesting *Clementina's* religious prejudices on his side. In this he was ably seconded by the old and inveterate intriguer, Cardinal Alheroni, and, we may be sure, by every Papist, from the Bishop of Rome himself to the most insignificant Romanist in James' household."

Although the enemies of James had circulated reports as to his "brutal conduct and unbridled licentiousness," as the cause of this domestic dispute, with all its painful consequences, yet it would really appear to have arisen solely from the jealousy and anger of the Papists at the government of James's son being given to a Protestant. The quarrel was one of religious prejudice. The Editor observes that James displayed throughout a kindness of feeling that did him honour, and at the same time a force of purpose, the more extraordinary, as it was generally supposed to be a qualification not the most predominant in his character. He writes to Atterbury on the 5th December:—

"The queen continues still in the convent without giving me any mark of repentance or submission. This court at first saw clearly the unreasonableness of the queen's insisting on Lord Inverness's removal; but they are now endeavouring to remove Lord Dunbar from my son. The Pope sent to tell me that if he were removed, and Mrs. Sheldon taken back into favour, that he hoped matters might be made up between the queen and me:

that what he said of Mrs. Sheldon was only by way of entreaty, but as for Lord Dunbar, that he could not approve nor consent to his being about my son. To which I replied—that I had no occasion for the Pope's consent or advice in an affair which concerned my private family. It has been talked in town, as if the Pope might take from me the pension he gives me; but neither threats of this kind, nor any want of regard the Pope may show

me, will induce me to alter my conduct; and will only serve to afford me an opportunity of shewing my subjects, that nothing can make me alter a conduct which I think right and just.' Atterbury took fire at this attempt to force James into the measures of the Court of Rome;

for we find O'Brien in his next communication to Hay (December 24, 1725) stating that 'La dernière proposition du Pape, reveille entièrement Galiffier (Bishop of Rochester). Comme la brouillerie roule a present sur la religion, il prend les choses bien plus a cœur qu'il ne faisoit.'

Murray writes to James, April 30, 1725.

"I am sorry to have occasion to acquaint your Majesty, that after doing all I have been able on my part, I find it impossible for me to live any longer with the Bishop of Rochester. I will not trouble your Majesty with a detail of the treatment I have received from him, because it is an unfit subject to entertain you with, and because I should really be sorry to give him such a ridicule as that would certainly do; I will therefore content myself to say that when I last waited upon him, he used me in such a manner, that I cannot make him any more visits. * * * I have found the Bishop of Rochester, with a great vivacity of parts, and the best intention in the world, in general to have a very narrow way of thinking. I

have seen him, as I think, enter into the strongest refinements, and form what appeared to me the oddest opinions of public affairs, of any man I was ever acquainted with; at the same time taking it extremely ill to be contradicted in them; never to be persuaded out of any notion he once advanced; and when one endeavoured it, disputing with an *aigreur* that I have all along suffered extremely under. Now, Sir, give me leave to say, that on such occasions he must be resisted by somebody, for, were he to be flattered on such imaginations, which he would love of all things in the world, there would be often odd steps made, or perhaps no steps made at all, which would be of equal bad consequence," &c. (P. 147.)

Murray at the same time writes to the Earl of Inverness, "that he found himself under a necessity which was very disagreeable, to break entirely with the Bishop of Rochester," &c. (p. 148.) It appears that Atterbury's firm adherence to his *Protestant* principles, was the occasion of much dissension with his colleagues and party; and he offended Murray by telling him "that he dipped into Popish measures, and that he would not have the king restored by a Popish army, and far less at the Pope's intercession, and he imputed to him as a crime to endeavour to unite France and Spain in order to serve the king." There is a great deal more to the same effect. It is clear that there was a decided difference in the opinions and principles which were held by Atterbury, and by the rest of the party, on the subject of Papal influence and interference in the restoration of James. Atterbury is described as even jealous of James's residence at Rome, and averse to the active assistance of France and Spain; a feeling scarcely understood by most of James's adherents, for Murray says in a letter to Hay, "he continues *after reflection*, to talk in the same way, and I cannot but say that it seems very extraordinary that after having attempted so many years in vain to obtain any assistance, we should now begin to be afraid of what has hitherto been the object of our wishes and endeavours. I find he is also in terror lest the Prince of Wales should marry the Infanta; in short, my Lord, I must own to you that I do not comprehend this way of thinking." Some parts of the complaints are amusing, as they give us a lively picture of the Bishop's manner and conduct in those interviews, as—

"He has told me on several different occasions, that his head and mine were cast in very different moulds, and I protest it is true. I shall be far from detracting from any of his good qualities; but if he has his *forte* he has his *foible*,

of which he has no manner of feeling. If he had been employed from his youth in negotiations at foreign courts, he could not reasonably have had a better opinion of his judgement and skill in these matters, and at the same time he sits in

his closet and forms refinements, and if one endeavours to persuade him out of them, he takes it for contradiction and gets into bad humour. He has upon many smaller occasions a way of thinking which appears to me no less particular, so that it is impossible for me to act with him, and not contradict him often, which I have always found displease, seldom or

never convince, and generally end in putting him in very bad humour. What lengths he will go then you may judge, when I tell you that I'm assured by a very honourable gentleman of my acquaintance, that he *gave the lye to the Earl of Strafford, and shook his cane over Sir Harry Goring's head.*" (P. 153.)

Mr. Ferguson says, "that the violent and strong passions which every day he is liable to, carry him to such a degree as makes him say things as are not to be borne by any man of honour or honesty;" and the writer of this is described as having been "*used like a dog by the Bishop.*" Added to this infirmity of temper, was his excessive credulity in believing stories without the least foundation, and representing them as well-grounded truths, and, in short, "he never will at bottom bear the thoughts of a man who has dared to resist him." (p. 161.) And in Lord Seaforth's farewell letter to James, before his return to England (July 1726), speaking of a conversation with Atterbury on the proposed rising in the Highlands,

"I did not question his fidelity, nor his being as great a statesman as the world allows him a scholar, but before I could pin my belief upon any man's sleeve, in a case of that consequence, I must needs suppose him as much inspired in politics,

as others have been in divinity; which I thought not, because I knew he was misinformed in things that were as much within my sphere as they were out of his," &c. (P. 174.)

Of James's feelings towards Atterbury, and his estimation of his services, no other proof is wanting than a letter which he wrote to him in November, 1725, on occasion of a difference between Atterbury and Lord Dunbar, and which will be found in the Appendix (p. 179): and on this subject the Editor justly remarks—

"The letter of James is couched in the kindest terms, and is strongly indicative of the tenderness and deference with which the Chevalier was always inclined to treat him; and gives a complete denial to all those assertions, which caused the feeling so generally and dexterously spread and believed, even to the present time, that he was treated by James and his agents with neglect and want of confidence. Everything that has transpired in the course of this correspondence, from the date of his first letter to the period of the one now under consideration, proves that nothing can be further from the truth; and if at any subsequent period an alteration in James's feeling did really take place (which is not believed), we may not unreasonably suppose that it arose more from *Atter-*

bury's peculiarly domineering and quarrelsome temper, rather than from any particular waywardness or sickleness of James; who in a subsequent letter (Nov. 19, 1725), thus expresses himself towards his irritable servant, when writing on this very topic: "... What hath now happened here will make all other matters be forgot; and I hope there will be no further occasion to mention disputes amongst friends, when we have but too much to do to guard against the contrivances of our common enemies. . . . You know my great regard for your advice, and my singular esteem for your person, and therefore my kindness for you and confidence in you can never alter and diminish, no more than your sincere attachment to me," &c.

See also the letters in the Appendix, where James mentions in a letter to Murray, "He knows how much I depend on his help and advice, and I am persuaded he will let nothing discourage him," &c. And, after Lord Mar's removal, he was considered the chief mover of the Pretender's affairs at Paris. In the same way James writes to M. de Torcy,—

"Si vous passe l'hiver à Paris, vous y trouverez l'Evêque de Rochester, dont le

nom et le mérite vous seront assez connue, mais vous devez sçavoir de plus qu'il est

dans toute ma confiance, et plus capable que qui ce soit, de vous donner des lumières étendues et sûres par rapport à l'Angleterre. . . . Je dois ajouter icy

que hors de l'Evêque de Rochester, il n'y a personne en France dans la confiance de mes affaires," &c. (p. 126.)

In June, 1725, the king with his own hand wrote the power which he granted to Atterbury to treat and act for him on the most important occasions; as—

"I do hereby impower and authorize you to give such orders and directions to all my subjects now residing in France, relating to the present situation of my affairs, and especially to the intended expedition into Scotland, as you shall think necessary and most conducive to the good of my service. . . . And I hereby declare

that all such orders and directions given by you to any of my foresaid subjects shall be as good and valid as given directly by myself; and I require my said subjects to look on them as such, and to give all due obedience to them accordingly," &c. (p. 142.)

It will be seen that the correspondence in this volume terminates in the year 1725; the succeeding one will of course continue it to the death of the prelate in 1731-2, before which time however, from different causes, from increasing disagreements with those who were the confidential agents and councillors of the Pretender, from a want of reliance in the character of the Prince himself, perhaps from diminished hopes in the ultimate success of his cause, and partly from the increasing infirmities of age, Atterbury gradually withdrew himself from further interference or influence in the councils of the court. Surrounded with spies of both governments, French and English, separated from all the other adherents of James by his firm and devoted attachment to the Protestant religion, entangled in petty intrigues, thwarted by conflicting interests and opinions, disliked in turns by all for his arbitrary temper * which they could not submit to, and displeasing all by a subtlety and refinement in negotiation which they could not understand or trust, no wonder that under the increasing pressure of age, and harassed by diseases painful and dangerous, he at length wished to retire to the shelter of those domestic ties and affections, which as they never appear to have been forgotten during the most urgent and active occupations of his earlier years, so they were looked to as forming the best source of his happiness during the languor and solitude of his declining days. Much of the high reputation which Atterbury enjoyed during his life, and the character he maintained in the eyes of his contemporaries, the

* Of Atterbury, Burnet writes thus,—“Some books were written to justify it (relating to the Convocation) with great acrimony of style, and a strain of insolence that was peculiar to one Atterbury, who had, indeed, very good parts, great learning, and was an excellent preacher, and had many extraordinary things in him, but was both ambitious and insolent out of measure, and had a singular talent of asserting paradoxes with a great assurance, showing no shame when he was detected in them, though this was done in many instances; but he let all these pass, without either confessing his errors or pretending to justify himself. He went on still venturing new falsehoods in so barefaced a manner that he seemed to have outdone the Jesuits themselves. He thought the government had so little strength or credit that any claim against it would be well received. He attacked the supremacy of the crown with relation to ecclesiastical matters, which had hitherto been maintained by all our divines with great zeal,” &c. History of his own Times, ii. p. 249. Atterbury's disagreements and quarrels, both in his Deanery of Christchurch and of Carlisle, are well known. “It was said of Smalridge, that he was so noted for his good temper, that succeeding Atterbury in both deaneries, he was said to carry the bucket wherewith to quench the fires which the other had kindled,” &c. See Bp. Newton's Life, and his Miscellaneous Works, by Nichols, vol. II. p. 27.—Rev.

interval which has passed since his death, it must be confessed, has very materially diminished. He whose delicate taste and judicious criticism Pope* respected, and whose talents even Swift admired and praised; he who engaged with Bentley in classical learning, and with Hoadly† in theological controversy, has in the present day, we imagine, but few who are much acquainted with his works or life. The historical writer indeed, like Sir James Mackintosh, may occasionally turn to them to ascertain his political opinions, or the scholar, like Dr. Parr,‡

* In Pope's letter to the Bishop, in May 1723, he seems to have had suspicions, if not some stronger feeling, of the manner in which the Bishop was employing the melancholy hours of his exile. "On the whole," he writes, "I hope you will think less of the time *past* than of the future, as the former has been less kind to you than the latter infallibly will be. Do not envy the world your studies: they will tend to the benefit of men against whom you can have no complaint—I mean of all posterity; and perhaps at your time of life nothing else is worth your care. * * * At this time, when you are cut off from a little society, and made a citizen of the world at large, you should bend your talents, not to serve a party or a few, but all mankind. Your genius should mount above that mist in which its participation and neighbourhood with earth long involved it, &c. * * * Resentment, indeed, may remain—perhaps cannot quite be extinguished in the noblest minds; but revenge never will harbour there," &c.; and perhaps he intended it as a *contrast* to Atterbury's quickness and irritability of temper when he said—

"How pleasing Atterbury's *softer* hour!
How shone the soul unconquer'd in the Tower!"

"Notwithstanding, Mr. Pope was convinced before the Bishop's death that during his banishment he was in the intrigues of the Pretender, though when he took his last leave of Mr. Pope he told him 'he would allow him to say his sentence unjust if he ever found he *had any concerns with that family in exile.*'" Warburton; vide *Epistolary Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 257, note.—REV.

† "Read this morning a sermon by *Atterbury*, which gave rise to one of his controversies with Hoadly. It is on 1 Corinthians, xv. 19, 'If in this life only,' &c. To seek precise propositions in the ardent phrases of a writer like St. Paul, full of uncontrolled eloquence, and destitute of exactness of order, is a very vain attempt; but the general sense of this text seems to me to depend on the words 'in Christ,' and to be—if you converts hope for temporal and outward enjoyments from your conversion to Christianity your disappointment will be complete. *Atterbury*, on the contrary, gave it a construction which *tends* to persuade the reader that without a future state the practice of morality would lead to misery,—a doctrine more immoral than anything in Mandeville, and of which the destructive tendency would justify the interference of the magistrate more than most other principles published among men if the danger were not prevented by its monstrous absurdity. I was led to read the famous *Latin Sermon on Passive Obedience*; it is a neat compendium of slavish argument. Like Dr. Sacheverell's Counsel, he takes refuge from the question whether there be any *exception* from the rule of obedience to the most flagitious tyranny in the observation that preachers and all other moralists are bound to inculcate rules and to pass over *exceptions* in silence. But this general observation was, in truth, no excuse either for *Atterbury* or for Sacheverell: they lived under a government recently established by *resistance* to lawful authority—by a manifest exception to the general rule of obedience. Earnest and frequent inculcation of this rule, either expressly excluding, or manifestly intended to exclude, all exceptions, had then been acts of sedition against such a government. It was, as Mr. Burke said on another occasion, a sedition for slavery, but not the less a sedition," &c. See *Memoirs of Sir J. Mackintosh*, ii. 124.—REV.

‡ "The noble *Concio ad Clerum* of Bishop *Atterbury*. It is a decisive proof of his taste, and in the use of *moods* he is always correct. Yet there are some errors—'demum' for 'denique,' 'solummodo' for 'tantummodo,' 'sponte sua' for 'sua sponte,' 'ab invicem,' which is wrong. Read the *Concio ad Clerum*, not for the doctrine, which I hate, but for the Latinity and the spirit." See Dr. S. Parr's *Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 478. With regard to the little volume called *Poemata Italorum*,

to enjoy the beauties of his expression and the elegance of his style, but they form no portion of the public literature. This perhaps is owing to the fact that Atterbury's reputation was in some part founded on political partialities, on personal advantages, and temporary attractions. The writings which first brought him into notice, and laid the foundation of his future fortune, were all controversial, and were praised and received by the party he favoured. Atterbury was also the first and most celebrated pulpit orator of his day; as attractive and popular among the higher ranks of society, as Whitfield or Wesley with the lower. As a preacher, his discourses were recommended by every advantage of person, by sweetness of voice, elegance of manner and gesture,* by skilfulness of composition, and by correctness and beauty of language and style. He was master of the feelings and passions of his audience; and the touching and pathetic character of his discourses is everywhere remarked and praised; but, in the first place, much is taken away, when all the adventitious assistance to be derived from the graces of delivery in the preacher, and from attachment to his person in the audience, are withdrawn; and secondly, the sermons of one age seldom suit the taste and knowledge of another. The elegance of Atterbury's morality, the delicacy of his allusions, the happiness of his illustrations, and even the correct and close texture of his arguments and proofs, would not even command the attention or receive the praise of those, in the present day, who will only listen to the great leading doctrines of Scripture, drawn from the depth of the most profound theology, guarded by the most careful expression from all latitudinarian encroachment, enforced by the most severe and awful injunctions, and directed to every dangerous quarter where heresy may be suspected or error revived.

Thus his controversial writings having passed away in interest, and his theological discourses being no longer suited to the public feeling or taste, little remains of his upon which his literary fame can be supported or preserved. By scholars his compositions in Latin prose must be always admired for their correctness and elegance, in which, indeed, he is only to

12mo. 1684, which, on the authority of what Walter Harte told Pope, is said to be Atterbury's, and which little work Pope enlarged and published in two volumes, omitting, however, the elegant preface, see Atterbury's *Miscellaneous Works*, tom. iv. p. 6, *Greswell's Memoirs of Politian*, p. 150, and *British Critic*, vol. xix. p. 401. It is *probable* that this work is Atterbury's, but by no means certain. On Atterbury's "Reflections on the Character of 'Iapis' in Virgil" see some severe, but not unjust, criticism by Warburton in his *Divine Legation*, vol. ii. p. 167.—REV.

* "I own that there are exceptions to this general observation (the neglect of the art of speaking), and that the *Dean* that we heard the other day together is an orator. He has so much regard to his congregation that he commits to his memory what he is to say to them, and has so soft and graceful a behaviour that it must attract your attention. His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation, but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of speech which might pass the criticism of Longinus an action which would have been approved by Demosthenes. He has a peculiar force in his way, and has charmed many of his audience who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse were there not explanation as well as grace in his action. This art of his is used with the most exact and truest skill; he never attempts your passions till he has convinced your reason. All the objections which he can form are laid open and dispersed before he uses the least violence in his sermon: but when he thinks he has your head he very soon wins your heart, and never pretends to show the beauty of holiness, until he has

he equalled in his own time by Smalridge, and by Bishop Lowth in the following age: while a few light and sportive verses, in which he has successfully caught the ease and manner of Prior, serve to shew the variety of his talents, and the general elegance of his mind, but are scarcely sufficient to form any great addition to his fame. With the possession of such talents and acquirements, with such personal advantages, and powerful patrons and friends, Atterbury rapidly rose through successive stages of preferment, and might have confidently looked forward to the attainment of the highest dignities of his profession. The power and influence of his great abilities, added to the well-known activity of his mind, were so acknowledged as to command the attachment of one leading party of the state, and to excite the fears of the other. Walpole was unwillingly provoked to attack as an enemy him whom he would have gladly propitiated as a friend. But all the advantages of person, and talent, and fortune were sacrificed to the imperious claims of a wayward and arbitrary temper, violent and strong passions and jealousies, deep-seated resentments, and an unrestrained and unmanageable ambition. He could not exist quietly under the disappointment of a new succession and a Whig ministry. It is said that he was affected by some personal slight or insult that he received from the king;* but there is no doubt that he secretly hated and openly lampooned a minister who had succeeded to the power which his own broken and departed party were forced to yield, and from whose vigilance and knowledge he might have foreseen the detection of every secret machination, and the defeat of every open hostility. Goaded on his rash and presumptuous career by the violence of his passions, he proceeded in his desperate undertaking, and by a prevailing weakness and credulity † believing that all he did was an impenetrable secret till the time of its discovery was ripe, he then at one blow saw taken from him all that had formed the labour of his life to acquire and improve—he lost his high station and dignity in a church of which he might have been the brightest ornament; he was separated from friends such as is the lot of few to possess, whose names were, from station, character, and talent, among the most eminent in the country; he was reduced from affluence to a straitened and precarious income;‡ he was driven into exile in a country

convinced you of the truth of it," &c. Swift's Character of Atterbury in the Tatler, No. 66. When Pope talked over a design for an English Dictionary, in settling the list of writers who were to be considered *authorities*, he named *eighteen*, among whom was Atterbury. Vide Spence's Anecdotes, p. 310.—Rev.

* Atterbury officiated at the coronation of George I. as Dean of Westminster. When the ceremony was over he offered to present the king with the chair of state and royal canopy which were his perquisites as dean, but the offer was rejected *with some marks of personal dislike*. Vide Miscellaneous Works, ii. p. 11.

† And yet, so little do we know ourselves, and are such bad judges of our own defects, that the Bishop, in one of his letters to the Duke of Wharton (p. 284), sends him the very admonition which it appears he would have done better to have kept at home:—"Permit me only to add a line from an author you love, and which has never the less sense in it because it is expressed in good language—*Crebro tibi vafer ille Siculus insusurret cantilenam illam suam* (I wont put the Greek, but his brother Quintus's translation of it), *nervos atque artus esse sapientiam, non temerè credere.*"—Rev.

‡ It appears by a passage in Atterbury's Correspondence that he estimates the amount of his loss of income by being deprived of his bishopric and deanery at about 2,000*l.* a year. The extent of his private fortune, on which he subsisted in exile, above 10,000*l.* does not appear. The Duchess of Buckingham allowed him 300*l.* a year. He must have had more than a thousand a year altogether.—Rev.

where he was surrounded by the spies of a suspicious government, and harassed by the importunities of an imperious church; and he there passed the sad remainder of his days, in sickness and solitude—

——— "Tamesino a flumine longè,
Jam Senior, languensque" ———

in the service of a person whose abilities he despised,* and whose sincerity he doubted; in the fabrication of plots detected as soon as formed, amid the jealousies of court intrigues, and the petty conflict of rival interests; in expectation of assistance from foreign powers; in hopes of alliances abroad, and disaffection at home; and in the vain expectation of overthrowing a government to which every action and word, and almost every thought of his heart, was known as soon as formed. In the prosecution of such slender and visionary schemes, perpetually hoping and perpetually disappointed, supported by nothing around him but the promises of a romantic courage, and the reliance on an hereditary attachment, assisted by no wisdom in council, supported by no unanimity in action, he thus closed the latest hours of a life † that had opened to far brighter prospects, and which would, in the natural course of things, have ensured to him all those advantages and possessions which are esteemed and sought for as the reward of an honourable, useful, and consistent life.‡

* "I own to you (writes Atterbury to his daughter Mrs. Morrice) I have other reasons for the journey (to Montpellier). The chiefest and of greatest weight with me is, that I may be out of the very appearance of managing anything for a certain person who so manages his own business that it is impossible to do him any service." Vide Miscellaneous Works, by Nichols, vol. ii. p. 408.—REV.

† The following account of the Bishop's death is, we presume, the first that is circumstantial in its details. It is in a letter from Mr. Dicconson to Sir William Ellis. "I believe you will have heard the last post of Bishop of Rochester's death, which was very suddain on Tuesday morning last. The night before, as he was going to bed, [he] said he hadd not found himself so well of a long time, but waked about one o'clock extreame ill, rung for his servants, and sent for a surgeon; but before they could bleed him he dyd, betwixt two and three. No doubt his Majesty will be extremely troubled at his death, at least we are all so here that knew him, and knew how capable he was of serving the king; for I believe there are few men in the three kingdoms, if any, that could equal him for quickness of witt, knowledge of his country, and elegancy in word and writing; and with that, *intrepide in his temper, and most steady in his loyalty*," &c. Preface, p. v. And Mr. Inese writes to James, "As to the poor Bishop's death, it was indeed dreadfully sudden, being chockd in three minutes after the violent fitt took him, without having time to say, God help him. I hope at least your Majesties affaires will be far from suffering by his death; for had he lived to see a restoration, I am affrayd he had proved very uneasy to your Majesty on many accounts. He was otherwise a great man, both as to naturall and acquired parts; but his many faults made his parts useless or uneasy to those who had to deall with him." *Ibid.* p. xi.—REV.

‡ "It was Bolingbroke's letter to Windham," says Dr. Warton, one of the most curious of his works, "that gave a deadly and incurable blow to the madness and folly of Jacobitism." See Pope's Works, vol. iv. p. 330.—REV.



REMAINS OF BATRAMSLEY CELL, HAMPSHIRE.

MR. URBAN, *Lyminster, March 19.*

ALLOW me to exhibit to your readers a vestige of a monastic building hitherto undescribed. It is situated about two miles to the north of Lyminster, in the tithing of Batramsley, and parish of Boldre. Here stood fifty years ago a building, having the appearance of a chapel, then used as a barn; the above engraving represents the stonework of one of its windows, which was on its demolition removed and inserted in the brick wall of a stable. Upon the authority of my friend, the Rev. Richard Warner, in his "Literary Recollections," vol. i. p. 236, it was originally a cell apper-

taining to the neighbouring Augustinian priory of Christchurch, Twynham, though not mentioned by Dugdale or Tanner, which inclines me to suppose that this property had been alienated before the Suppression, temp. Hen. VIII. In 1787 "Batramsley Farm" (as it was then called) was sold by the late Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart. to the late Capt. Josias Rogers,* who took down the farmhouse and offices, and erected on the site a handsome dwelling-house for his own residence, giving it the appropriate name of St. Austin's, which it now bears.

Yours, &c. C. S. B.

MR. URBAN, *Glasgow, April 20.*

MY attention has just been called by a correspondent to your last number as containing a review or notice of a recent publication, in which many offensive and unjust observations appear concerning myself and other Baronets of Scotland, together with a reprint of some articles from the daily press on the subject of the late British

American Association for Emigration and Colonization.

It is sufficient for me to say in regard to the remarks made on my family

* See Memoirs of this gallant officer (who, whilst in the command of the Quebec frigate, died at Grenada, on the 24th April, 1795) by the Rev. William Gilpin. London, 8vo. 1808.

descent, that my late father's service to the Colstoun baronetage took place at Lochmaben in 1826, before a bench of magistrates, and a special jury presided over by the present lord lieutenant of the county; that the proceedings and evidence in the case are recorded at full length in the council books of the royal burgh mentioned, where they are open for public inspection; that the documents establishing my father's genealogy and right to the title comprised certificates from the Lord Lyon Office of Arms, from the fifth baronet, from parochial registers, and other authentic sources; and that the account of my family given by Mr. Burke in his work on the peerage and baronetage is consistent with truth, and unchallengeable upon any grounds of justice or fair dealing.

Considering that upwards of twenty-one years have passed since my father's service to the title without a doubt or question having ever arisen injurious to the right of my family to enjoy the same, that the baronetcy has been revived by a formal process of law, and a verdict on the oaths of fifteen gentlemen of character and distinction, and that nothing whatever in this matter has been done irregularly or in a corner, I feel that I demean myself to notice the slanders of an anonymous writer who sits down knowingly and wilfully to pen a libel of the kind complained of. Although at the same time I feel myself called upon in duty to do so, occupying, as I enjoy, an official position in connection with the order which in some measure identifies my name and conduct with whatever concerns its dignity, its privileges, and its honour.

It appears that I am in the estimation of this wiseacre a *soi-disant* "Sir," because, during the lifetime of my late father I chose to exercise the privilege of knighthood, which is vested by charter in the eldest sons of all baronets created prior to 1827, whether Scottish, English, or Irish. If, however, I made good my birthright in that respect in June 1842, it was not until I had exhausted during the course of the six years preceding every step which respect for the crown or regard for the law could dictate; not until the J. amberlain had received

a formal application from me (accompanied by such certificates and documents as in the opinion of the late Sir William Follett instructed his duty to present me to the sovereign for inauguration as a knight), and that officer had committed in the case an act of misprison; not until Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, had interposed between me and the queen's exercising in my behalf a function rendered imperative by the obligations of the coronation oath, on the pretence that Her Majesty is not bound by the engagements of the royal founders of the baronetage to knight baronets' eldest sons; not until I had twice attended the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, and personally argued the question, and these law officers, in the face of precedents, royal covenants, charters, and two Acts of the Scottish Parliament, had come to the conclusion that the eldest sons of the baronets of Scotland have no legal right to claim knighthood; not until Sir Robert Peel, then prime minister, had sanctioned this "depraving of the laws" and "creating of mislikes" between the sovereign and the largest portion of Her hereditary nobility in Scotland,—offences which in former reigns were deemed penal; and finally, not until a general meeting of the Baronets of the whole empire had, on a special report from their Committee for Privileges, passed a resolution calling upon me to vindicate this knighthood privilege by an act of my own, as being a fundamental, an unalienable, and chartered hereditament in the families of the order.

Upon this knighthood point I may further observe that, whether *soi-disant* or not, I presented myself at the levee next following the exercise of my natital prerogative as a knight, and was received by royalty as such; that early the ensuing season the baronets presented me with a splendid testimonial, comprising the golden collar of SS, and other ensigns of knighthood, in appreciation of my conduct in this procedure; and that more recently the Lord Chief Justice of England pronounced from the bench, with special reference to my knighthood, that it is well known the eldest sons of all baronets are privileged to be

knights, and that he sees no harm in their enjoying their birthright.

Then, as to the late British American Association: I have no cause to be ashamed of any act or proceeding of mine in that matter. Without having, like the Duke of Argyll, five or six thousand wretched clansmen occupied in making "middens," putrifying upon dung-heaps, and starving upon sea-weed and shell-fish gathered from the rocks, I nevertheless devoted six years of my life to the meritorious task of laying the foundation of a public institution, which should advance in Nova Scotia objects similar to those which the Scottish Baronetage was erected in 1625 to preside over. In this undertaking I had united with me fifteen peers, thirty-eight baronets, and various gentlemen of high official station, a body certainly not yielding to any other in the kingdom, in regard to wealth, respectability, influence, or intelligence. Further, the views and ends contemplated by the association were announced at, and publicly approved by, two large meetings in May 1842 of the inhabitants of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, respectively presided over by their chief magistrates. This association, the fall of which cannot justly be regarded in any other light than as a national calamity, was in the autumn of 1842 destroyed, through the joint agency of Lord Stanley, then Colonial Minister, Sir John Pirie, Lord Mayor of London, and His Grace the Duke of Argyll. But for no act of omission or commission is the sin and shame of that catastrophe to be laid to my door. Since then, a committee of inquiry have investigated the charges fabricated by the press against the managing officers, and found that "the arrangements made by them in their official capacity were in every respect influenced by a spirit of the purest disinterestedness, and feelings of strict integrity, probity, and honour." Since then I addressed a public letter to Lord Stanley, charging his lordship with being the primary cause of the destruction of the company, and calling (though in vain) for redress. Since then I petitioned the House of Commons, praying for a Committee to consider and report upon the griev-

ances in this case, which petition was printed with their Votes. Since then I have aided Dr. Rolph in compiling his work on "Systematic Colonization," which embodies full details of the rise, progress, and breaking up of the Company. Since then I have prosecuted the "Globe" for as malicious and groundless a libel as ever darkened the pages of the metropolitan press. Since then I have presented a "Representation" to Mr. Gladstone, whilst Colonial Minister, on the same subject, a copy of which you will find in "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine." And now I shall adopt such steps against the author and publisher of this fresh calumny as my legal advisers shall suggest on my return to London, with a view to establishing that I am not such a one as what any anonymous slanderer may think himself justified in charging me to be.

I shall close this communication by one or two observations concerning the efforts in which I am now engaged for the revival of the territorial rights of the baronets of Scotland in Nova Scotia. These efforts contemplate no ends except those for which the baronets enjoy their family honours, viz. the advancement of the "opulence, prosperity, and peace" of the Scottish nation. The revival of these rights would be, to use the language of a lawyer who is a distinguished ornament to the English bar, "a great work of combined policy and justice." Nor can I refrain at a crisis such as is the present, when furnishing millions abroad in the united kingdom, and when my character and motives are assailed in so low and contemptible a spirit, to close this communication with an extract from a letter addressed to me by a noble baronet just deceased, who received his title from King George III. for expending upwards of 30,000*l.* of his patrimony in the service of the country:—

"Yours is a grand, a glorious project: its influence extends over a vast space, both in the old world and in the new. It must affect the destinies of hundreds of thousands of human beings, not only now, but for ages yet to come. It is a giant labour, bringing care, anxiety, and toil. But

an ardent mind like yours will be cheered on its onward course by the high feeling which the consciousness of a great duty performed, and the bright gleam of hope that ultimate success will crown your indomitable efforts, cannot fail to bring. I shall anxiously look for intelligence of the progress of that course which your spirit-stirring appeal suggests to all which is high and noble in the land. When the ancient ardour of the nobles of the north shall rally round the standard you have raised, to assert their feudal dignities and territorial rights, may God grant every success to their united efforts!"

Yours, &c. R. BROWN, Bart.

MR. URBAN, April 14.

I AM much gratified with the learned paper by the Rev. Beale Post, which appeared in your last number, upon the authenticity of the work of RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER. In the course of my feeble investigations upon Roman antiquities, I became gradually persuaded to consider the work as one of first-rate importance upon that subject, and did not hesitate to say, in a paper read at the first congress of the British Archeological Association at Canterbury in Sept. 1844, that "Notwithstanding all that has been said in derogation of Richard of Cirencester's work, I view it as one of unquestionable authority, and can only suppose that those who doubt or vituperate it possess but little knowledge of our Roman antiquities from sources they may deem authentic." I know that this paragraph drew from Mr. Wright at the time some observations similar to those contained in a letter of his that appeared in the Literary Gazette of the 11th July last, and which letter is adverted to by Mr. Post. Connected in some degree with the paper you were good enough to insert in your last February's number (p. 144), I made more than two years ago some minutes to the effect here subjoined, and which I now beg to submit, actuated by Mr. Post's able essay, and feeling anxious to rescue Richard's book from the contempt which has assailed it.

It may have occurred to those who view the work of Richard of Cirencester as fictitious or of doubtful authority, and it may be vainly adduced by them as a proof of it, that he varies from Ptolemy in detailing the states or nations of the ancient Britons. He does so by naming more (although he omits not one of Ptolemy's); therefore I view Richard's as a more ample and perfect account than that of Ptolemy: yet I believe in the fidelity of both. I shall mention one instance in confirmation of what I advance, and of the accuracy of Richard. He speaks of the *Belgae* and the *Hedui* as adjacent people of the Britons; but Ptolemy makes no mention of the *Hedui*. Now this is virtually explained by Richard, who says that soon after the *Belgae* had entered this country, and occupied the region which had been, he says, previously deserted (and which we may presume was the one assigned to them by Ptolemy), the *Hedui* subdued great part of this (i. e. the *Belgic*) kingdom. We may therefore conclude that Ptolemy does not distinguish the *Hedui* from the *Belgae*, but includes them with the latter, as it was all one and the self-same territory, and originally possessed by the *Belgae*. The *Segontiaci* are not mentioned by Ptolemy, as they were also included probably in his *Belgae*.

As a further instance of my confidence in Richard, and somewhat in compliance with Mr. Post's desire expressed at the end of his paper, I beg to communicate that Camden, in Monmouthshire, speaks, upon the authority of Necham (who wrote in Latin verse), of what he (Camden) supposed to be a military way, called *Julia Strata*, in the neighbourhood of *Caerleon*.* Now it is pleasing and corroborative to find in Richard's Itinerary that his 11th Iter is said to be upon this old way, i. e.—"Ab Aquis per viam Juliam Menapiam usque" (from Bath to St. David's), and which Iter passed through *Caerleon*.

Yours, &c. J. P.

* Intrat, et auget aquas Sabrini fluminis
Osea
Præcepit; testis erit Julia Strata mihi.

MR. URBAN, *Brighton, April 16.*

ALLOW me to rectify what I am sure is an undesigned mis-statement, appearing in an article signed J. M. p. 377, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, which article is concluded in these words: "*I may add that Carter composed the beautiful air for this ballad, and his music is worthy of the poetry.*"

The fact thus advanced is what, with a suitable apology to your correspondent, on the ground of his unintentional mis-statement, I mean to deny.

I believe the name of the author of the words is correctly stated "*Percy*," for it seems familiar to me from very early recollection; but at what period they were written, when they came into the hands of the musical composer, and whether there was ever any controversy about the "*English or Scottish dress*," I have never heard; but this I have heard (from an eye-witness, now no more, but once deeply interested in the matter, namely) that the first line of the song originally stood (not as above written), but thus:

Oh Betsey, wilt thou go with me?

And further, that the composer, whose identity I am about to disclose, altered "*Betsey*" to "*Nanny*," deeming, as he alleged, the original name not sufficiently accented for his ear. *Nanny*, though vulgar as a diminutive of *Anne*, is not peculiar to Scotland. That was the only alteration made by him, the composer.

My ground of proof against the claim innocently made by J. M. under a false impression, on the part of Carter, is as follows. Early in the year 1774, Joseph Baildon, of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields (a still living name in the musical world), composed the air in question for *Percy's words*, and played them over to his daughter (the eye-witness referred to), who copied the music with the words (and the single alteration stated) for him, and used to sing it with exquisite skill and feeling to me, *her son*, during many happy years afterwards.

On the 7th May, 1774, Baildon died at the age of forty-seven, leaving Charlotte his daughter sole heiress and executrix, who soon after made an auction sale of his house, library, and effects, and Carter became the purchaser at that sale, among other things,

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of this song, then in manuscript. The name "*Thomas Carter*" was promptly added, and that man published it as his own, thereby piratically assuming in his generation, and I may add for posterity, the no slight fame of the composition. Hence the inference fairly drawn by J. M. in Carter's favour.

I do not think it improbable that Carter gave the "*Scottish dress*" conveyed by the evident but unwarranted interpolation of the vulgar "*gang wi*" for the original English idiom "*go with*."

Miss Baildon in the same year married Mr. Williams and went abroad, without having seen the publication, or having ever had a suitable opportunity of exposing the plagiarism. She died in her eightieth year; but in her lifetime, and at her request, I communicated these facts to Sir George Smart in a conversation I had the honour to hold with him at his house in Titchfield Street about fourteen years ago. Through the medium of Sir George this to some surprising fact was made known at the Ancient Catch and Glee Club, whose rather aristocratic meetings are always enlivened by some of Baildon's compositions.

Not doubting your indulgent reception of these not uninteresting particulars, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

THE COMPOSER'S GRANDSON.

MR. URBAN,

WITH reference to Dr. Percy's celebrated song of

"*Dear Nancy, wilt thou go with me?*"

noticed by your correspondent J. M. in your last Magazine, p. 376, it is observed in the *European Magazine* for Dec. 1816 that "the song appears to have a defect in the concluding verse. It is very natural, and even amiable, for the indigent lover to place all the inconveniences of his situation before the eyes of his mistress; but there seems a want of propriety in asking her how she could bear his death, which must happen, let his rank in life have been the most exalted. It seems as if that painful question would have better suited a consumptive than a poor lover. It may be alleged, however, that the same objection ought

3 Q

but little or no taste; the churchwardens, to a man, none at all; and that the heirs can hardly be expected to start up discovered, even by the magic touch of a "Times" compositor. There must surely be *something* worth preserving in a monument of such an early date, and one should think that the "repairs of the church" might include a *small* outlay on its behalf. But all this is of a piece with practice and precedent. In Merrow Church, in the county of Surrey, the architect and his accomplices kicked out the monumental slab of a minister of the parish, and proved that the font, which had somehow or other struggled through some centuries, was friable, by breaking it into bits. At Albury, in the same county, the whole church was unceremoniously, and without the slightest reason, desecrated and converted into a ruin; and another and most unsightly substitute erected on a distant hill. In other places grotesque fac-similes of shapeless sculpture (interesting only when really ancient) are carved in wretched imitation of Norman times, and a medieval darkness is superinduced by the agency of stained dirt in what would otherwise be very decent painted glass. Here we see the vicar and his churchwardens taking a bolder flight than their predecessors, the men of whitewash of the Georgian era, and prepared to sweep away the rubbish of antiquity altogether. All these "church reforms" make me the more sensible of the necessity of urging the printing of Church Notes, especially for counties which have no historian, before damp, nailed shoes, charity children, and, above all, vicars, churchwardens, and architects, shall have smoothed the passage to oblivion of the few records of the dead that are left.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN,

THE public consecration of our Bishops in our metropolitan cathedrals has of late years been most lamentably neglected, and it is a pity that so solemn a rite should be celebrated (as it too frequently is) in an obscure private chapel, and not in the face of the church, in the cathedral either of the consecrator or the consecrated.

The best possible opportunity of reviving this ancient and laudable custom will occur in the consecration of the four colonial Bishops lately nominated. The consecration of the five in 1843 in Westminster Abbey gives us reason to hope the same course may be adopted in the present instance.

Indeed, Sir, the subject of the consecration of our Bishops generally has been too much neglected by our writers on ecclesiastical history, who have sometimes told us *when* they were consecrated or installed in their several sees, but *where* and *by whom* is often a matter of painful and fruitless inquiry. I shall therefore propose at some future time to trouble you with one or more articles on this subject, giving the various dates when, where, and by whom the consecrations were performed, as the materials present themselves: of which the following notes from Kennet's MSS. Collections, vol. 50, Lansdowne MSS. No. 984, may serve as a specimen.

GEORGE ABBOT.

1600. Georgius Abbot, S. T. P. Coll. Univ. Ox. Magister, Eccl. Winton. Decanus, in Vicecom. Oxon. designatus est die 15 July, 1600.—Hist. Antiq. Oxon. l. 2, p. 432.

Dec. 2, 1604. Ad novam Bibliorum Sacr. versionem Regio mandato adornandum inter alios accedebat Georgius Abbot, Eccl. Winton Decanus et Coll. Univ. Magister.—*Ib.* l. 2, p. 312.

Dec. 3, 1609. Geo. Abbot, D.D. consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. (No reference.)

1609, (Le Neve says Jan. 20). Geo. Abbot translated from Lichfield and Coventry to London.

N.B. This is very singularly not mentioned by Kennet.

1610-11, Mar. 4th. George Abbot, Bishop of London, nominated by the King to succeed Abp. Bancroft, 4 March. Elected by the Chapter of Canterbury 18 March. Confirmed in the chapel at Lambeth by the Bishops of Oxford (John Bridges), Ely (Laun. Andrews), Lichfield (Richd. Neale), Worcester (Henry Parry), and Chichester (John Thornburgh), on Sunday, 9th April, 1611.—Reg. Abbot, Camden's Annals.

Yours, &c. E. G. B.

Effingham, who was also a grandson of Sir Thomas Gamage,—“without whose liking I would in noe wise deale.” Having taken these several measures, he referred them all to the good consideration of Sir Edward Stradling,* concluding his efforts with the aspiration, “And yf the matter be well handled, I hope God shall prosper our doinges!” The letter which affords us these particulars was written at the Court, on the 15th Dec. 1583.

Herbert Croft was admitted as a suitor. On the 26th Feb. 1583-4 he wrote † to Sir Edward Stradling thanking him for “your favourable curtesyes shewed me;” but in the following summer he was alarmed by the news that another competitor had appeared in the field: namely, Sir James Whitney, of Whitney, co. Hereford. This prompted him to write the following: ‡

“To the right worth. Sr. Edward Stradling, knight.

“Sr, I understand that Sir James Whytney hath byn in your country to gayne that which I would fayne have, but what successe he hath had I knowe not: wherefore I am most earnestlye to pray yow to take the paynes to wrytte unto me thereof, for the which curtesye, as I am already for a great many, soe shall I for this thinke my selfe excessively bounde to you. I hope I shall, ere yt be longe, see you, being bould to trouble you; those to whome I fynde my selfe beholding I knowe not howe I may, but I would be right glad to fynd any occasion to deserve some parte of your curtesyes. Thus, hoping that you will contynue your favour towards me in this matter, I comytt you to God. From the Courte, this fyfth of July 1584. Your kinsman at commaund in what I maye, HERB. CROFT.”

To this letter we may presume a favourable reply was returned, accompanied by an invitation to the castle of St. Donat's, for Mr. Herbert Croft was a visitor to Sir Edward Stradling shortly after; and on the 3d of September, Sir James Croft again wrote, § thanking Sir Edward for the kind entertainment he had given to the young man, and announcing that he was about to come again,—evidently entertaining the best hopes of the progress of the match.

But the death of Mr. Gamage the father, which now happened, on the 8th of the same month, obliged Sir Edward and Lady Stradling to act with more caution, and master Herbert was immediately debarred from access to his mistress. This provoked Sir James Croft to write to Sir Edward Stradling in a tone of angry remonstrance, which he probably thought would be effectual. The letter || was as follows:

“To the right worshipfull Sr Edward Stradling, knight.

“Sr Edward, You knowe that when I first moeyoned a mariadge betwene Harbart Croft and M^{rs} Gamage, I asked your good will, and without your prevetie and consent I did nothinge: the circumstance I will omitt, and only put you in remembrance that your hande writtinge is extant, and likewise your weyves, geavinge consent and furtherance. And nowe fyndinge that Mr. Gamage is dead, your wiefe hath taken the gentlewoman forceblye from Herbert Croft, and as a prisoner doth soe detayne her as he cannot have accesse unto her: which injurye, consideringe how the case standeth betwixt them, is verey strange. Whereof when [you] shall advise yourself, I hope you will doe that which shalbe for your worshipp and creditt in the face of the world. And, so doinge, I shall thinke myself beholdinge to yow, yeldinge such friendship and courtesies as suche worshippingfull and honest dealinges deserveth: otherwise I must seeke courses I would be loth to dooe to anye of your reputation. And so I comitt yow to God. At the Courte, the xviith of September 1584. Your lovinge friend,

“JAMES CROFT.”

This determined epistle, if it had come alone, would certainly have exercised a strong influence over the conduct of Sir Edward Stradling; but the comptroller was no longer the only courtier that felt concerned in the destiny of Barbara Gamage. Her orphan condition had been represented to the privy council, and their lordships immediately took a kind interest in her behalf; directing the sheriff of Glamorganshire to remove her from Sir Edward Stradling, and to take special charge of her safe keeping. This had been done perhaps even before the writing of Sir James Croft's last letter; for, only three days after, the queen's secretary, Sir Francis

* Stradling Corresp. Letter xxxii.

† Letter xxxv. ‡ Letter xxxvi.

§ Ibid. Letter xxxiii.

|| Ibid. Letter xxxiv.

Walsingham, acquainted * Sir Edward Stradling and his lady that her majesty had altered the plan proposed, and "for good causes hath thought yt very requisite that the sayd younge gentlewoman bee by yow forthwith brought up hither to the courte, and to bee here delivered into the custodie of the lord chamberlaine." The knight and his lady received also special instructions that the young gentlewoman should "not be suffered to have anye suche access to hir as whereby shee maye contract or entangle hir selfe for mariage with anye man;" and if the rumours were true that she had already so done, they were enjoined to make report thereof.

The lord chamberlain,† to whose keeping the young lady was now to be removed, was her cousin Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards the first and long-lived Earl of Nottingham. According to Sir James Croft's statement, already given, that nobleman had been consulted nearly a year before with regard to the proposed union of Barbara Gamage to Herbert Croft, and had expressed no disliking thereof: but now, that the heiress was left fatherless, and had become a fair prey to the most successful fortune-hunter of the court, it is evident that he thought the prize ought scarcely to be awarded without his interference. He therefore first obtained the queen's direction, which was made known in the letter of Sir Francis Walsingham, that the young gentlewoman should be brought within the sphere of his own control; and then, still distrusting the accidents which were so likely to occur in an affair of this nature, he endeavoured to impress upon Sir Edward Stradling the paramount claims which he might urge in respect to her disposal. His letter is dated only on the day after that of Sir Francis Walsingham: its commencement is imperfect, but he is clearly speaking of the queen:—

* Letter xxi.

† The editor of the Stradling Correspondence, p. 27, has here appended the name of Lord Hunsdon to the title of the lord chamberlain, having inadvertently failed to remark that the Lord Howard retained that office, though it was not till after that he resigned it for the post of admiral, and was then succeeded by Hunsdon, as lord chamberlain.

" . . . shall tender heer favor, that you doe not suffer aine to have recourse unto heer touchinge mariage, till yow know farder of heer Majesties pleasur, and that you doe take great care, as heer Majestic knoweth by your wisdome and goods discretion you came, and wherof heer Majestic nothings doubteeth but you will yow all means to perform heer pleasure.

" My good cosyn, I doe my self recommend me most hartely unto you; and as you knowe we are both as nere kins unto Mrs. Gamedge as anye, soe we ought to have as great care of heer well doinge as anie ought to have; and I do not doubt but you have so, and for my parte she shall finde me a moste fytthefull frende and kinsman, not doubtinge butt my cosyn wilbe advised by us who tendreth so much heer well doinge. Good cosyn, recomende me unto heer most hartely, and lett heer knowe that Mr. Watkin Thomas can tell heer I have byne a very deer frende unto heer, and have stayede my cosyn Gamedge from dowinge divers thinges to heer great hindersaunce; and, although he maed divers conveyance to have put the landes and lyvinge from heer to his bestardes, I kept him in such awe and feare as he durste never goo forwarde withall. It is very well knowen, yf I would have reped swittnes by him, I might have donne; but, knowinge my cosyn Barbara to be right and lafall ayre, and none butt heer self, moved me by nature to have care of heer. And so I did, to the uttermost of my power, and will doe in anio thinge shall lye in me to dowe. I recomende my harty love unto heer, prainge [her] not to be hastie in that wiche cannot be called baire againe, but to yous the advise of heer best and deerest frendes.

" My good cosyn, I will take my leave of you and my goode cosyn your wife, recommendinge heer Majesties pleasur unto your wise discretion. In hast, from the court at Otlandes, the xxith of September.

" Your loving kynsman and assured frind,

" C. HOWARDE."

This cajoling epistle was evidently written in good confidence that it would accomplish its object; but the lord chamberlain, like the comptroller, was doomed to be outstripped in the race. The Earl of Pembroke, the most influential man in South Wales, had heard of the heiress, and demanded her for the younger brother of his countess, master Robert Sydney. On the very same day Sir Francis Walsingham wrote again to Sir Edward Stradling,‡ stating that he "being

‡ Letter xxii.

nowe secretly geven to understande that, for the good will yow beare unto the earle of Pembroke, you meane to further what you may younge Mr. Robert Sydney, I can not but incorage yow to proceede therein, for that I knowe her Majestie will noe waye mislike therof; besyds the L. Chamberlaine, Mr. Rawley, and the rest of the younge gentlewoman's kynsfolkes, doe greatly desyre yt. For my particular (he adds), in the respect of the good will I beare to the younge gentleman amongst the rest of his frends, I doe thinke my self greatly beholding to you for your frendshipp shewed unto him therein, which I shall be gladde anye waye to requite."

Thus civilly did the wily secretary communicate his wishes; but it is quite clear that he assumed (or rather invented) the "great desire" and approbation of the lord chamberlain and Mr. Rawley. There are letters from both those persons some days later in date, which show that they were kept in the dark until all had been accomplished. Lord Howard complains* on the 26th of September that Sir Edward Stradling had not written to him since Mr. Gamage's death; he had heard news from Glamorganshire only through Mr. Watkyn Thomas (who is believed to have been a half-brother of Barbara Gamage, *ex parte maternā*) or some other good friend, and he proceeds to inform him, at some length, that he did "nothing at all allowe of your manner of dealing with my cosyn," especially in his taking possession of her chief house of Coity Castle, with the evidences, she herself not being present. He had also heard that Sir Edward intended to match her with one of his own nephews, in which case at least he expected to have been consulted.

Sir Walter Raleigh,† on the same day, wrote‡ more briefly, but also more peremptorily:—

"To the R. worshipfull S^r Edward Stradlinge, knighte.

"Sir Edwarde, Her Majestye hath nowe thrise caused letters to be written unto

you, that you suffer not my kinsewoman to be boughte and solde in Wales, without her Majesties pryvetye, and the consent or advice of my L. Chamberlayne and my selfe, her father's cosen germainys; consideringe she hath not anie nior kyn nor better; her father and my selfe came of twoe systers, Sir Philipp Chambernewnes daughters. I doubt not but, all other perswasion sett aparte, you will satisfie her Highnes, and withall do us that curtesie as to acquaint us with her matchinge. Yf you desire anie matche for her of youre owne kynn, yf you acqaynt us withall, you shall fynde us readye to yeilde to anie reason. I hope, Sir, you will deale heerein moste advisedlie; and heerin you shall ever fynde us readye to requite you in all thynges, to our power. And soe with my verye hartye commendacions I end. In haste. From the Courte, the xxvith of September 1584. Your moste willinge frend,

"W. RALEGH."

Only one day later, news had arrived at Court that the alliance with Robert Sydney was accomplished. Sir Edward Stradling had acted with decision and promptitude. The multiplicity of mandates that he received from persons high in authority and in royal favour, in such quick succession, were enough to confound an irresolute man; but the deed was done before many of them had reached him. Though so many other particulars of this transaction are preserved, on this one point we are left uninformed,—when and how the Earl of Pembroke first made his wishes known. It is most probable that Robert Sydney himself was the bearer of them. Starting, perhaps, from Wilton near Salisbury, he had a less distance to travel than the messengers from the Court. With true feudal deference Sir Edward Stradling submitted: master Herbert Croft was summarily discarded, and master Robert Sydney as hastily preferred.

All was concluded two hours before the arrival of the messenger, who bore (in Sir Francis Walsingham's letter of the 20th Sept.) the Queen's command that the young lady should be brought to Court. Though that must have staggered for a time the resolution of the knight of St. Donat's, he would be re-assured as soon as the secretary's letter of the next day had reached him; and a few days after his policy

* Letter iv.

† It was in this year that Sir Walter Raleigh was knighted.

‡ Letter xvi.

on that occasion the Earl of Pembroke and Sir Henry Sidney both wrote * to Sir Edward Stradling to obtain the return of Robert Sidney as knight for the shire of Glamorgan, which was done accordingly. His subsequent elevations in dignity were progressive throughout a prosperous life. He was knighted by his uncle the Earl of Leicester, at Zutphen, in 1586. In the same year, by the death of his elder brother Sir Philip, he became the heir apparent of his father. In 1603 he was created Baron Sydney of Penshurst; in 1605, being then lord chamberlain to the Queen, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lisle; in 1616 elected a Knight of the Garter; and in 1618 obtained the earldom of Leicester, as the representative of his maternal ancestors, the Duddeleys.

During the same period his wife acquired the reputation of a dignified and prudent matron, rearing a large family in honour and virtue. Her husband, retaining the military taste which his early services in the Netherlands had given him, obtained in 1603 the government of Flushing, formerly held by his brother Sir Philip; Lady Sydney accompanied him thither, and there she gave birth to two of her sons.

It would not be difficult to collect many notices of this lady's domestic life, by turning over the leaves of the Sidney Papers, in which the Earl's steward, or secretary, Mr. Rowland Whyte, communicates a constant stream of domestic news. But that would extend the present memoir too far. We may, however, safely conclude that the result would be such as to justify the commendation bestowed upon her by Ben Jonson in his panegyric on Penshurst,† in which, after mentioning an unexpected visit of King James, and his son the Prince, to that noble man-

sion, in the absence of its master and mistress, he exclaims,—

— and what praise was heap'd
On thy good Lady then : who therein reap'd
The just reward of her high huswifry,
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh
When she was far ; and not a room, but drest
As if it had expected such a guest !

These, Penshurst, are thy praise, and yet
not all,—

Thy Lady's noble, fruitful, chaste withall ;
His children thy great Lord may call his own ;
A fortune, in this age, but rarely known ;
They are, and have been, taught religion ;
thence

Their gentler spirits have suck'd innocence :
Each morn and even they are taught to pray,
With the whole household, and may, every
day,

Read in their virtuous parents' noble parts
The mysteries of manners; arms, and arts.

No letters of the Countess Barbara's own writing are printed in the Sidney Papers; but there is a very interesting one from her husband to her,‡ relating to the disposal of their children, at the time when the elder of them were growing up, and considered old enough to leave their mother, and, according to the fashion of the day, seek their education in other houses than those of their parents. To this we may take another opportunity of referring.

Of the Countess's death we have found no further particulars than that she was buried at Penshurst on the 26th of May, 1621.§

It remains only to enumerate her numerous family of children, which consists of four sons and eight daughters. The former were :

1. Sir William Sydney, born at Flushing, and died at Baynard's Castle in London, in 1612, unmarried.
2. Henry, born and died at Flushing.
3. Philip, who also died young.
4. Robert, who succeeded as Earl of Leicester.

* Letters lxviii. and xv.

† In the same poem Jonson mentions "Thy copse too, named of Gamage, thou hast there, that never fails to serve thee season'd deere;" and some commentator says, "This coppice is now called Lady Gamage's Bower, it being said that Barbara Gamage, Countess of Leicester, used to take great delight in feeding the deer therein from her own hands." The poet also speaks of the Lady's Oak, upon which his editor, Mr. Gifford, remarks, "There is an old tradition that a Lady Leicester, wife undoubtedly of Sir Robert Sydney, was taken in travail under an oak in Penshurst Park, which was afterwards called *My Lady's Oak*."

‡ Sir Robert Sydney to his lady, 20 April, 1597; vol. ii. p. 43. Another, Robert Viscount Lisle to his lady, on the marriage of Lucy Countess of Carlisle, 27 July, 1617, at p. 350.

§ Collins's *Memoirs of the Sidneys*, p. 120.

The eight daughters were.

1. Lady Mary, married in 1664 to Sir Robert Wroth of Brighthelm in Essex, Middlesex.
2. Katharine, married to Sir Lewis Manners, and died in 1616.
3. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1665.
4. Lady Philippa, born in 1594,

married to Sir John Hobart, and died in 1620.

5 and 6. Bridget and Alice, who both died in 1599.

7. Lady Barbara, born in 1590, and married first to Thomas first Viscount Strangford, and secondly to Sir Thomas Calpeper.

J. G. N.

SYON HOUSE, MIDDLESEX.

(With a Plate.)

THE mansions which adorn in almost every quarter, the happy land of Britain, are generally, through the liberality of their noble owners, thrown open to the inspection of the intelligent and inquiring stranger; but it would perhaps be difficult to make any arrangements by which this curiosity, advantageous as it may be to the advancement of national taste, could be safely indulged in the vicinity of the metropolis or very large towns. However that may be, it is certain that the suburban villa of the late accomplished Chancellor of the university of Cambridge, represented in the accompanying engraving, is at once the most magnificent and the most inaccessible of any mansion of its class. The many turnings of the circumambient Thames make, indeed, its external features a familiar object; but of ten thousand who thus gaze at Syon House from a distance, scarcely one can boast that he has ever entered within its precincts.

Our view represents what is actually its front, that is, its front of entrance, as seen between two buildings erected for lodges, but which are now approached by others, which with the accompanying gateway and elegant colonnade, erected by Robert Adam, the architect of the Adelphi, are well known to the passenger on the Western Road.*

Beyond its size, there is nothing very striking in the exterior features of the mansion. It is a solid square mass, like some ancient castle, having a square turret at each angle, and the

whole terminated with an embattled parapet. This appearance it is supposed to owe to the Protector Somerset, its first possessor after the dissolution of monasteries, who also surrounded it with high walls and terraces, which his enemies were ready to regard as too closely resembling a fortification. Within the building is an inner court, an area of about eighty feet square, which is now laid out as a flower-garden. It seems not improbable that the same area may have been the cloister of the nuns, but on that point we have no information. There is now an open arcade in the east front of the house, looking towards the river. The lawn is gently sloped to the water, the surface of which may be seen even from the state apartments, which are on the ground floor. By this arrangement a charming prospect is given to two of the principal fronts, for the Thames seems to flow through the grounds, and Kew Gardens appear to form a part of them.

The monastery of Syon had been founded by King Henry V. in 1415 for the Brigetine sect of the Augustinian order, the society to consist of sixty nuns, of whom one should be the abbess; and twenty-five religious men, of whom thirteen should be priests, presided over by the confessor, one of their number, four deacons, and eight laymen. It was endowed with the estates of several alien priories, then recently dissolved. The house, however, is supposed to have been at first situated in the parish of Twickenham, and it was not until the year 1431 that the convent began, by permission from King Henry VI. to erect a new abbey on their property at Isleworth. There is no doubt that portions of the present structure are of that date. Indeed,

* The present Duke's father is stated to have presented a counterpart of this place to the King of Portugal, who sold it at the Chiacre, three miles from Melro.



SYON HOUSE.

The eight daughters were :

1. Lady Mary, married in 1604 to Sir Robert Wroth of Durants in Enfield, Middlesex.
2. Katharine, married to Sir Lewis Mansel, and died in 1616.
3. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1605.
4. Lady Philippa, born in 1594,

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J. G. N.

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(*With a Plate.*)

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* The present Duke's father is stated to have presented a counterpart of this entrance to the King of Portugal, who erected it at the Chiacre, three miles from Rio Janeiro.

SYON HOUSE.



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during repairs which took place not many years ago, Mr. Fowler, the architect, discovered beneath the plastering two doorways in the hall, of uniform pattern, which afford a most interesting example of the period.* Other remains of the monastery exist in the out-offices; and the ancient stables,† which had a hanging gallery like those of inns, and were a remarkable specimen of timber architecture, were perhaps as old as the monastery, and remained until the year 1790. Some very old mulberry-trees, the branches of which are braced with iron, are also supposed to have rendered service to the monastic household.

We have given the name of the Protector Somerset a prominence in our narrative, because the present exterior aspect of Syon House seems to be mainly attributable to his alterations; but we must now go back to a somewhat earlier period in its history. Whether as a royal foundation, or as a spot particularly eligible from the beauty and the convenience of its situation, the house of Syon was preserved and retained by the Crown at the time of the dissolution of the monastery; and in 1539 John Gate esquire, afterwards Sir John Gate, and vice-chamberlain to King Edward VI. was appointed its keeper. Three children of Sir Henry Gate, the brother of Sir John, were born at Syon during the years 1544, 1546, and 1547.‡

In 1541 Queen Katharine Howard, when disgraced, was sent hither, and was here confined from the 14th November until the 10th February, which was three days before her execution.

In 1547 the corpse of King Henry himself rested here, on its way from Whitehall to Windsor. It is clear, from the narrative of the funeral, that the monastic church was then standing, probably uninjured. "With an exceeding great train of four miles in

length, the body was conducted to Syon, where it was received at the church door by the bishops of London, Bristol, and Gloucester, who performed *Dirige* that night and next morning; the corpse, being brought into the church, was placed in a hearse like that at Whitehall, but the effigies was conveyed into the vestry. The next morning, about six of the clock, after the third sound of the trumpets, the whole company, the Marquess Dorset being chief mourner, proceeded for Windsor."

Next in order of its annals succeeds its grant to the Protector Somerset, and his alterations, already mentioned.

It soon after came into the hands of his supplanter, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland;§ after whose attainder, in the first year of Queen Mary, it again reverted to the Crown. That Queen retained it in her hands for a time, appointing Sir Henry Sydney the keeper of the park and woods; but three years after she was persuaded to reinstate the nuns of Syon, some of whom were recalled from the continent, and others assembled from various parts of England, for the purpose. "The first day of August were the nuns of Syon closed in by my lord bishop of London and my lord abbat of Westminster, and certain of the council, and certain friars of that order, of sheep colour, as

§ The historian of Syon House has too incautiously placed within its walls that remarkable scene of English history, in which the crown was forced upon the acceptance of Lady Jane Grey; but which really took place at the Duke of Northumberland's town mansion, Durham House in the Strand. In this respect Mr. George Howard, who published "*Lady Jane Grey and her Times*" in 1822, is quite wrong; and so is Mr. G. P. R. James in his "*Memoirs of Celebrated*"

1837. Sir Harris Nicolas rer the time of her marriage t of Edward, it has been said (Grey and her Times") that sh her husband's family at Syon as a proof of her studies not neglected, it is stated that he to Bullinger was written f sion; but this asserⁿ the letter in quest maiden name."] Grey, p. xxxv.

* The design is square-headed, and some of the mouldings unusual. It forms the engraved frontispiece to Aungier's *History of Syon Monastery*, &c. 8vo. 1840.

† Represented as a vignette to the map, *ibid.* p. 136.

‡ See the *Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica*, i. 396.

the sheep beareth; and they had as great a charge of their living, and never to go forth as long as they do live."*

Providence, however, had otherwise decreed. Queen Mary died: the Reformation proceeded, and the nuns were again dismissed. On this occasion they took away with them the keys of the house, and the iron cross from the top of the church, by way of keeping up their claim to this their ancient possession. These they conveyed with them in all their subsequent migrations on the continent, and still retain at their present house in Lisbon. When the Duke of Northumberland (father of the present Duke) paid the nuns a visit in that city, and presented them with a model in silver of Syon House, they told him they had still the keys: "But," said the Duke, "I have altered the locks since then."†

Queen Elizabeth in 1560 appointed Sir Francis Knollys keeper of Syon House for life; and afterwards granted the reversion of that office to his son Robert. In 1563, when, in consequence of the plague, it was proposed to remove all the offices of Government from London, Syon House was surveyed for the reception of the Exchequer, and the lord treasurer's report on the subject is preserved.‡

We next find it in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland, in whose family it has now continued for more than two centuries and a half. In a petition addressed by the Earl (then prisoner in the Tower for misprision of treason, in respect to the Gunpowder Plot,) to King James the First, on the 14th April 1613, he states, as the document is printed, that he had enjoyed it "before your Majesty's happy entry, 48 years by lease;" but, as that period would carry back his tenure even before the accession of Elizabeth, there must surely be some error in the figures.§ In 1604, the

year before his misfortunes, he had received a grant of the manor, &c. by letters patent; and he immediately set about important improvements. "It hath cost me, (he told the King,) since your Majesty bestowed it upon me, partly upon the house, partly upon the gardens, almost 9,000*l*. The land, as it is now rented and rated, is worth to be sold 8,000*l*. . . . The house itself, if it were to be pulled down and sold, by view of workmen, comes to 8,000 and odd pounds. If any man, the best husband in building, should raise such another in the same place, 20,000*l*. would not do it; so as, according to the work, it may be reckoned at these rates, 31,000*l*.; and as it may be sold and pulled in pieces, 19,000*l*. or thereabouts."

This was said in order to induce the King to accept Syon in payment or part-payment of the oppressive fine of 30,000*l*. which had been imposed upon the Earl by the Court of Star-chamber. But it was not successful. And when the Earl was at length released in the year 1621, he was obliged to remove to a further distance from London than Syon. His latter years were passed at Petworth.

In the mean time, Thomas Hariot the astronomer, one of the many scientific men whom the Earl patronised, had been permitted to pursue his observations at this place, and received in consequence the appellation of "the Galileo of Syon House."

The house was again thoroughly repaired by Algernon the next Earl of Northumberland, under the superintendence of Inigo Jones.

In 1647, on account of the infection then spreading, the Dukes of York and Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth were lodged here by order of the Parliament, and the royal inmates treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects suitably to their birth. Through the Earl's interest, Charles I. (then under confinement at Hampton Court) was often permitted to see his children. Clarendon, speaking of this circumstance, says, "The King enjoyed himself at Hampton Court much more to his content than he had of late; but that which pleased his Majesty most, was that his children were permitted

* Machyn's Diary, p. 145.

† Churton's Lives of Smith and Satton.

‡ Printed in Augier's History, p. *112.

§ The document was first printed, with other papers written by the Earl when in the Tower, in Collins's Supplement to his Peerage, 1750, vol. ii. p. 763.

to come to him, in whom he took great delight. They were all at the Earl of Northumberland's House, at Syon, from the time the King came to Hampton Court, and had liberty to attend his Majesty when he pleased; so that sometimes he sent for them to come to Hampton Court, and sometimes he went to them to Syon; which gave him great satisfaction." The Duke of York was at this period about fourteen years of age, the Princess Elizabeth twelve: "a lady," observes the same historian, "of excellent parts, great observation, and an early understanding." The Duke of Gloucester was seven.

In 1682, by the marriage of Charles Duke of Somerset with the heiress of the Percys, Syon House returned for a time to a descendant of the founder of the present mansion. During his ownership, it was in 1692 the temporary residence of the Princess George of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne; who had left the court during a misunderstanding she had with her sister, Queen Mary, occasioned by her warm attachment to the Duchess of Marlborough. She was here prematurely confined, of a son, which was christened George, but immediately died; and the Duchess in her memoirs has detailed an account of a very unisisterly visit which the Queen paid her on this occasion.

Algernon Duke of Somerset, shortly after his accession to the title in the year 1748, relinquished Syon House to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, who became Earl of Northumberland on the Duke's death in 1750, and was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Northumberland in 1766. This nobleman, with the advice of Robert Adam, the architect, commenced a series of fresh improvements, for he was a great builder. He was still living at the publication of Collins's Peerage in 1779, in which his works are particularly noticed (by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore): "Besides the elegant improvements made in his paternal seat at Stanwick, in Yorkshire, he hath restored three palaces, which are executed in very different styles of architecture, and will remain lasting monuments of his magnificence and taste." These were, 1, Northumberland House; 2, Syon House; and 3, Alnwick Castle.

Of the second the writer further says: "Syon House, which was old, ruinous, and inconvenient, his Grace hath finely improved; and, fitting it up and finishing it after the most perfect models of Greece and Rome, hath formed a villa, which for taste and elegance is scarce to be paralleled in Europe."

We shall now conclude with a few descriptive details.

The entrance to the mansion is protected by a *porte cochère*, from which a flight of steps leads to the great hall, a noble oblong room, 66 feet by 31, and 34 feet in height. The pavement is of white and black marble, and the sides are enriched with four antique colossal statues of marble, representing Scipio Africanus, Livia, Cicero, and a Priestess. Under a screen of columns is a fine bronze of the Dying Gladiator, cast at Rome by Valadier.

The hall opens into the vestibule (34 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, and 21 feet 2 inches in height), which is ornamented in a similar manner. Its floor is of scagliola, with mosaic ornaments, and the walls are enriched with bassi-relievi and gilt trophies; 12 columns of verd-antique marble, which were raised from the Tiber about a century ago, and purchased at the cost of a thousand pounds sterling each, support gilt statues; and 16 pilasters of the same rare and costly material, finely polished, have led to this apartment being called the "room of many columns." Between the windows is a table of remarkable beauty brought from Egypt.

The dining-room (62 feet long, 21 feet 7 inches wide, and 21 feet 9 inches high), which is entered on quitting the vestibule, is ornamented with marble statuary and paintings in chiaroscuro after the antique. At each end is a recess, with Corinthian fluted columns. The ceiling is elegantly worked in stucco, and enriched with gilding.

The drawing-room (44 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 7 inches, and 21 feet 2 inches in height) is hung with a rich tri-coloured satin. The tables are of costly mosaic, found in the baths of Titus, and purchased from the Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are of very large dimensions, and the chimney-pieces of the finest

statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or-moulu*. The ceiling is carved, and divided into small compartments richly gilt, with designs, executed by Italian artists, from paintings found in Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The gallery (135 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 14 feet high) ranging along the whole of the eastern side, contains the library and museum. The ceiling is embellished with paintings, and ornamented with various devices. In the upper divisions of the sides and ends is a series of medallions, exhibiting portraits of Kings and Queens of England; with those of all the Earls of Northumberland and other eminent persons of the houses of Percy and Seymour. Here also are preserved some rare antiques, together with a vase of Irish crystal, mounted in a framework of chased gold, which was presented by the Ladies of Ireland to the present dowager Duchess of Northumberland, on her departure from Ireland at the termination of the late Duke's Viceregal office. On its pedestal is the simple but expressive inscription of "*HIBERNIA GRATA*." The original design of this magnificent work of art was taken from a vase of Benvenuto Cellini, modified by the assistance of the Duchess of Leinster and her sister Lady Caroline Stanhope.* The bookcases are formed within recesses; and at the west end are folding doors opening into the gardens and pleasure-grounds, for uniformity's sake representing a bookcase, whose mimic volumes are inscribed with the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, forming a curious catalogue of the *auctores deperditi*. At each end is a little pavilion or closet finished in exquisite taste; as is also a closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect. From the east end are suits of private apartments, extremely convenient and elegant, containing, among other valuable pictures, the portraits of the ill-fated Stuart family.

The gardens of Syon House trace their history up to the days of the Protector Somerset, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when they were placed under the superintendence of

Dr. Turner, the Duke's physician, who is commemorated by Dr. Pulteney as the Father of English botany. The present pleasure-grounds were laid out by Brown, and that portion called the Botanical Garden by Mr. Richard Forrest, who was similarly employed by the Marquess of Westminster at Eaton Hall. The pleasure-grounds abound with many venerable cedars and other fine-grown exotics, and the collection was much improved by the late Duke,† who also erected the Conservatory.

The Conservatory was designed by Mr. Fowler, and is considered to be a very original and successful instance of the combination of architectural forms and effect with the peculiar requirements of such a building. It is constructed of Bath stone, with iron roofs, columns, and arches; and consists of a principal compartment in the centre, surmounted by a graceful cupola, upwards of sixty feet in height: from which extend circular wings, terminating in pavilions, making altogether a range of three hundred and eighty feet in length. The warming is effected by means of steam, generated in a building erected for that purpose, at a little distance, so as to be quite out of view from the garden; and the heat is distributed by pipes laid underneath the floor, the aggregate length of which is nearly two miles. A raised terrace extends along the front, with wide flights of steps; on the pedestals of which are massive stone vases sculptured by the masterly hand of Grinling Gibbons. The parterre in front of the conservatory abounds in all the choicest beauties of the floral kingdom, disposed in ornamental beds of various forms; and at the southern extremity the walks are concentrated in a circle, in the middle of which is a large basin bordered with marble, and containing a fountain. The boundaries of this garden are skilfully concealed by mounds of artificial rock-work, which are made to screen some buildings of an inferior character.

On the north side of the domain is

† A list of some of the more remarkable trees at present flourishing in this beautiful domain, taken by an experienced amateur, is given in Aungier's History, p. 121.

* It is fully described in Aungier's History, p. 119.

a park, richly shaded by wood of a venerable growth. In water, that great auxiliary of the picturesque, these grounds are well supplied. In addition to the Thames, which flows magnificently along their borders, the

small river Brent winds through the park in a serpentine track; and is crossed by three wrought-iron bridges, one of them not less than eighty-five feet in span, which add considerably to the beauty of the scenery.

Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean. Vols. III. IV.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI. p. 486.)

XII.—MR. HARLEY (*Herminius*).

Vol. III. p. 167.—“*Herminius* was then an officer of state; a man of great capacity, eloquence, true principles, generosity, and extreme habile in business, but, not foreseeing the destructive virulence of the Bishop of Rome and his adherents, he thought, by temporising, to gain ground, till, convinced by dear-bought experience, he found that that obstinate, encroaching sect were not to be dealt with by indulgence; whatever you give it is but so many steps further to get more. They hate and reprobate all who are not fellow-idolaters, and persecute with implacable, never-ending malice; are artful, undermining, treacherous, lurking, far-sighted, restless. They pretend religion, but they practise no farther than the outside; depose kings and saints as fast as they create others. Their own party can have no faults; the rest of mankind not any beauty,” &c.

XIII.—DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (*Stauratius*).

P. 192.—“*Stauratius* the Thracian, having retrieved himself from the exigencies of narrow circumstances by ways so infamous that no generous man, in the last extremity, could stoop to, found Fortune, that fantastic goddess, (who hovered over him at his birth, and cried, ‘Thou shalt be mine, thou art my darling!’) unaccountably kind and indulgent to her adopted, upon whom she diffused so great a share of her blessings that an extraordinary courage was by no means necessary to accomplish him, such an one as her minion ought to be; since by her favour alone she caused him to gain victories, to gain cities, as it were by

an impulse of destiny, that so it must be, as if Fate and Fortune should say, ‘You are our agent, and nothing shall be able to prevent what we design.’ He came into the field at a lucky point of time, at the period of the *Persian** empire, that had flourished long and was grown to so gigantic a height as to be shaken by her own weight, a degenerate timidity succeeding that courage, which under *Cyrus*† had raised them to universal monarchy. Kingdoms have doubtless their bounds and revolutions, as well as other sub-lunary things; therefore would the *Persian* have fallen though *Stauratius* had never been born, who had no occasion to contribute any one virtue but good luck towards so tremendous an event, unless it were allying himself to *Irene* and *Emilius*‡. Fortune does not always choose the most worthy, yet seldom do her favourites prove altogether unworthy; but when a foundation is ill-laid the building generally proves irregular. It seems to me, therefore, as if *Stauratius* rather chose to establish himself by ingratitude and treachery, than virtue and fidelity, because he rejected the means that lay fair before him to attain that end; and, as our good and gracious mother Nature is said to send no poison but she provides an antidote, the vice of *avarice* (*Stauratius*’s darling), though so despicable in itself, doubtless preserved the Greeks from a more despicable consequence; for had he had a nobleness of soul, or even had not been so sordidly covetous, assisted as he was by Fortune, his parent and his mistress, what might he not have done?

* France.

† Louis XIV.

‡ Queen Anne and Lord Treasurer.

where might he not have reigned? But, however ambitious he might be, money still had the ascendant. His success in battle he looked upon as a larger means to exhaust the conquered, and ravage with impunity, advancing only his own creatures, those that were accessories in so base a work. Had a man of *Cataline's** make had these opportunities, he would quickly have been the most dreadful king upon earth. But *Stauratius's* mediocrity could rise no higher, or rather sink no lower, than doing all things, without omitting the meanest, to increase his already unnumbered stores. He was a man governed or rather awed by his wife, to whom he durst not but submit his own understanding, in concert with her creatures, acting nothing abroad but what they first advised at home. Happy in having a temper so complying; for it was in consideration of that and him that *Pactolus* and *Ganges* gave up their shining, sandy gold, the glittering East its riches, and the fertile *Campania* her fruitfulness. His army was fed, and clothed, and paupered, while the half-starved legions in *Asia*, *Greece*, and *Iberia* groaned under a long arrear, fed only with distant expectations, exploring a wintry sky and the parching summer sands of *Mauritania*, defenceless and exposed. While *Æmilius* drained the empire, to prevent even *Stauratius's* desires, the flower of the soldiery, the heart of the treasury, were perpetually sent to reinforce an army that could not but overcome when Nature and Fortune were for them, Fate and Destiny against their enemies. His person, quality, and reputation procured him many favours from the fair sex, whose hearts are generally the warrior's prize. But when he grew too old to please without any other consideration, being fixed to his principle of covetousness, he went in search of much cheaper pleasures. * * * * Then, for his probity; he promised whatever you required, but was sure never to perform unless you brought an equivalent in your hand. Owing all to his prince, he yet arrived to that height of insolence as not to yield him the disposal of anything; complaining upon the least attempt that his important services

were neglected, and the reward assigned to others. Justly an enemy to Peace, because Peace would certainly be an enemy to him, prolonging the *Persian* war lest his own power should end, never valuing the lives of his soldiers so that he but preserved his own, nor weighing the exorbitant expense of a foreign war to the people at home while enriching himself abroad, his ambition could have no bounds, had not his avarice confined it, which, happening to be his ascendant, has proved not less mischievous though the other might have been more fatal."

XIV.—WYCHERLEY AND CONGREVE
(*Cassius and Corvino*).

P. 217.—"There (*that is, in Lord Halifax's palace*) you may behold old excellent *Cassius*, who in one comedy has furnished out more wit than could *Plautus* and *Terence* in their whole compositions. *Corvino* lives in an age unworthy of him, who, in exalting the drama to the perfection of the ancients, never considered his inimitable performances were to be judged by the undistinguishing moderns. The moderns, who have not only lost all good taste with the very knowledge of the true beauties of writing, but are grown doatingly fond of a bad; preferring farce, sound, noise, and buffoonery, before the nicest turned wit, the genteel dialect, and even (which indeed is wonderful, because a rustic is judge of that,) before the truest representations of nature, wherein *Corvino* is admirable, and in spite of their no learning, no breeding, and stupidity, pleases even the degenerate; yet, far from suffering himself to be enticed by the applause of an ill-judging audience, he is contented to depart, and please the many who know not why they are pleased; he confines all his excellences to the few distinguishing; yet a number suffers by that partiality, who can't give an account why his writings give them pleasure; but, as his silence gave them pain, they think it hard that so excellent a muse as *Corvino's* should upon any terms disappear."

XV.—MR. ADDISON (*Maro*).

"I, who can't be properly named a judge of the Greek, find yet such enchantment in *Maro's* strain, that feel-

* Lord Wharton.

ing how I myself, a foreigner, am ravished, must thence conclude his better judges, the Grecians, entranced by him. I could not behold him in Julius Sergius's (*Lord Halifax's*) gallery without something of ejaculation, an oblation due to *Maro's* shrine from all who can read him. O! pity that politics and sordid interest should have carried him out of the road to Helicon, snatched him from the embraces of the Muses, to throw him into an old withered artificial statesman's arms. Why did he prefer gain to glory? Why choose to be an idle spectator rather than a celebrator of those actions he so well knew how to design and adorn. Virgil himself, nor Virgil's greater master, Homer, could not boast of finer qualifications than *Maro*, who, of all the poets truly inspired, could cease to be himself, could degenerate his god-like soul, and prostitute that inborn genius, all those noble accomplishments of his, for gold; could turn away his eyes from the delicious garden of Parnassus, of which he was already in possession, to tread the wandering maze of business. Farewell, *Maro*! till you abandon your artificial patron (*Earl of Wharton*), fame must abandon you."

XVI.—MR. PRIOR (*Gallus*).

"Can Julius Sergius with any modesty, or, indeed, without remorse, behold the picture of *Gallus*? *Gallus*! whose easy natural muse and early friendship has made both of them immortal? Where is gratitude, where is honour, in neglecting him, the first step upon which he mounted from obscurity? O, *Sergius*! you learnt not all things of *Gallus*. You did not effect it, else you had been acknowledging you had been just. You would have forborne being vindictive or revengeful, and have distinguished between private acts of friendship and a public conscientious dispensation; you would never have forgot the obligation, to rest upon the resentment. Yet shall *Gallus* live for ever in his peculiar strain—his own immortal numbers—and in the reputation he has acquired to the glory of the empire abroad. When *Julius Sergius's* ill-nature and ingratitude shall be only spoken of, *Gallus* shall still be remembered with esteem, with pleasure, and

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admiration. *Gallus*! who, in raising *Sergius's* fame, has for ever established his own."

XVII.—MRS. BEHN (*Sappho*).

"Julius Sergius is superficially gallant as well as polite, and would be loth to leave the ladies room to complain of him for not affording them a place in his gallery. He has suffered *Sappho* the younger to be exalted there, who, though when living was owner of a soul as amorous as the elder, yet wanted much of the delicacy, and all that nice yet daring spirit (of which hers is but a faint imitation) so applauded in *Phaon's* mistress. * * The great interest he had, commanding that which commands all, drew many to address him. For one season it was become an absolute fashion; none thought themselves the poet, if *Sergius*, the *Mæcenas*, was not the patron.* This custom inclined a certain lady to present his lordship with the labours of her brain; but she was so forbidding, or rather so shockingly ugly, that *Sergius*, with all his good nature and affected gallantry, could not afford her a place in his gallery, deferring to ask the favour of *Urinda* (*Dr. Egerton's* lady) to sit for her picture, till he should have occasion to make a collection of the furies, when she might assure herself of the preference."

XVIII.—MR. EDMUND SMITH† (*Lucretius*).

"Delectable lounging *Lucretius*! are you to conclude, as you began, with *Phædra* alone? Are you content to have outdone the pattern *Euripides* set? Do you believe all that heavenly bounty of the Muses was lavished upon you, to treasure up in your breast? That strength and perspicuity of style; the numerousness of your verse; that

* This alludes to the numerous dedications of works to Lord Halifax, the great patron of the literature of that day. —See Pope's Prol. to the Satires.

"Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puffed by every quill;
Fed with soft dedications all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song."

† The author of "*Phædra* and *Hippolitus*," &c. See Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

easy flow of numbers; that enchanting happy art of yours, in metaphors and similes; and all those ravishing beauties that at once delight and astonish? My

lords, I am far gone in the gallery of poets, and know not how to get out, not even to take part in Sergius's sumptuous feast."

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. VI.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

FULVIO TESTI

[FULVIO TESTI, son of Giulio Testi, of Ferrara, and his wife Margherita Calmoni, was born at Ferrara, in the year 1593. When Fulvio was yet but four years old, his father settled at Modena; whence the poet has generally, though erroneously, been deemed a native of the latter place.

At a very early age Fulvio was sent to the Jesuits' school, not many years before opened at Modena; thence he was removed to the university of Bologna, where he gave such good proofs of extraordinary genius that in the year 1606, when only thirteen years old, he was admitted to the academy of the *Ardenti*. After the year 1612 he spent some time at the university of Ferrara. On his return to Modena he obtained a poor employment in the service of the court, being only *copista* to the Duke's secretary. Before this, however, he had shown that he was fitted for higher things. His verses were privately circulated in manuscript, and though they were not free from the defects of the age in which he lived, and from those also which are commonly incident to youthful authors, yet they gave proof of powers which would expand with his own maturity. When he was only eighteen years of age fifteen of his sonnets and a canzone were inserted in the *Parnaso de' Poetici Ingegni*, by Alessandro Scajoli, printed at Parma in 1611; and two years later a separate volume of his poetry was printed at Venice, but, as he represented, against his own consent.

His father, in hopes of putting some restraint on his too impatient and fiery temperament, encouraged his forming an early matrimonial engagement. Accordingly, after a visit to Rome and Naples, he in October 1614 married Anna, daughter of Jacopino Leni.

In 1617 he published a new edition of his poems, which he dedicated to Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. Some severe reflections on the Spanish court, with which the Duke of Savoy was then at war, gave umbrage to the Governor of Milan, who complained to the court of Modena; and, in consequence, the copies of his work were seized, the printer was thrown into prison, and Testi was summoned to give account of what he had written. He contrived to escape the officers of justice; but, the cause proceeding in his absence, he was condemned as contumacious, fined two hundred scudi, and exiled from the dukedom of Modena. The clemency of the Duke mitigated the severity of this sentence, and the only punishment inflicted on him was a sentence of banishment from the city; and even this was, in a few months, remitted, on his addressing a supplicatory poem to Prince Alfonso of Este, and a humble memorial to Caesar Duke of Modena.

Neither did the Duke of Savoy leave him unrewarded for the zeal he had displayed in his cause, and the sufferings he had thereby brought on himself, but made him a knight of the order of St. Maurizio and Lazzaro, to which he added the more substantial recompense of an annual stipend. Alfonso of Este manifested the sincerity of his reconciliation by entrusting him with the charge of his library. But the restless disposition of Testi would not suffer him to remain content with the honourable sphere of action that was now open to him: his ambition led him to attempt, by unworthy means, to supplant Agostino Mascardi in the favour of Cardinal Alessandro of Este at Rome. Not

* Much they extoll'd his pictures, much his seat,
And flattered every day, and some days eat, &c.—POPE.

succeeding in this, however, after many fruitless attempts at achieving distinction for himself, he who, twenty years since, was only a secretary's amanuensis, was appointed in 1635 to the honourable office of ambassador extraordinary from the Duke of Modena to the Spanish court. Some trifling causes of offence on several occasions periled his influence with the Duke his master; still he contrived to continue in favour till 1646, when, being detected by his patron in a secret and underhand attempt to secure to himself, at the hands of the French court, a post of high honour at Rome, he was immediately put under arrest, and, after an imprisonment of several months, died in prison at Modena, on the 28th of August, 1646.

His collected poems were published at Modena in 1653. Amongst them are parts of two epic poems, one entitled "Constantine," the other "The Conquest of India;" but his reputation as a poet is by no means enhanced by these attempts: his genius was essentially lyric.

Tiraboschi remarks, that in the outset of his career he allowed himself to be carried away by the false taste then prevalent, and which Marini had introduced in the beginning of the century. "He discovered, however, that he had strayed from the right path, and was anxious to return to it; but he had not courage alone to withstand the prevailing taste, so that there are but few of his lyrical poems in which some traces of it are not to be met with. Some of them, however, will bear a comparison with the productions of the best poets for elevation of thought and gracefulness of imagery; and in the rest, though he is not free from the defects of his times, yet he generally displays an energy and force, which, were they possessed by many other poets, would rescue them from the obscurity into which they have fallen."

The following is taken from the first volume of his *Opere Scelte*, 8vo. Modena, 1817. Some of the stanzas remind one of Pindar.]

Al Sig. Conte Raimondo Montecuccoli.

IN BIASIMO DE' GRANDI SUPERBI.

Ruscelletto orgoglioso,
Ch' ignobil figlio di non chiaro fonte
Un natal tenebroso
Avesti intra gli orror d' ispidio monte,
E già con lenti passi
Povero d' acque isti lambendo i sassi.
Non strepitar cotanto,
Non gir sì torvo a flagellar la sponda,
Chè benché Maggio alquanto
Di liquefatto gel t'accresca l'onda,
Sopravverrà ben tosto
Essiccatore di tue gonfiezze Agosto.
Placido in seno a Teti
Gran Re de' fiumi il Po discioglie il corso,
Ma di velati abeti
Macchine eccluse ognor sostiene sul dorso,
Nè per arsura estiva
In più breve confin strigne sua riva.
Tu le gregge e i Pastori
Minacciando per via spumi e ribolli,
E di non proprj umori
Possessor momentaneo il corno estolli,
Torbido obliquo, e questo
Del tuo sol hai, tutto alieno è il resto.
Ma fermezza non tiene
Riso di cielo, e sue vicende ha l'anno:
In nude aride arene
A terminar i tuoi diluvj andranno,
E con asciutto piede
Un giorno ancor di calpestarti ho fede.

A SATIRE ON THE PRIDE OF NOBILITY.

Proud puny rill, ignoble child
Of no illustrious spring,
That dost from some bleak moory wild
Thy little treasure bring,
And then, with languid pace and slow,
Licking the stones, obscurely go.
O, keep not such a mighty din,
Nor thus thy channel spurn,
Though May her molten snows begin
To pour into thine urn,
Yet soon shall August drain the store,
And all this swell and rage be o'er.
Po, King of floods, lays calmly down
On Thetis' breast his tide,
Yet tallest pines, their wings out-blown,
His ample back bestride;
And summer suns in vain essay
To curb in narrower bounds his way.
Thy frothy waves, that seething flow,
The flocks and swains affright;
Possessor momentary thou,
And vain of borrow'd might;
Turbid and crook'd; thou these mayst call
Thine own; the rest is alien all.
But skies are fickle, and the year
Is seldom at a stand;
This deluge straight shall disappear
In naked barren sand:
And with dry foot some day once more
I little doubt to pass thee o'er.

So, che l'acque son sorde,
Raimondo, e ch'è follia garrir col Rio;
Ma sovra Aonie corde
Di sì cantar talor diletto ha Clio,
E in mistiche parole
Alti sensi al vil volgo asconder suole.

Sotto ciel non lontano
Pur dianzi intumidir torrente i' vidi,
Che di tropp' acque insano
Rapiva i boschi e divorava i lidi,
E gir credea di pari
Per non durabil piena a' più gran mari.

Io dal fragor orrendo
Lungi m' assisi a romet' Alpe in cima,
In mio cor rivolgendo
Qual' era il fiume allora e qual fu prima,
Qual faceva nel passaggio
Con non legittim' onda a i campi oltraggio.

Ed ecco il crin vagante
Coronato di lauro e più di lume,
Apparirmi davante
Di Cirra il biondo Re Febo il mio nume,
E dir: Mortale orgoglio,
Lubrico ha il regno, e rovinoso il Soglio.

Mutar vicende e voglie,
D'instabile fortuna è stabil arte;
Presto dà, presto toglie,
Viene e t'abbraccia, indit'abborre e parte;
Ma quanto sa si cange:
Saggio cor poco ride e poco piange.

Prode è l' Nocchier che l' legno
Salva tra fiera Aquilonar tempesta;
Ma d'egual lode è degno
Quel ch' al placido mar fede non presta,
E dell' aura infedele
Scema la turgidezza in scarse vele.

Sovra ogni prisco Eroe
Io del grande Agatocle il nome onoro,
Che delle vene Eoe
Ben su le mense ci folgorar fe' l'oro,
Ma per temprarne il lampo
Alla creta paterna anco diè campo.

Parto vil della terra
La bassezza occultar de' suoi natali
Non può Tifeo: pur guerra
Move all' alte del Ciel soglie immortali.
Che fia? Sott' Etna colto
Prima che morto ivi riman sepolto.

Egal fingersi tenta
Salmoneo a Giove allor che tuona ed arde;
Fabbrica nubi, inventa
Simulati fragor, fiamme bugiarde,
Fulminator mendace
Fulminato da senno a terra giace.

Mentre l' orecchie i' porgo
Ebbro di maraviglia al Dio facondo,
Giro lo sguardo e scorgo
Del Rio superbo inaridito il fondo,
E conculcar per rabbia
Ogni armento più vil la secca sabbia.

Raimond, that waves are deaf to rhymes
I know, and talk with rills
Is folly; yet the Muse sometimes
Her mission thus fulfils,—
Content to veil in lofty phrase
Her mystic lore from vulgar gaze.

Beneath no distant clime I stood,
And mark'd a torrent roar,
That, maddening, prostrate laid the wood,
And swept away the shore,
Deeming its transitory vein
An equal match for mightiest main.

Far from the crash I sat me down
On a low cliff retired,
And in my thought, what then 'twas grown,
What 'twas before, admired;
Where'er the lawless waters past
What havoc in the fields and waste.

When suddenly before my sight
The Delphic god I found,
With laurel and yet more with light
His floating tresses crown'd:
"Pride," thus he spake, "in mortal breast
On tottering throne is fain to rest.

" Her will to change, to shift her place,
Is Fortune's only art;
To give and reave; to come, embrace,
Then loathe thee and depart.
But constant heart at all her turns
Laughs little and as little mourns.

" Skilful the sailor who his boat
In wintry tempest saves;
Nor less who, on smooth seas afloat,
Trusts not the flattering waves;
But wisely, of deceitful gales
Contracts the swell with stunted sails.

" Foremost of heroes old by me
Agathocles enroll'd,
Who pleased from eastern mines to see
His tables flash with gold,
Knew yet to tame too bright a ray,
Mingling his own paternal clay.

" Base brood of earth, in vain his source
Typhoeus would disown,
And madly aims his brutal force
At Heaven's eternal throne.
What follows? His unpitied doom,
In Ætna's caves, a living tomb.

" To equal Jove Salmoneus vies,
To ape his bolts, his fires;
Moulds clouds, with crashes dins the skies,
With mimic lightning tires.
Mendacious thund'r'er, from heaven's halls
By genuine thunder stunn'd he falls."

As with rapt ears I drink the sound
From Phoebus' lips that flow,
I turn and look upon the ground
Where the flood rush'd below;
'Twas bare; vile herds from neighbour lands
Trample in scorn the arid sands.

HELEN; A DIRGE.

Ὅνκ Ἑλένην ζῆτεῖν νῦν ἔδει, ἄλλα τάφον.

I.

Let the Hart his thicket keep,
The moon her dews of silver weep,
In his cage the small bird sing,
Gentle airs the Summer bring;
When the bloom is on the tree,
Dainty Love, then come to me.
Alas, my heart! for Love is dead,
Or away to Heaven is fled,
Or by yonder little heap
Lies, where I must sit and weep,
From the morning dawn till eve
Bids the thrush the berries leave,
And the welcome hour of rest
Sends the Cushat to her nest.

II.

Where shall my sorrow comfort gain? }
None answer: only one—"Complain," }
He said, "not in extremest pain }
Or anguish, nor thy weakness speak; }
The treasure gone, there thou must seek."
He knew me well, who thus could urge
My trial to the extremest verge
Of will. Then said he, "She did stand }
Shielding thee ever with her hand; }
Being gone, why tarry in the land?" }

III.

All the ground is wet with dew
Of tears I've rain'd the Summer through;
And see—already is there set, }
Where the flowers and tears be met, }
A wood of purple violet.
The gentle land-winds how they blow
From orchard-blossoms tufts of snow,
Scatt'ring o'er my loved one's bed }
Their little pall of flowers! I said— }
"Meet emblems were they of the dead."
Nor less the ev'ning dirge I hear
Of those small fountains warbling near,
With their soft and silver feet
Tripping by in music sweet,

While each low murmur seems to say
 - He weeps for her who could not stay."

IV.

Oh! but Love will count no more :
 He has fled my cottage door.
 Ever since my sweet one died. }
 He said—- I lov'd her in my pride ; }
 "I was for myself," he said, - I sigh'd." }
 So he left me in my woe : }
 He cares not what may chance below ; }
 But how I loved her best I know. }
 I built for her a palace bright }
 Within my heart : and full of light }
 Her image dwelt there day and night. }
 It was her love that made my life ; }
 Without her all is inward strife, }
 Like waters when the winds are rife. }
 My grief it never can be told ; }
 I've nothing left but books and gold, }
 My little Helen sleeps in mould. }

V.

So Love hath ever fled my door,
 And I must weep for evermore.
 He hath gone to take his rest ; }
 His cheek is laid on Psyche's breast, }
 Their little hands together press'd ; }
 And in each other's eyes they see }
 Their pretty forms. Oh! woe is me! }
 With her I never more shall be. }
 In the cold earth one is laid
 Rich as ever Nature made;
 Whate'er she look'd on—to each place }
 Her beauty lent a living grace ; }
 Beauty dwelt only in her face. }

VI.

Love like ours alone the name }
 Deserves, that never comes to shame ; }
 We loved without reproach or blame. }
 She was to me a sweet thing lent }
 By Heaven ; but when the Master sent }
 Thoughts had I which I now repent. }
 Seeing she was so chaste—so pure,
 She could not wrong nor grief endure ;

Nor, like a bright and beauteous star,
 Dwell in earth's dark sepulchre.
 Nature strove her best to find
 All perfections for her mind.
 Sweet Child! too good for earth,—so Heaven
 A second birth to thee hath given,
 Letting down the golden chain
 Of Sleep, to draw thee up again
 Softly, without distress or pain;
 For Sleep hath kiss'd away thy breath,
 And stole thee from his brother—Death.

Benhall, 5th April.

J. M.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum hujus superiorisque ævi illustrium. Collectore
 Ranutio Ghero (i. e. Grutero.) In Six Volumes. 1609.*

(Continued from p. 384).

WE come now to a poem by Brixius, called "*Herveus, sive Chordigera flagrans*" (vol. ii. p. 753), and we will give some account of the occasion on which it was written, from a very pleasing little volume that has fallen in our way, called "*Philomorus*."

"Although a century had elapsed since the days of Agincourt, the jealous feelings of the French towards our ancestors had by no means lost their bitterness, and during the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, while his forces were engaged in active operations against France, both by sea and land, the wits of that country took their revenge by sending out *lampoons*. The expedition of the Marquess of Dorset to Ponterabia was commemorated by a poem, entitled '*De Anglorum e Galliis fugâ*;' and in one of his Latin epistles More complains of other productions of a similar character. His indignation, however, was especially provoked by a poem bearing the title of '*Chordigera*,' written by a courtier of the French king under the following circumstances. The fleets of the two countries, under the command of Sir Edward Howard and Admiral Primauguet, fell in with each other near the harbour of Brest, and at the very commencement of the engagement the French ship '*La Cordelière*' was set on fire. The captain, finding the destruction of his vessel inevitable, bore down upon the *Regent*, an English first-rate, and grappled with her, thus involving in one common fate two of the finest ships in the world, and nearly two thousand men. This act of desperation was lauded in the poem alluded to by one Germain de Brie, a French scholar of considerable rank and fortune, who seems to have been carried by the warmth of his national prejudices far beyond the limits, not only of courtesy, but of truth, deliberately charging the English with the violation of treaties and perjury. More proceeded to ridicule the poem, in a series of epigrams, for its falsehood, plagiarism, and bombast; (see *Mori Epigrammata*, p. 89 to 97, and 150 to 153.) The author, a young man ambitious of the reputation of scholarship, and being in familiar intercourse with some of the first scholars of his age, felt his pride mortified by More's satire; but, conscious of the weakness of his cause, he subdued his indignation, and remained silent. At length, however, after a lapse of five or six years, the volume of More's Latin poetry came out, including a reprint of the offensive epigrams, although he himself, with much prudence and feeling, had expressly desired that they should be omitted; and now De Brie (Brixius) congratulated himself on having met with a fair opportunity of gratifying his revenge. Having scrutinized all the real and imaginary faults which could be discovered, he summed up his animadversions in an elegiac poem, entitled *Anti-*

morus, treating More's character with as little ceremony as More had treated his own, and thus the *bellum internecinum* between the two ships kindled a spirit of warfare no less furious and determined between the two scholars," &c.

The poem of "*Herveus*" is a long one of nearly four hundred hexameters; but we observe nothing that particularly is worthy of quotation. At the end is "*Hervei Cenotaphium*." Nor are any of the epigrams which More launched out against his adversary at all more worthy of commendation. We give one and the specimen will be sufficient.

Morus.

Quod versus adeo faceres enormiter amplex,
Quam nemo antiquus, nemo poeta novus :
Sæpe diu mecum miratus querere coepi
Accidit hoc, Brixii, quâ ratione tibi ?
At tandem didici metiri te tua sœtium
Non numero aut pedibus carmina, sed *cubilis*.

Of De Brie the Dictionary of Chaudon says,—“He was a native of Auxerre, was very learned in languages, and particularly in Greek. He was successively Canon of Albi, Auxerre, and Paris. We possess of his ‘*Un Recueil de Lettres et de Poésies*.’ 4to. 1531; a Translation of the Treatise of St. Chrysostom de Sacerdotio, &c. His grief at having been robbed caused his death, near the city of Chartres, in 1538.” Although our library is pretty copious in Latin biography, we scarcely know where to turn for a fuller account of this poet. In the *Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis*, by Olaus Borrichius, 1683, 4to.,* p. 113, he says,—“*Germanus Brixius, quid epico genere præstare valuerit, ostendit in Chordigera suâ flagrante, in qua cum ultra leges historię evagaretur, a Thoma Moro repressus est. Cui tamen iterum accerrima elegia occurrit: nulla hodie re celebrior quam quod cum celeberrimo se commiserit adversario.*” Of Sir Thomas More he says,—“*Sed quid Thoma More, Angliæ Cancellario, in his etiam sacris olim grandius, venustius? ipse sibi præmonstrator, ipse sibi in ævi illius tenebris dux et magister, irrisit leoninos, qui ubique tum invaluerant, versus et ad genium antiquitatis se suaque quæ plurima composuit epigrammata accommodavit. Major enim in hoc genere futurus, nisi ad graviora studia paulatim inclinasset. Notum hodieque lectissimum epigramma ejus destinatum epitaphio Henrici Abyngdonii, quod cum Batavæ auris hæredibus displiceret, aliud pepigit ridiculæ rithmum placuitque supra fidem, et simul gustum seculi sui lepidè representavit,*” &c.

This terminates our account of Brixius and his famous antagonist; but those who would like still to keep the book unclosed may refer to the Epistles of Erasmus, where they may find, by turning to the index in tom. iii. p. ii., under the name of Brixius, many copious references,—so much so, that a life of him could be made out of this correspondence. He was very intimate with Erasmus—“*amicus conjunctissimus;*” but Erasmus candidly mentions his defects, and observes on this poem of Chordigera,—“*Multis et inventionis æconomicæ et sermonis vitiis abundat;*” and he who has not read this body of correspondence, which fills two folio volumes of Erasmus's works, can be but very imperfectly acquainted with Sir Thomas More's history and character. We know no work of the kind at once so entertaining and so instructive; and certainly it must be allowed (though we are always willing to speak of Jortin with high respect) that a Life of Erasmus worthy of the character and fame of that illustrious man is still wanting to our literature, and where could a subject at once more interesting and more valuable be found? We wish our excellent and learned friend Mr. Crossley would leave his Cardan and his Scioppius, and pour out his stores of curious erudition on this, a worthier theme.—We break off here, rather abruptly, sooner than commence another name and subject.

B—II.

J. M.

* Our copy of this work previously belonged both to Oudendorp and D. Hoogstraten, and those excellent scholars have praised it and carefully augmented it with curious manuscript notes, supplements, and indices.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Manual of Councils, comprising the substance of the most remarkable and important Canons. By the Rev. E. H. Landon. 12mo. pp. iv. 726.

WE will not undertake to decide whether the study of Councils has been neglected in this country for want of books, or whether that want is attributable to the neglect, though perhaps both causes have been reciprocally operative. The abeyance of the Convocation has doubtless had an unfavourable effect on it, as what is out of sight is proverbially out of mind; nor can we help believing that from the virtual closing of that assembly it is less perceptible; and men will naturally affect to despise what they have no easy means of attaining. So defective is our literature in this department, that the "Synopsis of Councils" by Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester (ed. Oxon. 4to. 1681), and Mr. Grier's Epitome of General Councils, are the only summaries of the kind we can remember; for particular volumes, a short list of which may be seen in Mr. Bickersteth's Christian Student, are not to the present purpose. Yet, in some respects, we long were better off than others, for Leibnitz complained in the preface to the Supplement (Mantissa) to his *Codex Juris Gentium*, of Germany being behind us in national works of the kind. "Dudum mirati sunt docti neminem hactenus aggressum edere Concilia Germaniæ, cum in Gallicis Sirmondus, in Anglicis Spelmanus, novissime etiam in Hispanicis Cardinalis Aguirrius laudabili exemplo præissent." The complaint was not uttered in vain, as since Leibnitz wrote, the subject of German Councils has been taken up successively by Schannat, Hartzheim, and Scholl, who have brought down the collection to the year 1768, and the finishing touch of analysing the ten volumes was put by Hesselmann at Cologne in 1790.

Still, if we possess few works of the sort, the defect is not merely chargeable on the want of writers, for our

libraries have been scantily furnished even with foreign works, a list of which might be made out at some length. We do not expect to meet often with the folio "Notitia Ecclesiastica" of Cassabutus, or the quarto "Historia Conciliorum" of Richer, or the "Analyse des Conciles" of Richard; but the "Summa Conciliorum" of the unfortunate Carranza, so often and so commodiously reprinted abroad, the "Analyse ou Idée générale des Conciles," (Cologne, 1706,) the "Histoire des Conciles" by Hermant, (2 vols. 12mo. 1698, 4 vols. 8vo. 1730,) the "Dictionnaire Portatif des Conciles," 1773, and the "Abrégé Chronologique des Conciles Généraux," 1836, are works of a nature to attract purchasers by their compendiousness. The Summa has a particular reputation on the continent, where, allowance being made for its ultramontane prepossessions, it serves as an introduction to ecclesiastical history. The reason why so many of the works above mentioned are of French authorship, may be that ecclesiastical law is a most important branch of legal studies in France. Thus Camus* in his "Lettres sur la Profession d'Avocat," ed. 1805, devotes a long chapter to the subject, and treats the government and jurisdiction of the church as matters "qu'aucun avocat ne doit ignorer;" he recommends the "Collection des Conciles" among the books "qu'on doit consulter sur toutes les questions;" and specifies that "pour bien connaître la discipline actuelle, on doit faire une attention particulière aux décrets du quatrième concile de Latran, et à ceux du concile de Trente;"—with some reserve as to the latter, though without expressing an opinion of the third canon of the former. (Pp. 114, 132, 122.) It is not surprising, then, after reading these suggestions, that France should abound

* M. Camus was one of the commissioners who were sent to arrest Dumouriez in his camp.

in works on the subject of Councils.

Of the general collections, published in France and Italy, we need not speak, except to ask, why that of Hardouin was omitted by M. Nodier, in the list appended to his "Bibliothèque Sacrée," 1826?

Mr. Landon's work is framed on the basis of the "Dictionnaire Portatif des Conciles," which is now become scarce, and of which he at first designed a translation; but, as alterations and additions increased on his hands, he abandoned it, retaining only the groundwork of a more extensive volume on the same plan.

"Thus, although the work alluded to has furnished no small part of the present book, very considerable alterations have been made in it, and not only has much fresh matter been added to the Councils contained in that work, but an account has also been given of many others, which it passes over in silence, especially those, which, although not recognised by the Church of Rome, are not less regarded by other branches of the Church." (Preface, p. iii.)

The preface is dated from Madeira, whence we infer that it was completed during a residence in that island.* The compiler's thanks are expressed to the rector of the seminary at Funchal, for access to its valuable library; and acknowledgments are also made to the Rev. W. Pridden, by whom much of the labour of collation was borne; to the Rev. J. M. Neale, for the use of the MS. of his History of the Oriental Churches; and to the Rev. E. M. Johnson, rector of Brooklyn, New York, for documents connected with Convocations in America.

It may seem hypercritical to object to the form of this volume, but we should have preferred an octavo, to match with Mosheim, and other works of that exterior, to which Mr. Riddle has judiciously conformed his Ecclesiastical Chronology and Christian Antiquities. The arrangement is alphabetical, the best in this case; for,

though a chronological one, like the list in Chaudon's last volume, with an alphabetical index, has some advantages, by enabling us to compare the transactions of contemporary Councils, this would chiefly have served where those of one church were concerned. It would, for instance, have answered no purpose to go from the English convocation to a Gallican council, and thence to a Russian synod. A chronological table, however, might have been added with advantage.

The compiler, whose labour in abridging and condensing must have been great, has lessened it by dropping the character of an author, and nearly so that of an editor. The notes are few, and if they are rather of a Gallican cast, that may partly be owing to the use of a French collection as the basis. A preface on the nature and use of the transactions of Councils would have been useful, but the author may reasonably have feared a task which would easily swell into a volume of itself. In its absence, the reader will gain some knowledge from the chapter on Councils in Mr. Edgar's "Variations of Popery," allowance being made for asperity of style. Or, if he is disposed to make a study of the subject, he will learn much from Salmon's "Traité de l'Etude des Conciles," (Paris, 1724, Leipzig, 1726), though Camus, while he pronounces it useful for a knowledge of collections and their defects, qualifies his praise by saying, "Cependant on y peut relever des fautes assez graves." (Lettres, &c. vol. ii. p. 254, art. 1174.)

Owing to the compiler's residence at Madeira, the account of that important Council, the fourth Lateran, has not had the benefit of the work on that subject by Mr. Evans, who may justly be styled, *Conditor Historiæ Lateranensis*.† The account inserted is the old one, which may now be dismissed as a large erratum. Mr. Landon says, pursuant to it, that the chapters (statutes) were not debated by the Council; but, as Mr. Evans observes, "had that been the case, on what grounds could the historian [Matthew Paris] state, that "Aliis placabilia, aliis videbantur onerosa?" (Evans's Lateran

* To this we may probably trace Mr. Landon's translation of the Portuguese Pereira's *Tentativa Theologica*, which has lately appeared, and which we shall notice more fully hereafter.

† See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1844, p. 62.

Council, p. 11.) Mr. Landon further says, that "they are indeed spoken of rather as the decrees of Innocentius than as those of the Council of Lateran." But if they were the former, this would no more prove them not to be the latter than the popular titles of Lord Ellenborough's act or Mr. Preston's act would prove those laws unparliamentary. Mr. Evans has shown that they are quoted as the statutes of the Council, or referred to in equivalent terms in a series of councils, constitutions, &c. down to the Tridentine Assembly. Thus the constitutions of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, in 1223, only eight years after, expressly say, "In Lateran. concilio statutum est;" and Mr. Evans shows that the Council so referred to must be the fourth, and no other. The Council of Arles in 1234 enforces the statute Concilii Lateranensis IV. which it is surprising Mr. Landon did not observe, as under that head he says, "twenty-four canons were enacted, enforcing those of Lateran in 1215." Is it quite correct, we may further ask, to say that the canons were first published three hundred years after by Cochläus, in 1538? since we learn from a document prefixed that he merely sent a copy of them to Crabbe, for his edition of Merlin's collection, as the former one of 1530 was deficient in respect of several councils. And, as printing was not known for two of those centuries, to say that they were not published is either to argue from an impossibility, or to deny that they were in circulation at all; whereas they are quoted in more than twenty documents, in various parts of Christendom, before the invention of printing. Perhaps Mr. Landon has partly been led to adopt the now exploded account by an argument drawn from it, viz. that the term *transubstantiation*, which was then first synodically authorised, has not the proper sanction of the Council. But we cannot admit a conclusion, however acceptable for its own sake, on premises so unsafe: *transubstantiation*, it must be allowed, is sanctioned as a term in theology by the Council; and so too, in the third canon, is *persecution* as an act. The more moderate Romanist, who wishes to get rid of this charge by questioning the validity of the canons themselves, must make

a costly sacrifice to do so, by surrendering this official recognition of a leading tenet in his system.

That every point should have been equally attended to in a work of this kind is impossible; but when a subject occurs in the Index we look for a particular notice of it in the text. We allude to the following paragraph:—"Rome, alleged necessity of communion with, Beneventum, 1087;" on which *allegation* the reader will naturally expect a note, and be disappointed at not finding one. The circumstance to which it relates is the deposition in that council of the anti-Pope Guibert, and the excommunication of Richard, Abbot of Marseilles, for having refused to communicate with Victor III. In the sentence Victor says, "Neque illis omnino communicetis, quia Ecclesiæ Romanæ communione sua se sponte privarunt. Nam ut beatus scribit Ambrosius; qui se a Romana Ecclesia segregat, vere est habendus hæreticus." (Baronius, ad an. See the translation in Landon, p. 77.)

Neither Baronius, however, or Labbe, who is Mr. Landon's general authority, or Hardouin, or Fleury, gives any help toward verifying the reference to Ambrose. Perhaps the following passage, which contains a similarity, though it leaves the word *Romanæ* in an assumptive position, is the one intended. After speaking of Judas and his condemnation, and quoting the words of St. Paul (Titus, iii. 11) "et delinquit proprio judicio condemnatus," it adds—"Ipse enim se damnat hæreticus, cum de Ecclesia ipse se projecit, et de castu sanctorum nullo compellente procedit." The *sponte* of Victor looks like a paraphrase of the words *nullo compellente*, in which case the word *Romanæ* has been supplied, as if the framer of the acts had assumed that the terms *Ecclesia* and *Ecclesia Romana* were identical, and therefore added the epithet. (Ambrosii Opera, Sermo I. ed. Erasmi. Paris, 1529.) However, the discourse in which this passage occurs is not really Ambrose's, though printed with his works, but is attributed to Maximus of Turin, who lived a generation later, and among whose Homiliæ Hybernales (Opera, Paris, 1623) it will be found, having been erroneously ascribed to Ambrose, as other discourses of Max-

imus have to Augustine and Eusebius of Emesa. The use which appears to have been made of this passage reminds us of a more than sanguine translation in the Bordeaux French Testament, 1686, of the text of 1 Tim. iv. 1, "Some shall depart from the faith," where the word *Romaine* is inserted before *foi*; as if the interpolator could not perceive that to support a cause by such means was to give it an air of intrinsic weakness.*

Mr. Landon does not say on what principles he has acted in admitting or rejecting Councils, though the "Dictionnaire Portatif" has obviously been his guide in part, as well as the volumes of Labbe and Cossart for the Romish Church, and Wilkins for the English. He gives the Council of Whitby, 664, of which Fuller writes—

"But Baronius and Binus will in no case allow this for a council (though elsewhere extending that name to meaner meanings), only they call it 'a collation,' because, forsooth, it wanted some council-formalities—all bishops not being solemnly summoned, but only some volunteers appearing therein. Besides, as there was something too little, so something too much, for a canonical council, Hilda, a woman, being moderatress therein, which seemed irregular." (Church Hist. b. ii. s. 2.)

Of the nine councils held at Piotrkow in Poland (Petricovia) from 1510 to 1628, he has not mentioned one; that of Warsaw in 1643 is also omitted, as is that of Lanschet in 1547, which was held, as Chaudon states, "pour empêcher les disputes sur la religion entre les Catholiques." The synod of Perth in 1618, which was a crisis in Scottish Church history, as well as the English convocation of 1689, where measures of comprehension were discussed and rejected, are material omissions.† The Russian legislative synod of 1721 was also too important to be passed over. The French council of Cambray in

1586, which is not to be found in Cossart, but is given by Hardouin and the Venetian compiler Coleti, has also been overlooked.

(To be continued.)

Ancient History. Vol. III. Rome.
Royal 8vo. pp. 459.

THIS volume is written on the same plan as the two former, which were noticed in our Magazine for October last, pp. 399-400. In some respects it is the most important of the series, as, though the history of other nations can still be written in the same way as formerly, that of Rome has undergone a thorough change, owing to the labours of Niebuhr and his followers. On the whole, this work is a successful accomplishment of a difficult task, and it will serve the purpose, as well as any of the same pretensions, of introducing readers to the new views of Roman history. In general, Dr. Arnold appears to have been taken as a guide, nor could the author have chosen a better, as *he* is at present our last authority on the subject, and also a sound one. We have principally given our attention to the earlier portion of the work, as that is now the test of Roman historianship; and we regard it as a piece of sculpture, which is capable of a few additional touches, with which impression, we shall make a few observations on detached parts. At p. 20, it should have been mentioned that according to Polybius, Coclus perished. To say (p. 55) that *Poplicola* was of a family zealous for the welfare of the *commons* involves a disputed point; for Mr. Keightley, who has written a Roman history, and who is the author of the articles on Niebuhr in the Foreign Quarterly Review, remarks, that "*Publicola* is merely *Publicus*, and means the assertor of the rights of his order, the *populus*, i. e. the patricians."‡ At p. 63, the word *prætorium* is used of an assembly, which is a very forced meaning, unauthorised by Livy, whose expression is *concio*. We think, too,

* The book is remarkably scarce, and not more than eight or nine copies, one of which belonged to the late Duke of Sussex, who paid 24*l.* for it, are known to exist. Bishop Kidder published Reflections on it in 1690, which were reprinted by Dr. Henry (now Dean) Cotton in 1827.

† The commission of 1641 hardly came within Mr. Landon's plan.

‡ Hist. of England, vol. 3, p. 315, incidental note. Mr. K. means, as distinguished from the *plebs*, or commonalty.

that the author, who admitted the event alluded to, viz. the execution of young Manlius for a breach of orders, into his narrative, need hardly have termed the judgment of Brutus incredible. In the account of the Sardinian revolts, as abetted by the Carthaginians, p. 100, the author omits to notice the previous compulsory cession of that island to the Romans: it will be found in its place in the Ancient History, but should also have been mentioned here. And at the same page, it should have been said, that one of the ambassadors, whom Queen Teuta ordered to be assassinated, escaped. We wonder that the author, when saying, that the dream of Calphurnia, before Cæsar's murder, may be substantially true (p. 189), did not refer to that of Pilate's wife in Matt. xxvii. 19, as an instance of providential warning. It would have been interesting, and in accordance with the object of this volume, in describing Cæsar's funeral, to add that the Jews in Rome were conspicuous among the bewailers (see Suetonius in Cæs. 84), perhaps because he was the antagonist of Pompey, who had profaned their temple. We doubt whether it was necessary, at p. 316, to cast a doubt on Constantine's testimony to the vision of the Cross, as, though it did not *produce his conversion*, it may have prepared the way. In double columns, and small type, misprints will occur, but we shall merely point out two, viz. *Arnio* for *Anio* (p. 53), and *Chrysippa's* for *Chrysippus* (p. 417). The history concludes with the fall of the Western Empire; and the remaining chapters comprise the geography of Ancient Italy, the topography of Rome, and the language, religion, government, manners, and customs of the Romans, illustrated from modern travellers and critics, as well as the standard writers of former times. Before dismissing the subject, we may mention, that recent advertisements announce a translation of M. Michelet's History of the Roman Republic. The original is a work of some merit, combining French liveliness with German research, and thus facilitating the reader's acquaintance with the new system of Roman history; though, to speak truly, M. Michelet has learned to follow the

Germans in their wanderings, as well as in their discoveries, in some subordinate matters.

An Account of the Religious Houses formerly situated on the eastern side of the River Witham; being the substance of certain Papers read before the Lincoln Topographical Society in the year 1842. By the Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D., Incumbent of the Collegiate Church, Wolcrampton, Vicar of Scopwick, &c. 12mo.

THIS volume belongs to two distinct departments of history. Whilst its text illustrates the administration of certain religious societies, and their dissolution, the Preface describes the administration of a certain literary society, and, we regret to add, its dissolution also.

When the present neglected state of topographical literature, in comparison with former periods, is brought before our attention, we are at a loss to reconcile it with many other circumstances. The general class of antiquaries, or archaeologists, if we must so call them, seems to be more numerous than ever. Many of the Record offices are more accessible than heretofore; while the publications of the Record Commission, and their very liberal and judicious dispersion among the provincial libraries, have brought the materials of topography in a great degree home to the study of those who might be inclined to follow the pursuit; and though those goodly tomes may not offer a very inviting aspect to such as are chiefly acquainted with the compositions of Mr. Dickens, or even to the graver students of the Penny Cyclopædia and Pictorial History of England, yet one might suppose they would arrest the attention of some intelligent lawyers and a few educated clergymen. Such students of the Record publications probably exist, though their light may not hitherto have shone above the public horizon. In the mean time, there is almost a total cessation of works on county history. Mr. Ord's History of Cleveland, of which we are happy to observe the recent completion, is the only work of importance in topography that has appeared for a long period.

There have, in the earlier part of

the present century, been two classes of topographical works, which may, we think, by their somewhat opposite qualities, have stood in the way of a more rational and practical kind of book, and thus have conduced to the torpidity we deplore. County histories had usually been folios, but in the works of Whitaker, Ormerod, Hoare, Surtees, and Baker, they grew into inconvenient folios,—tomes ponderous and unweildy, but, above all, too expensive. The other class to which we allude are the cheap county histories, vehicles chiefly intended for publishing prints and drawing subscriptions, which have, in too many cases, satisfied the demands of districts not sufficiently awakened to what topography ought to be.

Among our joint-stock publication societies several were set on foot for the promotion of topography. There were four of which we had some knowledge: one for Berkshire, another for Essex, a third for Lincolnshire, and a fourth for Wiltshire. The whole of these have in seven years produced only five works. The Essex scheme was, indeed, abortive. The Berkshire, after printing two creditable volumes, 1. *The Benefactions of Archbishop Laud*, and 2. *The Unton Inventories*, appears to have fallen asleep. The Wiltshire society, under the direction of Mr. Britton, is still pursuing its object; but it has produced only two books, 1. *Jackson's History of Grittleton and Britton's Essay on Topography*, and 2. *The Life of Aubrey*. These are handsomely-printed and finely-embellished quartos,—qualities to which we should not object if they did not apparently set a narrow limit to quantity.* The Lincolnshire society, now before our notice as a defunct body, produced in 1843 one volume of miscellaneous essays, which we reviewed in our vol. XX. p. 173.

Besides these, some of the architectural societies, as those of Oxford and Exeter in particular, have published books which may be classed as belonging to the topography as well

as the architecture of their respective districts.

Those county societies, however, which we have enumerated, have, on the whole, been unproductive where we think a little activity and perseverance might have accomplished some very useful results. There are five classes of materials to which they might have given *alternate* attention: 1. Original essays and compilations; 2. The manuscript collections of former collectors; 3. Records, registries, &c.; 4. Church notes, and such other descriptive observations as may be made by personal visits to places of interest, with little assistance from books; and 5. The republication of scarce pamphlets belonging to local history. With one or other of these several contributions to the general store we think an active committee in any county might have kept alive an interest, and have produced a series of books, not merely curious, but in many respects serviceable and beneficial. In such matters the public at large may have comparatively very little concern; but they would have found a local public. The voice which is faint and scarcely perceptible at a distance, is at once loud and harmonious upon the spot.

The rich and extensive county of Lincoln is placed before us as the *Bœotia* of topography. Dr. Oliver declares, "Either Lincolnshire is not a reading county; or, if it be, topography is not the sort of lore which is congenial with its taste." Now, this we do not believe. It is true that no historian has yet been found having courage to grapple with it in its full extent, and the few districts that have been described are comparatively small; but the County History of Lincolnshire, if once written, would have as many readers as any other—that is, it would be consulted when required, and it would enjoy the like reputation that the works of Dugdale, Blomefield, Morant, Hasted, and Nichols now enjoy in their respective counties.

We cannot, however, suppress the expression of our opinion that topography requires another kind of labour, and greater discrimination and exactness than Dr. Oliver has given example of in the present volume. It especially deals in particulars, not in generalities, and is to be safely derived only from

* We are happy to be able to announce that another work, *Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire*, may be shortly expected.

the individual items of information that actually belong to places and persons, not from any fancied resemblance in those belonging to other places or persons of apparently like character.

Dr. Oliver "never intended to write a complete history of these monasteries." Such a design, he thinks, would have required a separate volume to each, and then "what had been gained in bulk would have been attended with increased dullness," and "would supersede the necessity of a soporific draught." Why so we really cannot see, unless a mere string of documents were substituted for the "complete history." But, having got into this strain, the Doctor proceeds to depreciate "a dry detail of uninteresting facts, consisting chiefly of long Latin charters, interminable lists of names and dates, architectural descriptions of forgotten edifices [Where are such descriptions to be found? for, if they exist, we know some that would welcome them very eagerly], and tedious pedigrees of extinct families." Sorry encouragement is this for the topography of Lincolnshire! and cannot but throw some doubt on the "most sanguine hopes" which Dr. Oliver claims to have entertained "for the operation of some practical expedient towards the production and arrangement of materials for a County History." We may confidently state that the Lincoln Society might have been useful in *collecting* such materials, but it could not have arranged them. The intelligence, discrimination, and assiduity of some patient scholar will always be necessary for this labour.

Dr. Oliver's primary object was to compose one or two lectures for the evening meetings of the Society in question, "condensed in a popular and interesting form;" and his secondary object has been to make "a little book agreeable to the reader." These aims are certainly below those of the historian. He has in fact formed a common-place-book of anecdotes of monachism, gleaned from Fosbrooke and other authors; but we fear that in many cases his application of them would not bear examination. The ceremonies of one century may not belong to all; nor the usages of one

climate to all; nor the requirements of one religious rule to all. Moreover, the discipline of monasteries was perpetually fluctuating between the extremes of strictness and laxity. Thus isolated facts cannot be sufficient to prove characteristics, or to justify deductions. They may have been accidental, not customary. All these considerations militate against the truth of any disquisition derived from general anecdotes, instead of the close investigation of particular documents.

But it may be expected that we should support this general view of Dr. Oliver's compilation by some special instances of his want of discrimination and accuracy.

In p. 20 we find this note:

"The merchandise was usually so valuable, that at the conflagration of Boston, during the fire of 1400, it is said that 'veins of melted gold and silver, mixed in one common current, ran floating down the streets.'" (Rot. Parl. 18 Edw. I. n. 177.)

—a record of the year 1290 being quoted for an event assigned to 1400. The parliament roll, we find, mentions a fire at the fair of St. Botolph, but says nothing about the gold and silver.

In p. 42 Dr. Oliver gives three different valuations of Bardney Abbey, on the several authorities of Dugdale, Speed, and Leland: instead of going to the original and only true authority, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

In p. 50 he mentions a Sir Solomon Rochester as a justice itinerant temp. Edw. I. a period when such names were confined to Jews. We believe the real name is Sir Stephen de Penchester; and in the same place we have Bingham for Hengham, and Loveton for Lovetot.

In p. 53 is quoted a list of names given in Leland's *Collectanea*, vi. 300, thus—"two bishops; Earl de Grey, the king's Chamberlain, Lord Kingston his Treasurer;" instead of, the bishop of Landaff, lord Grey of Codnor the king's chamberlain, Sir Richard Kingston his treasurer.

In p. 60 Dr. Oliver says in the text, "It has been asserted King Henry III. gave to this abbey [Tupholme] a canal from the Witham;" but quotes in the note a charter of Henry III. "Ex dono Henrici regis avi nostri

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unum fossatum," &c. showing that the canal was the gift of Henry II.

In p. 64 he states that Stixwold priory "was established by Lucy, the widow of a great Norman Baron named Sir Ivo Tailbois, who came over with the Conqueror, and was endowed with part of the confiscated estates of the Saxon princes Edwin and Morcar, whose sister she was;" quoting in a note a passage of Leland's *Collectanea*, which states that the founders were Lucy countess of Chester and Lincoln and her two sons Runulph earl of Chester and William Romara earl of Lincoln. The inconsistency of the text and note was unperceived by Dr. Oliver, as he evidently was not aware that the earl of Chester died in 1153, and the earl of Lincoln still later, and that consequently their mother could scarcely have been the bride of one of the Conqueror's companions; and, moreover, he betrays an entire ignorance that the true state of the case has been published several times during the last few years.*

In p. 68 he commits an absurd blunder, quoting the poem called Cock Lorell's Bote (misprinted Vote), as a "satire on the vices of the nuns," because the author calls the frail sisterhood of the Stewes Banke, "some relygyous women in that place!" This is an illustration particularly unfair to the nuns of Stixwold, and yet perhaps not more untrue than his deduction (p. 71) that nuns sometimes partook of the sports of the field, because they had grants of free warren over their lands.

These examples will suffice; for we have not space to examine other passages. We must, however, remark that the inaccuracy with which the book is printed is very contrary to what is required from topographical antiquaries. The Latin extracts are full of errors; so are many of those in old English: whilst authors' names are misspelt too in an unpardonable way—we notice four in two pages, Godwin, Stukeley, Kennet, and Nichols.

The Appendix contains an essay on "Our idolatrous predecessors in that locality," which we fear is somewhat mystical and visionary. We find

in p. 167 the plain Saxon local names of Bulington, Edlington, Thornton, &c. derived from Belin, Eiddileg, and Taion-wy, presumed members of the Bardic mythology. Dr. Oliver has since published another essay entitled "The Existing Remains of the Ancient Britons, within a small district lying between Lincoln and Sleaford," which we must leave for the examination of those whose delight is in the "mists" of antiquity.

Tract entitled True and Faithful Relation of a worthy Discourse between Colonel John Hampden and Colonel Oliver Cromwell. Preceded by an explanatory Preface. London. 4to.

THIS volume contains an imaginary conversation between Hampden and Cromwell, presumed to have taken place on the 11th June, 1643, a week before the skirmish in Chalgrove Field, in which Hampden received his death wound. It is written as if reported by Dr. Spurstowe, one of the authors of *Smectymnus*, and chaplain to Hampden's regiment of "green coats." He is feigned to have been present at the conversation, and in some introductory passages he makes mention of the death of Hampden on the 23rd June, 1643, and his burial on the 25th in the parish church of his name and residence in Buckinghamshire. In the Preface of the editor-author he draws attention to these dates as tending to rectify the statements of historical writers in reference to the time of Hampden's death, respecting which there is considerable contradiction and confusion. The fight of Chalgrove Field took place on the 18th June, 1643. This date is unquestionable. Clarendon says that Hampden died "within three weeks after" the fight at Chalgrove. Clough, in his narrative of Hampden's death, says that he "endured most cruel anguish for the space of fifteen dayes." (Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxv. pt. i. p. 396.) Whitelocke says, in one place, "he died a week after" the fight, and, in another place, "about the 24th of June, 1643." (Mem. p. 70.) Lysons says "that he died about three weeks after the battle, on the 24th June, 1643, and was buried the following day." (Mag. Brit. Bucks, p. 571.) Noble says that he was wounded on

* Most completely in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, Part I. 1843.

the 8th June, died on the 18th, and was buried on the 25th. (Cromwell, ii. 70.) The *Biographia Britannica* states, on the authority of Rushworth, that he died on the 24th June. Lord Nugent does not directly state the date of the fight, nor when Hampden died, nor where, but says he passed through nearly "six days of cruel suffering." (Mem. Hampden, ii. 939.) Carlyle, speaking of the 21st June, 1643, says that "Hampden was mortally wounded four days ago . . . and died on the Saturday following," that is, on the 24th June. (Cromwell, i. 181.) This medley of confused dates and statements might be greatly lengthened and enlarged, but enough has been adduced to give some little interest to the settlement of the point. The editor of the present work says that the Register of Great Hampden parish proves that the burial took place on the 25th June, but does it prove the death on the 23rd? Such a statement in a work of fiction like the present cannot be accepted as any authority. Perhaps some of our Buckinghamshire readers would be kind enough to send us a copy of the entry in the register. Apparently trifling as the point is, it has relation to a man the very minutest particulars of whose history have a value in the estimation of all true lovers of constitutional freedom.

Another point connected with the same biography is here brought before us. There exists only one published speech of Hampden's, which was spoken in reference to the king's visit to the house to arrest the five members. Certain passages in that speech were held by Southey to inculcate the doctrine of passive obedience, and Mr. Foster, when treating of the subject, seems to have felt that the charge pressed home against Hampden so strongly that he could only suppose that the passages in question "may have been garbled, or incorrectly reported. Of this," he says, "there cannot be a single doubt." (*Lives of Eminent Statesmen*, iii. 343.) It is, of course, perfectly possible that the passages *may have been* garbled, &c., but we do not find that Mr. Foster adduces any thing like argument that such has really been the case. The present writer takes another view of the matter. In the course of his ima-

ginary conversation he makes Cromwell allege the loyal language of this speech against Hampden, and gives his answer thus, "Remember, pray, I added always the word 'lawful.'" (p. 32.) The force of this fact has not previously, we think, been sufficiently noticed. Hampden did not say—"to resist the king, &c. is an absolute sign of a disaffected and traitorous subject," but—"to resist the *lawful power* of the king, &c. is an absolute sign," &c. In the words printed in italics lies the whole *gist* of the question between king and parliament, treason and patriotism, and subsequent writers will do well, therefore, to notice the remarks of our author.

The main design of the imaginary conversation is to set forth the difference between the characters of Hampden and Cromwell. The former stands before us as a man calm, grave, moderate, sensible, and somewhat eloquent,—roused unwillingly to take up arms by the oppression of the government and the insincerity of the sovereign. The latter is delineated as a sly and crafty rogue, boisterous in his hilarity, and hypocritical in his pretence of personal religion, and in his use of religious phrases and the other externals of the godly. He drops tempting and ambitious words in Hampden's ear, and does not scruple to avow doctrines which are fatal alike to king and parliament. All this is in accordance with the popular notion of Cromwell's character. We do not agree with it: we think it does not do him justice; but such a work of fiction as the present does not present a fitting opportunity for entering upon so wide a subject.

Without accepting the author's own view of the characters of his speakers as historically accurate, we must allow that he has shown considerable cleverness in his way of setting it forth. There is nothing very terse or dramatic in the dialogue, but an impression of Cromwell's presumed character is very effectually insinuated through the medium of his own dark words and Hampden's plain-spoken commentary upon them.

The printing, in imitation of the typography of the period, is very well managed, but the spelling is ridiculous.

Pericles; a Tale of Athens in the 83rd Olympiad, &c. 2 vols.

WE have great doubts whether attempts to fill up the bare outline of ancient manners and customs, of the private life and domestic habits of a people, where materials are so deficient, will be attended with success. To the learning displayed in the present volumes, the invention, the elegant and picturesque description, even to the interest which *parts* of the narrative inspire, we bear a willing testimony; but there seems to be an unwillingness, a reluctance in the mind, to believe anything more about the ancients than they themselves have told us. There is something that does not well unite or amalgamate between truth that is old and fiction that is modern. The writer must also have great difficulty in freeing himself from his modern habits of thought and expression, and he is apt to be too romantic to be classical; while sometimes he is likely to fall into another kind of error—which is, to endeavour to regain or preserve his classical and authentic character by introducing learned allusions, as if a few words occasionally introduced from the Greek could stamp with reality the general surface of the fiction, and bind the mind of the reader fast to the pleasing delusion passing before him. The passion of love, as painted by the Greek writers themselves, is much more animal than it is in the pages of the present writer, which breathe, in this respect, the very essence of romance. Sappho's famous ode, which may be said to concentrate in itself the essence of Greek feeling on this subject, and to express the sentiment and adopt the language of many Grecian females, is of a different kind to that which the author so eloquently and feelingly places in the bosom of Aspasia. Even his portrait of Pericles, though drawn with force and skill, is to our taste deficient in the necessary simplicity of the original. However, we have read the work with pleasure and interest, though we do not think it will command a wide circle of readers: for the scholar will, we think, participate in our feelings, and dislike the modern robe which has been thrown over the naked simplicity of the antique, and the unlearned reader will receive but faint impressions from scenes

so new to his mind, and will require the more crowded incidents, the more startling adventures, and the more strongly contrasted characters of the modern fable.

With the author's powers of invention, and his confidence in the resources of his learning, it would perhaps be better to make the next tale consist altogether of *fictitious* characters, which he can mould at will from the real archetypes furnished from Grecian models, and make more free and unrestrained excursions as his fancy and genius may direct. And, if he is of our opinion, he will lay his scenes in a *later* age of the Greek history, where he may introduce more novel descriptions of nature, more diversified characters of men, more complicated movements of events, and modifications of thought and feeling somewhat more allied to our own.

The Minstrelsy of the English Border: being a collection of Ballads, ancient, remodelled, and original, founded on well-known Border Legends. With illustrative Notes, by Frederic Sheld. 4to.

WE are obliged to any one who will collect and preserve for us any specimens, however trifling, of our elder ballad poetry; but this work ought to be done with care, judgment, and knowledge. When the zeal of the present editor is accompanied by more extensive information, and a more refined taste, we shall be glad if he will again go over the Cheviots, and every bordering mountain and glen, and without further loss of time rescue from oblivion whatever still remains in the mouth and memory of the "auld wives and their gude men." As regards the present volume, it would seem to us to have been hastily got up, or by some one not much used to the editorial craft. There is not a word of preface or introduction, and no catalogue of the different ballads to assist the reader, and enable him, without unnecessary trouble and loss of time, to compare some of these ballads with versions of them previously published. The greater part of them too are full of modern alterations and additions, which are not distinguished and separated. We do not know who made the *refacia-*

mentos, whether the editor or those from whom he received them, but they are not skilfully nor poetically made; and much is formed out of the language, measure, and manner of Sir Walter Scott. It would have been far better to have given us the antique fragments without any attempts at restoration. It is true Bishop Percy set us the example; but then his volumes were the first of the kind, and at that period the public taste, less advanced than it is now, required that the rude simple strains of elder days, then for the first time heard by them, should be presented with elegance, and Dr. Percy's taste and judgment enabled him to execute his delicate task with a success that is still acknowledged. Sir Walter Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* is occasionally found with modern additions, but not to any reprehensible extent. Pinkerton was the greatest sinner in this line, and by his audacious fictions did great disservice to this branch of poetical literature, and deeply injured his own reputation.

We do not point out any particular passages, as every reader the least acquainted with the subject will readily discover them, and, we must say, find them in great measure of very common workmanship. However, if the editor is a young man, he will be able to correct these matters, and present us something hereafter in a better shape. We extract two or three specimens.

SYR JOHN LE SPRYNGE. (p. 218.)

[This ballad (which the editor calls very ancient, we presume as to the subject) occurs in Sir Cuthbert Sharp's *Bishopric Garland*, a collection of songs and ballads. The knight, who was murdered in his bower at Houghton, would seem to have been a crusader, &c. The murdered knight was buried in the south aisle of the church in Houghton, and, until a few years ago, there was in the south aisle the figure of a knight in armour, in the attitude of prayer, the tomb being curiously ornamented with sculptures of the Houghton family in niches. Above, on a slab of marble, were his arms, with this solemn inscription: "Pray for the soule of Syr John le Sprynge." The knight's family would seem to have been an ancient one, and their castle was probably at Houghton or near it, and to this they added their patronymic appellation, calling it Houghton le Sprynge, to distinguish it from another town of the same name, as there are several

Houghtons in the shire of Durham, &c.—*Editor.*]

Pray for the soule of Syr John le Sprynge,
When the black monks sing,
And the vesper bells ring;
Pray for the soule of a murdered knight,
Pray for the soule of Sir John le Sprynge.

He fell not before the Paynim sword
Ere the waving crescent fled,
Where the martyr's palm and golden crown
Reward Chryst's soldiers dead.

He fell not in the battle field,
Beneath St. George's banner bryght,
Where the pealing cry of victory
Might cheer the soule of a dying knyght.

But at dead of night, in the soft moonlight,
In his garden bower he lay, [steep,
And the dewe of sleepe did his eyelids
In the arms of his leman gay.

And by murderous hand and bloody brand,
In that guilty bower,
With his paramour,
Did his soule from his body fleete;
And thro' mist and mirk and moonlight
grey,

Was forced away from the bleeding clay
To the dreadful judgment-seat.

In the southernmost aisle his coat of mail
Hangs over the marble shrine;
And his tyting spere is rusting there,
His helm and his gaberdine.

And aye the mass-priest sings his song,
And patteres many a prayer;
And the chantry-bell tolls loud and long,
And aye the lamp burns there.

And still when that guilty night returns,
On the eve of St. Barnaby bryght,
The dying taper faintly burns
Wyth a wan and waving light.

And the clammy midnight dew breaks forth,
Like drops of agony,
From the marble dank,—whilst the ar-
mour's clank
Affrights the priest on his knee.

And high overhead, with heavy tread,
Unearthly footsteps pass;
For the spirits of air are gathering there,
And mock the holy mass.

Lordlings mind how your vows you keep,
And kiss no leman gay;
For he that sinks in sin to sleepe
May never wake to pray.

Judge not, sinner as thou art!
Commune with thy secret herte,
And watch, for thou knowest not the
houre;
But to Jesus bright and Mary of might
Pray for the soule of the murdered knight
That died in the moonlit bower.

THE LAIRD OF ROSLIN'S DAUGHTER.
(p. 232.)

[This is a fragment of an apparently ancient ballad, related to me by a lady of Berwick-on-Tweed, who used to sing it in her childhood. I have given all that she was able to furnish me with. The same lady assures me that she never remembers having seen it in print, and that she had heard it from her nurse, together with the ballad of Sir Patrick Spense and several Irish legends, since forgotten.—*Editor.*]

The Laird of Roslin's daughter
Walk'd thro' the wood alane;
And by came Captain Wedderburn,
A servant to the Queen.

He said unto his serving man,
"Wer't not agaynst the law,
I shall tak' her to my ain house,
As lady o' my ha'."

He said, "My pretty ladye,
I pray give me your hand;
You shall have drums and trumpets
Always at your command;

"With fifty men to guard you,
That well their swords can draw;
And I'll tak' ye to my ain bed,
And lay you next the wa'."

"I'm walking in my feyther's shaws,"
Quo' he, "my charming maid;
I am much better than I look,
So be you not afraid:

"For I serve the Queen of a' Scotland,
And a gentel dame is she;
So we'll be married ere the morn
Gin ye can fancy me.

"The sparrow shall toot on his horn,
Gif naething us befa',
And I'll mak you up a down bed,
And lay you next the wa'."

* * * *

"Now hold away from me, kind sir,—
I pray you let me be;
I won't be lady of your ha'
Till you answer questions threee.

"Questions threee you must answer me,
And that is one and twa,
Before I gae to Woodlands house,
And be lady of your ha'."

"You must get me to my supper
A chicken without a bone;
You must get me to my supper
A cherry without a stone.

"You must get me to my supper
A bird without a ga',
Before I go to Woodlands house,
And be lady of your ha'."

"When the cherry is in the bloom
I'm sure it has no stone;
When the chicken is in the shell
I'm sure it has nae bone.

"The dove she is a gentil bird,
And flies without a ga',
So I've answered you your questions threee,
And you're lady of my ha'."

"Questions threee you must answer me:
What's higher than the trees?
And what is worse than woman's voice?
What's deeper than the seas?"

He answered them so readily:
"Heaven's higher than the trees;
The devil's worse than woman's voice;
Hell's deeper than the seas."

"One question still you must answer me,
Or you I laugh to scorn,—
Go seek me out an English priest
Of woman never born."

"Oh! then," quo' he, "my young brother
From mother's side was torn;
And he's a gentel English priest
Of woman never born."

* * * *

Little did this lady think,
That morning when she rose,
It was to be the very last
Of all her mayden days.

* * * *

THE TWO ROSES. (p. 246.)

[“This is a very ancient fragment. I obtained it from a gentleman at Hexham, with the assurance that it had been in his family for ‘many, many years,’” &c. The editor, however, adds, “that another gentleman, who possesses considerable antiquarian knowledge, believes it to be the production of *one Skelton*, who flourished in the reign of Henry the Seventh!”—Did Mr. F. Sheldon never hear of Mr. Dyce's excellent edition of *Skelton's Works*, published only three years back? At the same time we must inform him that his antiquarian friend is mistaken, and that this poem has little title to the claim of Skelton's composition. We wish authors and editors of the present day would have more respect for their fame, and not think of instructing the public till they have first instructed themselves.]

As I lay half wyse sleeping
In a pleachéd garden,
Besemed there was a nytingale
To a rose bush told this tale.

Fayre rose bush that groweth here,
Did ever nature from thy briar
Give thee two wolves of white and redde
To tear each others throats in speed?

White rose, in likeness Heaven's lily,
That in brook its grace shall see;
Thou art the lilie perdie:
Thy beaute makes modestie.

Luckless soules by thee have shent
Thys earth for Heaven's bent;
So keepe thee dauncing topmost hyghte:
The red rose had slain the whyte.

It was Saynt Albanys fatal stryfe
Depryv'd me of brother's lyfe;
It was at Wakefyld's bleaching green
Two brothers lost—hard fate beseem.

But Hexham took my ounly sonne;
Oh Chryst! goodness to thee be done.
To lese thy lyfe on the border—
Cruel fatés! it was murther.

Oh redde rose! so crimsonlie
Washid in blood of enmitie!
Nor can I mynstrelle to the whyte:
Its leaves are blanché wyth affryte.

For Yorke eke Lankasture
Have fallen in battyle mony fere;
But Towton—och Pharsalé!
This bloody show pale moketh thee.

The bonde of Adamme is shoare;
Never contentyon grypps more.
Devylls fyght here * * *
Hell hath for this no comper.

Oh redde rose! oh redde—sweet redde!
Blossome over the deade.
Oh whyte! sweete—sweete whyte!
Gif to my herte some delychtt.

To be more in season * * *
Withy myne gryfe * * *
* * * * *

THE DEATH OF BAWTIE. (p. 391.)

[Very old version; first published.—*Editor.*]

As Bawtie fled frae the Langton tower,
Wi' his troop along the way,
By the Corney foord an auld man stood,
And to him did Bawtie say,—
“Prythee tell unto me, thou weird auld man,
Whilk name this foord doth bear?”
“’Tis the Corney foord,” quo’ the weird auld
man,
“And thou ’t cross it alive nae mair.”
“Gin this be Corney foord indeed,
The Lord’s grace bide wi’ me;
For I’ll na get hame to my ain dear land
That lies far oure the sea.
“For I was tould by a seer so auld
That when I suld cross thiik foord,
My hours were number’d ilka one,
And to fa’ beneath the sword.”
“Then ride thee fast, thou knight sae braw,”
The auld man now did say;
“Thou’rt safe gin thou canst reach Dunbar
Afore the gloamin’ grey.”

Then Bawtie fled in furious speed
Awa’ like the wintry wind;
But the fiery Home an’ his savage band
Hard press’d on him behind.

’Mang the lang broom on the stany moor
Some fell and some were slain;
But Bawtie spurr’d on wi’ hot speed,
The Lammemuir to gain.

Syne down the hills to the east of Dunse
He rade ryghte furiously,
Till, near the house o’ lone Crancrooke,
Deep laid in a bog was he.

Then fiery Home, wi’ a shout an’ yell,
Cried “Bawtie, I’ll hae ye now!”
As his steed sunk in the quiv’ring marsh,
Where the white bog lilies grow.

And the men o’ the Merse around him ran,
Wi’ their lang spears glentin’ grey;
Grim Wedderburn, in fury wild,
Rush’d on to the bluidy fray.

The fray was hot, and soon was pass’d,
And some faces there lay pale;
And the herd-boy stood on the hill aghast
At the slaught’ring in the vale.

Their weapons gude wer stain’d wi’ blude
O’ the warden and his men;
Grim Home hewed off poor Bawtie’s head,
And left his bouk in the glen.

Then they stripp’d off his broider’d vest,
His helmet eke and his mail;
Syne shroudless laid him down to his rest,
Where strife shall nae mair assail.

Then light and gay the Homes returned,
Wi’ brave Bawtie’s head on a spear,
Whilk their chieftain tied to his saddle bow
By the long and flowing hair.

An’ they set his head on the tow’ring wa’s
Of the castle o’ Home sae high,
To moulder there wi’ the sun and the wind,
Till mony lang years go bye.

The leddies o’ France may wail and mourn,
Wail and mourn full sair;
For the bonny Bawtie’s lang brown locks
They’ll never see waving mair.

As regards Dr. Percy’s system of alteration and *modernising* in his volumes of Ancient Poetry, we cannot do better than give the opinion of that able critic Mr. Gifford, which quite agrees with the one we have just delivered.

“Percy has great merit, and, by a singular chance, his only defect as an antiquary—want of accuracy—has led to the most beneficial consequences. Had he published his ancient poems in their *genuine state*, they would have passed unnoticed, but by fitting them in some measure to the ignorance of the times, by variations and additions, which were always poetical, and sometimes tasteful, he contrived to allure

readers, who discovered at length that those neglected poems had sufficient strength and feeling in them to justify a little wildness and simplicity, and that they might be trusted, *on better acquaintance*, to their inherent and unsophisticated claims on the attention of every lover of truth and nature." Vide ed. of Ben Jonson, vol. vii. p. 101.

The Church of England cleared from the charge of Schism, &c. By W. T. Allies, A.M.

THE writer of this very ably and carefully written work says:—

"He is more and more convinced that the whole question between the Romish Church and ourselves, *as well as the Eastern Church*, turns upon the papal supremacy, as at present claimed, being of divine right or not. If it be, we have nothing to do, on peril of our salvation, but submit ourselves to the authority of Rome; and better it were to do so, before we meet the attack, which is close at hand, of an enemy who bears equal hatred to ourselves and to Rome,—*the predicted lawless one, the logos Reason, or private judgment of apostate humanity, rising up against the Divine logos, incarnate in his Church,*" &c.

To try this point the author justly has recourse to the testimonies of councils and the fathers of the first six centuries:—

"Had he found the councils and fathers of the first six centuries bearing witness to the Roman supremacy, as at present claimed, instead of *against* it, he should have felt bound to obey them as a priest of the Church Catholic of England. He desires to hold, and to the best of his ability will teach, all doctrine which the undivided Church always held. He finds by reference to those authorities, which could not be denied, and cannot be adulterated, that, while they unanimously held the *Roman primacy* and the patriarchal system of which the Roman pontiff stood at the head, they as unanimously *did not hold, nor even contemplate, that supremacy or monarchy* which Rome will now accept as the price of her communion. They not only do not require it, but their words and their actions most manifestly contradict it. This is in one word his justification of his Mother from the charge of schism: if true, it is sufficient; if untrue, he knows no other."

The author then shows, what an opponent to him has to establish in order to justify the Roman Church, and to

prove that the English and the Eastern are in schism, is, "That the Roman doctrine, as stated by Bellarmine, which is really the keystone of the whole objection, that 'Bishops succeed not properly to the Apostles,' for they have no part of the true apostolic authority,' but that all ordinary jurisdiction of the Bishops descends immediately from the Pope, and that the Pope has full ordination, that power which Christ left on earth for the good of his Church." The point then to be proved is, that the *primacy* of Rome, as claimed in the fourth century, to the *supremacy* claimed in the nineteenth, is as different as one thing well can be from another: or, in other words (v. p. 123),—

"The question at issue is, whether the Bishop of Rome be the first of the patriarchs, and first bishop of the whole world, the head of the Apostolic college, and holding among them the place which Peter held, all which I freely acknowledge as the testimony of antiquity; or, whether he be further not only this, but the source of all jurisdiction, uniting in his single person all those powers which belonged to Peter and the Apostles collectively, an idea which, however extravagant, is actually maintained at present in the Church of Rome, and is absolutely necessary to justify its acts, and to condemn the position of the Greek and English Church," &c.

Or again (p. 171):—

"That no one can now be in the communion of Rome without admitting this very thing, which Pope Gregory declares to be blasphemous and anti-Christian, and derogatory to the honour of every priest. 'This is the very head and front of our offending, that we refuse to allow that *the Pope is universal bishop.*' . . . There is a world-wide difference between the ancient signatures of the Popes, '*Episcopus Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Urbis Romanæ,*' and that of Pope Pius at the Council of Trent, '*Ego Pius Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Episcopus,*' it has no longer been left to the choice of any to accept his *primacy* without accepting his *monarchy,*" &c.

We recommend our readers to follow the author carefully through the various authorities by which his argument is successfully carried and proved, and the establishment of which at the present time is of the most vital importance, affording a strong and unassailable ground to the Protestant

Church, on which it may meet and defy any attacks of its adversaries, strengthened as they now are and will be by the lamented deserters from her own ranks; for, as the author writes,—

“How could this question be so forced upon their minds as by the fact that *her champion*, whom they had hitherto felt to be invincible, who had seemed her heaven-sent defender, with the talisman of Victory in his hands, of whom they were even tempted to think,—

—si Pergama dextrâ

Defendit possunt, etiam hac defensa faissent,

that he who, fighting her battles, never met with his equal, unsubdued by any foe from without, has surrendered to his own doubts and fears,—self-conquered, has laid down his arms, and has gone over to the cause opposed. Henceforth she has ranged against her those powers of genius and that sanctity of life to which so many of her children looked as a certain omen of her catholicity: they felt that she who bore such children must needs be the spirit of God,” &c.

We very strongly recommend this work, which in a small compass has brought together and arranged its arguments and proofs in a very judicious and successful manner.

The Gate of Prophecy. By W. B. Galloway, A.M. Curate of Brompton. 2 vols.

OF this work it is quite impossible for us to give any account satisfactory to ourselves or our readers, because it would require us to accompany the author minutely and critically into his exposition and explanation of more than one book of the prophetic writings, and we have also two more works of the same nature now before us: but this we are bound to say, that very extensive and appropriate reading, very sound and sufficient learning, very careful application of history to prophecy, and, on the whole, very temperate judgment, are brought to bear on the important and awful subject treated of. To expect that any work of the kind will produce general conviction of the soundness of its principles, or the correctness of its adaptations, is in our judgment wholly out of the question. When one interpreter considers that it is necessary to fill up a period of 1,260 years, and another thinks the *same* events predicted are

confined to only *three years and a half*,—when one turns to the Papal Church as the great Antichrist prefigured in those prophetic writings, and another repudiates this altogether,—we must not look to agreement or conviction as the main end of any attempt to throw the light of inquiry into the darkness of the symbolical language in which these awful and mighty prophecies are conveyed. He, therefore, who has devoted his studies to these subjects, we think, would do well not to consider the conviction of others, but the satisfaction of himself and his own conscience, as the best reward of his labours. For if, for instance, *three years and a half* is the time to which the prophecy of the apostle is limited, then the entire labours of all former commentators, from Mede downwards, are at once cast aside, as wrong in system and useless in argument.

The first question, relating to the principles on which the interpretation is to be founded, would be, whether the language of the Apocalypse is to be interpreted literally or symbolically; then, if symbolically, what are the subjects of the symbols? For the great contrariety of opinions on this subject we should briefly refer to Mr. Todd's preface to his lately published Discourses on the Apocalypse, because it is so readily accessible, and because it contains very useful and important cautions and advice as to the mode to be pursued and the various errors to be avoided by those who come to a subject so dark and difficult as this is. We are, however, bound at the same time to say of the present writer, that his work may be read with pleasure and with profit by those who differ from him widely in the scope of his argument, for the various erudition by which it is illustrated, the copious stores of well-directed reading, ancient and modern, which are brought to the illustration of the various difficulties to be considered and removed. Nor can we but acknowledge the truly devout spirit and conscientious and religious motives by which the whole work is conducted. The author has shown himself to be not only a sound theologian, but an excellent scholar and critic; and we add, that those (and many there are among a certain class of religious persons) who have hitherto

been warm admirers of Mr. Elliott's work on the same subject, will do well to read and consider carefully the various criticisms upon its spirit and method of interpretation as given by Mr. Galloway. In the introduction the reader may turn with advantage to what the author says of the peculiarities and merits of the former expositors and commentators on this subject; and we must add, that he would be much wanting in curiosity, if not in piety, who could open the pages of this work without being anxiously led on by the succession of the grandest and most awful scenes on which the mind of man could dwell with increasing interest, however loosely his conviction may be suspended on the inferences and inductions deduced from the particular interpretation of the recorded vision.

The Ministry of the Body. By Rev.
R. W. Evans.

THIS work is divided into twenty-three chapters, each commencing with a description of some part of the romantic scenery surrounding the author's residence (*Westmoreland*), and the subject passes on by a natural transition to the thoughts which it suggests, and the affections which it inspires. The intent and purpose of the work may perhaps best be learned from the following extract:—

"How seldom does the mention of the *body* occur in the announcement of the life to come (*from the pulpit*). Is the salvation of the *soul* the whole, and, therefore, undefiled truth of the Scriptural example? Does not Scripture speak also of the salvation of the *body*? Does not St. Paul mention also the redemption of the *body* in company with the adoption through the spirit, and exhort to heavenly conversation through the prospect of the future conformity of the body to the glorious body of Christ? Yet our popular language is utterly unqualified by any expressions like these. It is even inconsistent with them, for who could possibly infer from its cast that there was to be anything of man in the world to come besides his *soul*? Mortal body and immortal soul are so pointedly and continually set in mutual contrast, assigned to different lots, that all views of the future life of the former seems to be absorbed in the exclusive notion of the eternal state of the latter. How strange does such omission appear when we turn

round from such preaching and hear our Lord warning us that not only our soul but our *body* also may be destroyed in hell; and his apostles ordering an offender to be delivered unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that his spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. There are *other elements besides soul* to be taken into the account," &c.

Again,—

"Is it possible for a mind which habitually expresses itself in this partial manner to maintain, to anything like proper fullness and palpability, those four grand doctrines of our creed, 1. The visibility of the Church; 2. Christ's intercession in his human body in heaven; 3. The resurrection of the body; 4. The future judgment?"

The author then enters into the *causes* which he considers have tended to mislead; but these would extend, even in the closest abridgment, to a much longer exposition than we can find space for. But the use, perhaps necessity, of a work like this may be shewn by the fact mentioned by the author, "that a theological professor of New York has publicly propounded that *the resurrection of the body is not a doctrine of revelation*." Those acquainted with the former works of the present writer it is unnecessary to remind how much they are deserving of respect for the refined knowledge, the careful judgment, the accurate distinctions in reasoning, and the purity and elegance of the style and language; and such merits they will find in this the latest of his productions. These, however, we must leave to persons at greater leisure than we possess to discover; but, agreeing, as we do, fully with the author, as to the lawless and rash method of explaining the prophecies of Scripture, so much in fashion of late years among a certain class of writers, we transcribe a page relating to the subject which may put it in a clearer and stronger light to some.

"Perhaps nothing can more clearly shew the hasty hand with which Bishop Newton and others have thus endeavoured to pull prophecy back to fulfilments of their own inventions, than answering them according to *their own system* of forced and fanciful resemblances. Let us suppose a *Papist* to take up the exposition of Rev. xvii. with the same bias against Protestantism as such

interpreters have shewn against Popery, and to lay it down that England was the *beast*. He might say, with as much plausibility as they make out most of their story, that her maritime situation and power are most appropriately prefigured by his rising out of the sea. That the number 7 has most marvellously prevailed in her government. Thus there was the Heptarchy, and since the Conquest she has had *seven* dynasties, 1. Norman; 2. Plantagenet; 3. Lancasterian; 4. Yorkist; 5. Tudor; 6. Stuart; 7. Hanoverian. That *red* has always been the military colour of England. That the woman is the *Church* of England, which was the creation of a woman, Elizabeth, herself the daughter of a harlot, who cruelly persecuted the Catholics. Her fine dress, her curses, her blasphemies, represent her wealth, her commerce, and the heresies both of herself and her sectaries. That in her *sex* also there is no doubt an allusion to the remarkable peculiarity of succession to the English throne. The Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts, the Hanoverians, all succeeding through the female line,

and a fresh dynasty coming on after the same rule; and that the *ten horns* are England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, all forming independent kingdoms, and her possessions in the Mediterranean, in North America, in the West Indies, in Australia, in South Africa, in the East Indies. How easily are such adaptations manufactured, and how readily can be exposed our folly when we are so audacious and unwise as to assume a prerogative of the Holy Spirit of God! And yet such shadowy pictures have been vindicated for truth with as much tenacity as if they were points of doctrine or articles of faith, and men have even borne contradiction in the latter more patiently than in the former. *Thus prophecy is degraded to the condition of a handmaid to a party,* and factious watchwords are supplied from its oracles; thus it must come into discredit, and sink into neglect, from being found to fail in the immediate applications which the selfishness and self-importance of the *spiritualist* is so constantly making of its predictions," &c.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

MR. ORMEROD is preparing for the press a private edition of the fragments of the Series of *Cheshire Inrolments*, during the time of the Norman Earls Palatine, known as the "*Rotulus qui vocatur Domesday*." The *Annales Cestrienses*, containing an account of Simon de Montfort's movements at Chester and Hawarden in conjunction with the Montalts, and extracts from the Pipe Rolls, temp. Hen. II., relative to a temporary demise of the earldom of Chester to the barons last-mentioned, will be appended.

MR. JAMES WYLD (Geographer to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert) has commenced *A popular Atlas of the World, consisting of detailed Maps of the different parts of the Globe, illustrated by geographical and statistical descriptions*, and intended to be "the cheapest in the world." Mr. Wyld's long established reputation is the best guarantee for its accuracy. The maps will all be upon a sufficiently large scale to shew every important place, and enlarged plans of important localities will be added as appendices, together with tabular views of the Terrestrial and Celestial Phenomena. The British Colonial Dependencies will be delineated on separate sheets, and all geographical, topographical, and statistical

information will be given, up to the day of publication. The work is to be completed in twenty-four monthly numbers.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

March 27. In a convocation holden this day it was unanimously agreed that the following names should be inserted in the album or catalogue of the Benefactors to the University:—The Very Rev. John Ireland, D.D., the late Dean of Westminster, founder of the Exegetical Professorship, and of four scholarships for the promotion of classical learning and taste; the Rev. Robert Mason, D.D., formerly of Queen's college; Richard Gough, the eminent topographer; Francis Douce, esq., equally distinguished as an antiquary and annotator on Shakspeare. Dr. Mason bequeathed a very large sum for the use of the Bodleian Library; Mr. Gough left his extensive collection of books and manuscripts relating to the topography of this kingdom; and Mr. Douce the whole of his valuable library and a large collection of ancient prints to the University. These are also deposited in the Bodleian.

In the same convocation the nomination of the Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke, as a public examiner

in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, was unanimously approved.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

It has been resolved to establish three scholarships, of the value of 30*l.* each per annum, for pupils proceeding from this college to either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The first is to be awarded in Oct. 1849, and will be open to all candidates who shall have been two years in the college, and shall be proceeding immediately to the university. The second is to be awarded in Oct. 1850, and the third in Oct. 1851. The scholarships are to be tenable for three years, and to be filled up annually in Oct. as they become vacant.

Dr. Manzini, of the University of Rome, has been appointed Professor of the Italian Language and Literature at the Brighton College.

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS.

The Bishop of Barbados, who is now in England, is strenuously exerting himself to obtain the means of extending the usefulness of the Theological college of his diocese, founded in 1710 by General Codrington. Of the whole number of students admitted into the college since its foundation, 127 in number, 67 have been ordained in the West Indian Church; and it is contemplated that, in consequence of recent arrangements, calculated to increase the interest of the West Indian colonies in the college, it will, whilst educating many for other walks in life, become every year more effective in recruiting the ranks of the clergy in the West Indies, and adding to their number. The Rev. R. Rawle, M.A., Rector of Chesdle, Staffordshire, has just been appointed Principal of the college.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 22. S. Angell, esq. V.P., in the chair.

The report of the Council on the medals for the year was read; by which it appeared that, although eleven designs had been received in competition for the Royal Medal, the Council did not feel themselves justified in recommending its adjudication, inasmuch as the competitors generally had almost totally disregarded the conditions which had been published for their guidance; from which cause, and from the uncalled-for magnitude of the rooms, halls, staircases, &c. together with the lavish and injudicious introduction of columnar and other extraneous decoration, not more than one of the designs possessing the slightest pretensions to consideration as an architectural composition could be properly executed for less than double the sum specified. The Council have come to this decision on principle, having previously expressed their strong reprobation of "this most irregular and improper practice," on more public and real competitions. The Council further express their regret that neither of the two designs offered for the Soane Medallion appear to possess sufficient merit to entitle them to that reward. The medal offered for the best essay 'On the Adaptation and Modification of the Orders of the Greeks by the Romans and Moderns,' was awarded to Mr. J. W. Papworth; and a medal of merit for an

essay on the same subject to Mr. J. Bell.

A communication from W. Bromet, esq. M.D. was read, respecting the choir of the Church of St. Martin, at Angers, on the walls and vaulting of which he had discovered several small vases, which the architects and antiquaries of Angers suppose to have been there placed with a view of increasing the sonorous property of this choir, in a similar way as the "Echeia," described by Vitruvius, are said to have done. These vases, which are of amphora-like shape, and formed of grey baked earth, are inserted at right angles in the thickness of the walls and vaulting—with the faces of which their mouths are flush; and are disposed in each compartment of the vaulting by threes, in a triangular form, at the distance of some feet from one another. They are still sound and sonorous.

The essay to which the medal of the Institute had been awarded was then read by the author.

March 8. Mr. Angell in the chair.

Mr. J. Scott Russell read the concluding portion of his paper 'On the Interior Forms of Buildings with respect to the Laws of Sound.'

March 22. C. Fowler, esq. in the chair.

A letter from Dr. Bromet was read, accompanying some specimens of silicated chalk, prepared by a chemist of Lille.

Several works, recently added to the

library, were referred to members to examine, and draw out a condensed view of their contents for an ensuing meeting. As part of the same course of proceeding, Mr. Donaldson reviewed at some length the recent work on Lycia, by Lieut. Spratt, the Rev. Mr. Daniell, and Professor Forbes, which contains an account of extraordinary ruins, until now unknown. Mr. D. referred principally to Termessus, where there are ruins of surprising magnitude, comprising an acropolis, agora, and necropolis.

Mr. Godwin pointed out, that in the first volume of the work in question (p. 226), copies were given of twenty-eight masons' marks found on the stones of an old Turkish Khan, the greater part of which were precisely similar to others found in England, France, and Germany, and figured by him in the *Archæologia*; a further instance of the prevalence of the same series of marks.

Mr. James Bell then read his essay 'On the Adaptation and Modification of the Orders of the Greeks by the Romans and Moderns,' to which a medal of merit had been awarded.

The following subjects were announced for the next medals:—

1. On the application of sculpture to architecture, and the principles which should regulate its introduction in buildings generally, with regard to beauty of embellishment and propriety of style and character.

2. On the theory and practice of constructing chimneys, particularly in dwelling-houses, with regard to the formation of fire-places, flues, and all the parts connected therewith, in order to insure sufficient draught and exit of the smoke. The essay to contain detailed statements of experiments and practical results.

The Soane Medallion will be given for the best design for a building, to contain public baths, on a comprehensive scale, with all suitable accessories, combining the magnificence of the ancients with the usages and purposes of modern times.

Respecting the Royal Medal, the secretary said, no communication could be made at present, as the council had not yet come to a decision with respect to its appropriation.

April 12. C. Fowler, esq. in the chair.

Mr. Toynbee, F.R.S. read a paper on ventilation, and how far it may be rendered compulsory by legislative enactments; which was followed by a discussion on the same subject, for which we must refer to "The Builder" of the 17th April.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

We abridge from "The Builder" some particulars of the new Legislative Palace, and particularly of the House of Peers, now brought into use.

The foundation of the building next the river was commenced in 1839, by Messrs. Lee, of Chiswell-street. Messrs. Grissell and Peto undertook the first contract for the superstructure of the new Houses in 1840. It comprised the range of buildings fronting the river, with the returns next Westminster-bridge and at the south end towards Abingdon-street. This building includes the residence for the Speaker at the north end, the corresponding terminal towards the south being the residence for the Usher of the Black Rod. Between the two extremes, and comprising what are called the curtain portions, are the libraries for the House of Peers and the libraries for the House of Commons: in the immediate centre is the conference-room for the two Houses. All this is on the principal floor, which is some 15 feet above the terrace, or high-water mark. The whole of the floor above the libraries, and overlooking the river, is appropriated to committee-rooms for the purposes of Parliament, the Peers occupying about one-third towards the south, and the Commons two-thirds towards the north. The House of Peers and House of Commons are situated in the rear of that next the river, and will, when completed, be inclosed also towards the west, so as to be entirely surrounded by Parliamentary offices.

The general plan of the building is exceedingly simple and beautiful. From the Central Hall, an octagon of 70 feet, a corridor to the north (to your right, if you stand with your back to the Thames), leads to the Commons' Lobby and Commons' House; and a corridor to the south, to the Peers' Lobby, one of the chambers completed, and the House of Peers. Opposite to the spectator (still standing as before) is St. Stephen's Hall and Porch, communicating, by noble flights of steps, with Westminster Hall, and forming an approach of unequalled magnificence. It is worthy of remark, that when the floor of St. Stephen's Hall is reached, there is no one step throughout the whole extent,—all is of one level. In a line with the House of Lords, still further to the south, are the Victoria Hall (now finished), the Royal Gallery (a noble apartment, 108 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 high, to be filled with paintings and sculptures), and the Queen's Robing Room, communicating with the Royal Staircase and Tower at the south-west corner of the pile, now rearing itself in Abingdon-street.

The construction of the building throughout is externally of magnesian limestone from North Anstone, in Yorkshire, near Workop, Notts. It is a beautiful close-grained stone, of a texture considerably harder than Portland, and somewhat warmer in colour. The interior parts of the walls are of hard-burnt Cowley-stocks, exclusively from the fields of Mr. Westbrook, of Heston, the best manufactured for the London market. The bearers of the floors are of cast-iron, with brick arches turned from girder to girder; the entire roofs are of wrought-iron covered with cast-iron plates galvanized; the gutters are also of cast-iron galvanized; so that the carcasses of the entire buildings are fire-proof, not any timber having been used in their construction. Wrought-iron bond, in courses of brickwork in cement, is used throughout all the walls. The interior stone-work is from Caen. The whole building stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick. The libraries and committee-rooms will be generally lined with Riga wainscot, and have wood-panelled ceilings.

The interior of the House of Lords is entirely of Riga wainscot of the finest quality, richly and elaborately carved throughout. The throne and the other parts, which are almost covered with gilding, are also entirely of carved oak,—no composition ornaments being used. The roof over the House of Peers, of wrought and cast-iron, is of vast dimensions, (perhaps 30 feet high from the ceiling to the ridge,) and is divided into compartments for hot and cold air, with reference to ventilation. The compartments are divided by massive moulded beams (projecting as much as 3 feet.) Its general ground is rich blue, bordered with red and gold, and blazoned with the royal badges of the United Kingdom, radiating from centres in which are the emblems of royalty, carved and gilt. The beams and mouldings are painted a deep gold colour, the enrichments and projections being all gilt, including the inscription, "*Dieu et mon droit*," variously repeated on the main beams.

Six traceried windows range on each side of the east and west walls; and three corresponding arched openings are formed at the north and south ends of the chamber. The piers between the windows are occupied by canopied niches, eighteen in all, intended for bronze statues of the principal Barons, &c. who were instrumental in obtaining Magna Charta. Two models in plaster, one of Archbishop Langton and the other of Fitzwalter, bronzed and gilt to shew the effect, have been put up at the Throne end; and arrangements are

being made with artists for the whole series, to be cast in bronze.

From the ceiling to the cill of the windows the walls are of a brown stone colour. Around the jambs of the windows is painted the inscription, "*Vivat Regina*," many times repeated, intersected by roses on coloured grounds in quatre-foils. The niches, rather lighter in colour than the piers, are relieved with gilding and partly with colour, the backgrounds being painted a diapered pattern in chocolate brown and gold. Under the niches are gilt angels holding shields, blazoned with the arms of the Barons intended to be placed above. The windows will be ultimately filled with stained glass, but only one on the west side is yet completed. This is the work of Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, by whom also the ornamental iron-work and brass-work have been executed. The contract for the other windows has been taken by Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, of Edinburgh.

The walls at the back of the arches will eventually be painted in fresco, to accord with one over the throne, already completed by Mr. Dyce, of the baptism of Ethelbert, the first Christian King of England.

Below the windows, on each side of the chamber, down to the gallery, the walls are lined with panelling, elaborately carved. The railing to this gallery is brass, of characteristic design and very highly finished, ornamented at the bosses with enamelled grounds of red and blue. Below the gallery the wall is also lined with panelling, containing most delicate carving, surmounted by an enriched frieze containing the carved inscription,—"Fear God, Honour the Queen."—and intersected by slender shafts terminating in carved busts of the kings and princes. Springing from this panelling is a traceried cove forming the support to the gallery, and on the compartments of the cove are emblazoned, on gilt grounds, the arms of the succession of sovereigns and their chancellors from the period of Edward the Third, when the peers first met as a separate House, to the present time, with the proper crests, helmets, and mantlings, and labels containing names and dates of appointments.

The wood carvings, generally, require special notice. A few years ago it would not have been possible to obtain such an amount of carving in England, of equal excellence, at any cost. By collecting a large number of the best examples of the 15th century (as many as two or three thousand) for the constant inspection of the operatives, they have been imbued with the true feeling pervading these

works, and enabled satisfactorily to carry out the architect's wishes. The carvings were all first basted by Jordan's machine (a most important invention), and then finished by hand. Like the whole of the enrichments, it will be observed, they are all heraldic or symbolic. The drawings for the fittings and decorations were made by Mr. Pugin. The throne, situated at the south end of the chamber, is raised on a dais of three steps. Both in design and workmanship it is truly beautiful. It is a canopy in three parts, 18 feet 6 inches wide. The centre, rising much above the sides, is for the chair of the Queen; on the back of this part are carved, gilt, and blazoned the royal arms, with the appropriate badges, emblems, &c. The ceiling is divided into small panels, on which are painted the red rose, with white rays on a gilt ground. On the upper part of this centre canopy are introduced figures, illustrating the orders of knighthood, in rich canopied niches surmounted by open tracery. The lower canopy, on the right of the throne, is for the chair of the Prince of Wales, and that on the left for the chair of the Prince Consort. On the back of these canopies are also blazoned the respective coats of arms, and appropriate heraldic distinctions.

The Queen's chair is of beautiful design and execution, carved and gilt, richly studded with enamels and chrystals; the back and arms are covered with velvet, embroidered with the royal arms, &c. The two side chairs are in the same style, though of smaller dimensions. These chairs were manufactured by Webb, of Bond-street.

The floor of the throne is covered with a velvet pile carpet of deep red ground, powdered with lions and roses, supplied, with the other furniture, by Crace, of Wigmore Street.

Fronting the throne is the reporters' gallery, very commodiously placed and approached, and above that the gallery for strangers. The front of the former is richly ornamented with panelling, containing the royal badges painted on gilt grounds, surrounded by diaper ornaments. In the cove under this gallery are blazoned the arms of the different royal lines—the Saxon, the Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Brunswick, and on either side are placed the archiepiscopal and episcopal arms, interspersed with mitres, pastoral staffs, sceptres, &c.

The principal entrance is at this end of the House, from the Peers' Lobby, through a pair of brass gates 11 feet high and 6 feet wide, filled with open tracery work of beautiful workmanship, in a material not used in England for such a purpose for

more than 300 years. The shrine and gates in Henry VII.'s Chapel are amongst the best examples of such work remaining to us.

The floor of the chamber is covered with a carpet of a royal blue colour, dotted with gold. The seats for the peers, five rows on either side, accommodating 235 persons, are covered with red morocco leather, and the woollacks with red cloth.

The chamber is lighted by thirty-two branch lights, springing from the sides of the niches, burning gas on Faraday's ventilating principle, and by four splendid brass candelabra, two of them at the throne end, holding each twenty-five lights, and two at the bar end, holding each thirteen lights.

The length of the House of Lords in the clear is 91 feet, the breadth 45 feet, and the height 45 feet,—so that it is a double cube. From the north wall to the bar is 21 feet. The side galleries are 3 feet wide, having only one row of seats. The thickness of the walls is 3 feet 1 inch, with recesses at intervals. The Victoria Hall, at the south end of the House, and the Peers' Lobby, at the north end, are both fitted up in a style of corresponding magnificence.

The main entrance to the House is through a grand archway, closed by the elaborate brass gates already alluded to, surmounted by the royal arms and supporters on a panelled ground. There are three corresponding archways, also surmounted by shields; the whole of these are painted and gilt in their proper colours. In the side panels, corresponding to the windows, are painted the arms of the peers called to the first Parliament, blazoned with mantlings and scrolls on a diapered gold ground. On an upper range of panels over the archways are likewise blazoned the arms of the six royal lines.

The lobby is lighted by four large gothic candelabra, bronzed and gilt. Some of the windows are filled with stained glass, continuing the illustrations of the arms of the peers called to the first Parliament. The remainder will be completed shortly. These windows were executed, like the one window in the House of Lords, by Mr. Hardman. The pavement of the floor consists of encaustic tiles by Minton, of lions, on a red ground, and initials on a blue ground, alternately, formed in squares by black marble margins; and in the centre is a red and white rose in coloured marbles on a blue ground (reflecting a centre rose in the ceiling), surrounded by a margin of twining roses in brass on an enamelled blue ground. The marble work was executed by Milnes, of Bakewell, in Derbyshire.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Covent Garden Theatre was erected in 1809 by Mr. now Sir Robert Smirke; the previous building having been burnt down. It is reported that the cost was 150,000*l.* Its form and arrangement are delineated in the first volume of Britton's "Public Buildings of London," and to that work must their memory now be committed; for the recent alterations, with the view of adapting the theatre for an opera-house, have amounted to an entire internal rebuilding.

Operations were commenced on the 2d of December last. The first steps included moving away an immense quantity of theatrical property, which had been stored for years in various parts of the theatre, and was useless. The work was then begun in earnest, by pulling down the whole of the interior of the theatre within the external walls, and the inner foundation walls and arches, to the depth of about 22 feet below the level of the pit corridor. The new foundation walls for carrying the iron columns for the fronts and backs of boxes (thrown considerably further back), and the walls for the new stone staircases, were commenced about the 21st of Dec. The face of the centre box on the ground tier is now 18 feet 9 inches further from the curtain than before, thus elongating the horse-shoe form to that extent, and rendering the lines of the boxes very beautiful. Each tier above recedes still further, the topmost being 2 feet 3 inches behind the lowest. The stage has been brought forward 9 feet into the house; and the distance from the front of the centre box to the front of the stage is 59 feet, including the orchestra, which is 12 feet 6 inches deep, and accommodates eighty-five musicians. The greatest width of the internal area is 62 feet ¹/₂ in front of the orchestra it is 54 feet 8 inches. The greatest height of the house is about 51 feet.† The height of the Corinthian columns which form the proscenium, is 25 feet 10 inches.

In the old house there were four tiers of boxes, including the slips; in the present there are six. The centre portion of the fourth and fifth tiers is appropriated as an amphitheatre for the general public, with seven rows of seats in each,

extending backward over the corridor below. Above these, in the sixth tier, is the gallery. The boxes are divided on every tier by caryatides; and the spaces between are each, for the most part, divided into two boxes, by moveable partitions and drapery.

The area of the house is wholly filled with stalls; half being reserved under that name, the other half forming the pit. The seats are all circular in plan, as they are also in the amphitheatres.

The ornaments in relief on the boxes, proscenium, &c. are moulded of a material called *canalic*, for which the architect, Mr. Albano, has a patent. As its name imports, it is composed of hemp; it is light, takes a sharp impression, and is moreover cheaper than papier maché.

Colour is reserved for the ceiling; which is 80 feet in length, and 60 in width, and was painted by Signori Ferri and Verardi, with the exception of some of the figures, executed by M. Zarra. There are four groupes, connected by garlands. That nearest to the proscenium represents Music and her many attributes, with Infant Genius. Lyrical Tragedy occupies the centre of the house. On the right is Comedy; on the left Painting and Sculpture, with a metaphysical presentment of Art. The exterior architectural border is in high relief, and embraces four divisions—Astronomy, Mechanics, Trade, and Commerce, environed by figures and decorations in lower relief. Other groups represent the Seasons; and the names of celebrated composers are given in tablets. The painted ceiling terminates on a very bold egg-moulding, which is gilt, and forms also the cornice of the uppermost tier of boxes.

In the proscenium ceiling, the same egg-moulding is repeated, and formed into margins with a frieze, consisting of birds and squirrels in high relief, gilt. This is introduced again in the upper and lower edge of ceiling; the centre part is formed into smaller panels by moulding, the centres of which are filled with ornamental paintings. In the centre are the royal arms. The columns, with their capitals, are also white and gold. The spandrel above contains on one side a figure representing Britannia, and on the other a figure of Italy, on gold backgrounds.

The front of the boxes, it may be observed, swells out at the foot, which, besides affording convenience to the occupants, materially aids the effect by reflecting the light. The form of the proscenium too, is exceedingly good, and displays very excellent taste.

The chandelier is of large size, and

* Two feet wider than the Queen's Theatre in the Haymarket, and six feet wider than that of Drury Lane.

† The height of the former house was

	54 feet.
„ the Queen's Theatre	56 „
„ Drury Lane	60 „
„ La Scala, at Milan	75 „
„ San Carlo, at Naples	80 „

would of itself light the house sufficiently ; there are, however, in addition, branches for wax candles, projecting from the front of the grand tier and second tier.

The number of persons who can be seated in the house may be stated as follows :—There are eight proscenium boxes, thirty in the pit tier, thirty-four in the grand tier, thirty-four in the third tier, twenty-eight in the fourth tier, twenty-eight in the fifth tier, and twenty-eight in the sixth tier, or 190 in all.

Allowing six persons to a box, these will seat commodiously . . . 1,140

The stalls hold . . . 256

The pit . . . 263

The amphitheatres 148 each . . . 296

The gallery . . . 300

In the whole . . . 2,255

The structure has simultaneously received other important alterations. A new box-office and entrance have been made : the open-arched arcade in Bow-street inclosed, and the adjoining rooms extended flush with the façade of the building. A new stage-entrance and stage-staircase, and a large, handsome retiring-room, of the whole width of the stage, under the proscenium, have been formed for the convenience of the musicians, with ready means of access from the street. The grand entrance and staircase have been materially improved. The arched colonnade leading from Bow-street to the Piazza, Covent-garden, has been covered in, some of the spaces with doors and some with sashes, and converted into an entrance-hall and crush-room for the pit,—a great convenience. The old gallery-staircase in Bow-street, adjoining the Bedford-avenue, has been pulled down, and the space it occupied formed into a vestibule. The adjoining room, formerly the treasury, is converted into a cloak and ticket-room, and another room built for the accommodation of the nightly guard. Two mezzanine floors, one at each end of the grand saloon, have been taken down to give these rooms the same height as the saloon ; and by these arrangements have been formed a handsome *suite* of ante and crush-rooms from the grand staircase, the whole length of the front of the theatre.—(Abridged from "The Builder" of April 10, which contains a view of the interior of the Theatre.)

April 15. The parish church of *Knockin* near Oswestry, (once the baronial residence of the Lord Strange,) a very ancient structure of Norman architecture, having become greatly dilapidated, has recently undergone a thorough renovation, and has been enlarged by the addition of a

spacious transept on the south side, and a convenient vestry on the north. The old pews have been cleared away, and their places supplied by open benches with carved finials ; the whole executed in a style of architecture corresponding with the antiquity of the building. In the old chancel there was a Norman door, with zig-zag mouldings, in excellent preservation, which has been retained in the present restoration. The ancient Norman font, sufficiently large for immersion, which from time immemorial had stood inverted in the churchyard, serving as a pedestal to a sun-dial, has again been brought to its original place at the west entrance of the church, and applied to its proper sacred uses. During the progress of the work, behind the plaster which incrustrated the north wall, the workmen discovered four original Norman arches, filled with stone work, and forming part of the wall. These arches sufficiently indicate that there had formerly been a north side aisle, but nothing was found corresponding to them in the south wall ; they are now exposed to view, and add greatly to the interest of the place. The whole has been done at the expense of the patron (the Earl of Bradford) and the parishioners, without seeking assistance from any public society. On Thursday the 15th April, the church was again opened for Divine service, and on this interesting occasion an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. Robert Ridsdale ; and a large number of the neighbouring clergy and gentry attended, and expressed their approval of the taste displayed in this restoration of an ancient edifice.

The church of *Stoke Rochford*, in Lincolnshire, near Grantham, has been entirely new roofed, new seated, and new floored. The beautiful east and west windows have been restored, and many other improvements effected in it under the judicious advice and direction of William Burn, esq. the architect. The expense of the above restoration has been chiefly borne by Christopher Turnor, esq. one of the members of the county, who resides in the parish, and who has most munificently contributed towards it. Sir Montague T. Cholmeley, Bart. likewise a resident in the parish, also very liberally subscribed, as well as the Dowager Lady Cholmeley, the Rector, and all the farmers, who, without an exception, not only freely gave according to their ability, but agreed voluntarily among themselves to undertake the carriage of all the materials required. The sum expended on the restoration of the church exceeds 2000*l*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 25. The President in the chair.

It was announced that the Council had succeeded in obtaining the use of the apartment adjoining the meeting-room, and that as early as possible it would be made suitable for the evening meetings and for other objects of the Society.

The Marquess of Northampton communicated a paper on an elegant Etruscan vase in his lordship's collection. The vase, which was exhibited to the meeting, bears beneath one of the handles the maker's name, "Nicostrates," which occurs upon others of this class. It is adorned with subjects which appear chiefly to refer to the death of Antiochus; and his lordship compared it with others in the British Museum, bearing representations of scenes from the Iliad and Odyssey, and pointed out many curious examples of devices on shields, and other subsidiary emblems, explaining the attributes of deities and the names of heroes introduced in the pictures on these fictile vessels.

C. Roach Smith, esq. exhibited a circular bronze shield, and a variety of Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish weapons, discovered in the bed of the Thames, opposite London. Mr. Smith described the various kinds, and made some observations with a view to show the importance of classification, and of comparison with similar remains found in other parts of Europe. Having alluded to points of distinction between Saxon and Danish swords (some remarkably fine specimens of which were exhibited), Mr. Worsane confirmed the appropriation of the latter, and made an interesting remark in illustration. He stated that during a recent visit to Ireland he had been shown some ancient documents of the time of King John, which mentioned a place near Dublin called Ulfriesford, which also occurred in the sagas, as the site of a battle during one of the Danish invasions. At this spot had been found a sword precisely resembling the specimen on the table, and those of ancient date frequently found in Denmark. At this spot had been also discovered brooches of the peculiar Norse type, carved bone for playing draughts, &c. It was not surprising, Mr. Worsane observed, that these Danish swords should be found in the Thames; for, independent of the Danish invasions, it must be considered that the Danes traded to London, and were, in fact, the principal merchants of the north of Europe. The Cufic coins which had been found at Curedale, in the well-known hoard of Saxon coins and

ornaments, had probably been brought over by Norse merchants.

The Society was adjourned over the Easter recess to

April 15, at which meeting it had been arranged that the Auditors' Report should be taken into consideration. This subject, however, was passed over with a few remarks; and Mr. Pettigrew diverted the discussion to the "house list" recommended for the election of the Council at the approaching anniversary. The question was at length put to the ballot, that the proposed list of the next year's Council be referred back to the Council for re-consideration, and the question was carried by 38 votes to 36. At a council held the same evening the name of the Bishop of Oxford was withdrawn, because it did not appear that he had been properly admitted a Fellow, and the name of J. Y. Akerman, esq. was substituted in its room.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the anniversary election took place, and the house list was adopted by a large majority, as follows:—Lord Viscount Mahon, President; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Henry Hallam, esq., W. R. Hamilton, esq., and Thomas Stapleton, esq. Vice-Presidents; J. P. Collier, esq. Treasurer; Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H., and Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Secretaries; Thomas Amyot, esq. and Sir C. G. Young, Garter. These ten were re-elected from the old Council; and the eleven new members chosen from the Society at large are Sir S. Glynne, Bart. M.P.; E. Hawkins, esq.; Rev. J. Hunter; Lord Montagu of Brandon; Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P.; J. Y. Akerman, esq.; T. J. Pettigrew, esq.; J. Pulman, esq. Norroy; Sydney Smirke, esq.; and Lord Viscount Strangford.

FRENCH ARCHEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Dr. Bromet has communicated to us, according to promise, the following list of Questions and Desiderata circulated preparatory to the sojourn of the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments in Sens, during the 31st of May next and five subsequent days. The Society will also hold several sittings during the first week in September, on occasion of the "Congres Scientifique de France," to take place this year at Tours, and to either of which meetings strangers are specially invited.

1. A map and memoir of the Roman roads passing through the city of Agen-

dicum (Sens) and of the Roman vicinal ways in the diocese of Sens.

2. A description of the Roman Villæ, and of vestiges of other Gallo-Roman habitations, which may have been discovered in that district.

3. To what epoch should we refer the walls of Sens?

4. An enumeration and description of such sculptured fragments as have been worked up in the construction of these walls.

5. Do these fragments throw any new light on the state of art in the country under consideration during Roman domination?

6. Have the fragments of any columns found in the walls been accurately measured, so as to enable us from the study of them to deduce an idea of the height and general proportions of the buildings to which they probably belonged?

7. Have the ancient Inscriptions found at Sens been collected or published, and in what do these inscriptions consist?

8. Has the topography of the Roman city of Agendicum been yet ascertained?

9. Have any collections been made of the ancient fragments which were found on the destruction of the walls, and where are they deposited? If no public museum yet exists, what measures should be taken to form one, and to make it generally known?

10. What are the chief medieval monuments in the diocese of Sens that may be attributed to an epoch anterior to the eleventh century?

11. And what posterior to the eleventh century?

12. An architectural description of the cathedral of Sens, pointing out, if possible, the precise dates of its different parts, and a detailed description of its stained glass.

(*Note.* The President will put such questions relative to the elucidation of the peculiarities of this edifice as may occur to him.)

13. If the sacred objects in the treasury of the cathedral have not yet been well described, careful drawings of them, and particularly of the vestments said to have belonged to St. Thomas of Canterbury, are highly desirable, with tracings from, or fac-similes of, their ornaments, so that they may be engraved and published in the Report of the Society's meeting.

14. What are the other churches in the diocese of Sens most interesting to the Archæologist? A catalogue and succinct description of them, with due notices of their architectural styles is desirable.

15. Also a chronological history of their ancient pavements.

16. And of such tombs as are remarkable.

able for decoration or sculpture, especially those with recumbent statues.

17. Descriptions and drawings of ancient altars,

18. Tracings and descriptions of mural paintings and stained glass,

19. And Drawings of reliquaries, crucifixes, censers, chalices, and all enamelled articles, will be desirable.

20. Are there in Sens any wooden houses which were built anterior to the fifteenth century, and in what do they differ from houses of later construction?

21. Where are the most interesting mansions in the diocese of Sens, and what are their dates, and peculiarities, either as to construction or arrangement?

22. A catalogue of all works published during the last fifty years on the history and antiquities of the city or diocese of Sens would be highly useful.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

In the course of the alterations mentioned in our last (p. 405) the grave of Bishop Skirlaw, who died in 1405, has been opened. The coffin was of lead—six feet five inches in length by two feet five inches at the extreme breadth. Its depth was somewhat less than a foot. The texture of the lead had undergone no great change by the lapse of time:—it was so solid and strong that it bore the weight of two stout workmen, who were obliged to stand upon it at the same time in the progress of its disinterment. Unlike modern coffins, it was fitted closely to the outline of the body inclosed within it, to which it sat so closely, that an upward projection became necessary for the feet of the deceased as he lay within it upon his back. The lead was indented, to appear as if moulded round the arms of the corpse; and it was easy to trace their bend as they were crossed upon the breast. A careful examination showed that no inscription had been engraved on the coffin. Two small holes were found on its upper surface, one near the breast, the other near the shoulder, and apparently of no recent date. The Dean very properly decided that the repose of the dead should not be violated, and that respect should be had to the sanctity of the tomb. Upon the discovery of the grave, it was intended that it should be carried two or three feet below the original depth, and that the coffin should be there deposited; but it was found that the bottom consisted of a solid mass of masonry almost as firm as the rock itself. As no greater depth could be attained, therefore, at this spot, without great labour, a new grave was made as near the original site as existing circumstances

would allow—the coffin was placed in it—it was bricked round—and the kindred earth was once more thrown upon the body of Bishop Skirlaw.

INSCRIPTIONS RELATING TO SYRIA AND EGYPT. COMMUNICATED TO THE SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Of the following inscriptions one is in the British Museum, one is from a paper cast, and one is from a statue exhibited to the Syro-Egyptian Society. The others are from copies made by our active and intelligent travellers, and are therefore liable to such mistakes as would naturally be made when copied off defaced stones, and perhaps under unfavourable circumstances, in a bad light, at a distance, or under fatigue. In those places which I cannot understand, the letters are left undivided into words, so that the sagacity of the reader may perhaps assign a meaning to them by the help of a conjectural emendation. Two, at least, were written by natives of the province only partially acquainted with the Greek language.

1.

Copied by Dr. Holt Yates, from the great temple at Kalabshieh, in Nubia, the ancient Talmis:—

Επ' αγαθῷ κυρίῳ.
Το προσκυνημα νπε[ρ]
Γαιου Κλοϊου κειν[ε]ν[τ]
ος ιππειος χωρτης Α
Θηβαιων ιππικης
τυρμης, Καλλιστιανου,
και του παδιου αυτου,
και των αβασκαντων
αδελφων, και των αυτου
παντων παρα τῷ κυρίῳ Μαν-
δουλι, και του ιππον αυτου.
σημερον.

"To the good Lord. The adoration for the sake of Caius Cloius, a cavalry commander of the first cohort of the Thebans, of the troop of horse; of Callistianus, and his servant, and his faithful brethren, and all his friends, unto the Lord Mandouli, and of his horse. This day."

This may have been written any time

between the reigns of Dioclesian and Theodosius I. We learn from the *Notitia Dignitatum* that part of Dioclesian's third legion of Thebans was promoted to the cavalry and mounted; and Caius Cloius seems to have been the commander of the first cohort of this troop, and Callistianus the writer may have been an officer under him. And by the address to Mandouli, the god of Talmis, it must have been written before Paganism was forbidden by the law of Theodosius, which, if not everywhere obeyed, must have been so at any rate in the army. This fixes its date between A.D. 300 and A.D. 380. From the use of the Latin words *cohors* and *turma*, and from the Latin name Caius Cloius, and Greek name Callistianus, we see in this body of troops, stationed four and thirty Roman miles beyond the cataracts of Syene, while the men were Egyptians of the neighbourhood of Thebes, and the officers probably Greeks of Alexandria, the commander was a Roman, and the discipline copied from Rome.

This inscription, varying in two or three letters, has been published by M. Gau in his *Antiquités de la Nubie*.

2.

Copied by Dr. Holt Yates from the same temple:—

Τιβεριου Ιουλιου
Προισκου στρατω-
του χωρτης Α Θηβα[ιων]
P, Λοντεινου, και του
αυτου νειου Χρυ-
σομαλλου, και των [αυ-
του παντων, παρα θεῷ Μανδουλι,
σημερον αιει, και τον αναγνωσκοντος.]

"For Tiberius Julius Priscus, a centurion in the first cohort of Thebans, for Lonteinus, and his son Chrysomallus, and all his friends, unto the god of Mandouli, and for the reader."

The last two lines are here added from M. Gau's copy. I venture to translate στρατιωτης P, a centurion, a meaning which the numeral letter P bears in an inscription. Egyptian Inscriptions, plate 81.

3.

Copied by Dr. Holt Yates from the same temple:—

Αυρηλο Κησαριανο και Αμμωνιος
Στρ ομβ ελεφ[αν]τουκρατο Μυρωνου δια-
δεχομενο την αρχιερωσυνην διων μοι εγραπ . . .
κεινσαντος παντας τους χοιρους εξελασθηναι
απο ιερου κωμης ταλως της ιβ γχοτ παρα το τεμε[νος]
και πασι τοις κεκτημενοις χοιρους τούτε εξε-
λασαι εντος πεντε και δεκα ημερων απο της προ-
κειμενης κωμης προ οφθαλμων εχουσι τα περι τουτου
κεινσθεντα προς το δωνασθαι τα περι τα ιερα ορεσ-
κια κατα τα νενομισμενα γενεσθαι
των κυριων ημων [σε]βαστων.

[“Aurelo

"Aurelo Cesariono and Ammonios . . . the commanders of the elephants, Myronos holding the chief priesthood of the gods has written to me, and commanded that all the swine should be driven out from the sacred village beyond the twelfth . . . from the precinct; and to all the owners to drive the swine thence within fifteen days from the village before mentioned, holding before their eyes the things which are ordered to be done about this; so that the neighbourhood of the sacred groves may be as has been decreed . . . [by command] of our august lords [or our lords the emperors]."

This curious inscription is evidently written by an ignorant person, if we may so describe a native of Nubia whose knowledge of the Greek language was but imperfect. It has been also published in Gau's *Antiquités de la Nubie*. Mr. Niebuhr there translates the beginning of the second line "Pretor of Ombos;" and part of the fifth line "within the twelfth day of Chæac;" but the obscurity of the writing leaves these passages doubtful. It may have been written any time before Talmis was held by the Blemmyi, in the reign of Theodosius I.

4.

η βουλη και ο δημος
Λουκιον Ποπι . . . λιον . . . αλβον
πρεσβευτην Τιβεριου
Κλαυδιου Καισαρος
σεβαστου Γερμανικου
τον πατρωνα της πολεως.

"The senate and commonalty appoint Lucius Popillius Balbus, the ambassador of Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, to be the patron of their city."

This is from a copy procured from Damiatta by A. C. Harris, esq. of Alexandria. The last four lines were published by Mr. Hamilton in his *Egyptiaca*, who was told that the stone had been brought from Beirout, in Syria. This was most likely true, as it is very improbable that any city of Egypt was allowed corporate government in the reign of Claudius, or would have been permitted to appoint a patron. Three centuries later, however, the patronage of cities by men of rank became so common in Egypt that it was forbidden by law. See *Codex Theodosianus*, xi. 24, i. But the value of the inscription is much lessened by our not knowing the city which set it up.

5.

From a cast sent from Alexandria by

A. C. Harris, esq. taken from a stone in the possession of Signor Anastasy:—

Κλεοπατρας Μενωνος
πολυστεστατη χαιρε
ακα[αίρω]ς και ακριτως
βιωει θανατοι απο-
λωλεια αναξως της χρη-
στοτητος πλαγειαα γαρ
υπο σκορπιου εν τωι προς τωι
ορει Θριπιειωι τωι δεκατη
του Οωοθ του Λ λη
ωρας ε μεταλλαξε τη ια.

"Cleopatras Menonos, most unhappy, hail! Destroyed unseasonably and without blame by a violent death, unworthy of her usefulness. For, being struck by a scorpion in the Thripieum near the mountain, on the tenth day of Thoth, of the year thirty-eight, at the fifth hour, she expired on the eleventh day."

M. Letronne, to whom I am indebted for some remarks on this inscription, conjectures that the Thripieum was a temple to the goddess Thriphis, who gave her name to the city Athribis.

The date is probably the 38th year of Augustus.

Greek names when adopted by Egyptians were often employed in the form of the genitive case, as Cleopatras; and the use of the barbarous word *πολυστεστατη*, proves that the writer was not a Greek.

6.

From a stone in the British Museum, brought from Xanthus in Lycia, by Sir Charles Fellows:—

Βασλεινοντος
Πτολεμαίου
του Πτολεμαίου
Σωτηρος ετους θ'
και κ' μηνος Δωου
εκκλησιας γενομε
νης εδοξε Ξαν
θίων τη πολει και
τοις αρχουσιν τ[ου]
τελ[ους] τα[σ]ιτια
εσεσθαι λι[μ]ον [γενο]
μενου ατελη.

"In the reign of Ptolemy, the son of Ptolemy Soter, in the ninth year and twentieth day of the month Lœus, an assembly being held, it pleased the city of the Xanthians, and the archons of the [taxes, that while the famine continues the corn should be] untaxed."

We know from history that the empire of Ptolemy Philadelphus reached over the whole of the coasts of Asia Minor, and by this inscription we see that the interesting country of Lycia was not excepted. We

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 25. Lord Monteaale moved for a Select Committee to consider and report on the recommendations of the several Parliamentary committees and commissions on the state of the POOR IN IRELAND, as relating to the expediency of introducing permanently the out-door relief for the able-bodied labourer, and on the effect of such a measure on the well-being of Ireland, the interests of the poor themselves, and the immigration of Irish paupers into Great Britain; and also that this committee do consider and report on the effects of enlarging the present electoral divisions for the purpose of raising and levying the assessments under the poor-law. Earl Grey opposed the motion, as the Irish Poor Relief Bill would shortly come up to their Lordships' House. The House divided—For the motion, 12; against it, 39.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 22. Mr. Fox Maule moved the second reading of the ARMY SERVICE Bill, and contended that limited enlistments would remove many of the evils of the present system. It was proposed that enlistment should in future be limited to 10 years in the infantry, and to 12 years in the artillery, ordnance, and cavalry. It was further proposed that at the termination of those periods they might re-enlist for 11 years in the infantry, and for 12 years more in the cavalry, ordnance, and artillery. If the period of service should expire while the soldier was on foreign service, his commanding officer would have power to detain him for another year, if necessary, and if the country was at war, and the regiment actually in service, for two years longer. Power was likewise to be given to the soldier, upon the expiration of his enlistment, to enrol himself for a deferred pension of 6d. per day, which would be given to him for life if he was thus enrolled for 22 years, and had served 12 days during each year of that period. The earliest period, however, to which he could become entitled to this pension would be when he should have reached his 50th year. The Bill was to be entirely prospective in its character, and would not therefore affect the existing

army. He thought the effect of the Bill would be to render the service more popular and more economical to the public. The Bill was read a second time without a division.

March 30. Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of the HEALTH OF TOWNS. He quoted a variety of reports proving that mortality in towns greatly exceeded that in country districts, and was caused by insufficient sewerage, open ditches, bad paving, and an inadequate supply of water, thus causing want of cleanliness amongst the poorer classes. He proposed to constitute a Board of Health and Public Works, to be composed of five members, three to be paid, one to be an unpaid member of the Government, and the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests to be the *ex-officio* chairman of the board. This board would direct inquiry into the sanitary condition of towns and districts, and recommend the appointment of inspectors. On the report of the inspectors he proposed to give power to the local administrative bodies to carry out the necessary drainage, sewerage, paving, and supplying of water. In towns where municipal corporations and town councils do not exist, commissioners should be elected by the rate-payers, to whom the Crown, on the recommendation of the central board, shall nominate adjuncts, not exceeding one-third of the whole number. The operation of the Bill was not to extend to Ireland or Scotland, but it was to include London. It was intended to do away with the present commissioners of sewers, about seven in number; and with respect to the commissioners of paving, drainage, &c. it was intended that all conflicting authorities should cease, or nothing but confusion would be the result. By an order from Her Majesty in Council, these authorities would be superseded in any locality where such a course might be deemed necessary. There were also provisions for the prevention of smoke, the better ventilation of houses, the furnishing most ample supplies of water, and such other measures as naturally suggested themselves in carrying the object in view into effect, for the general benefit of the public.—Mr. Mackinnon seconded the

Bill, which he thought more comprehensive than the Bill introduced by Lord Lincoln.—The Earl of *Lincoln* said he thought the Bill could scarcely be said to be more comprehensive than the one he had introduced two years ago, for nearly all its chief provisions were to be found in that bill. He should not, however, then enter upon the discussion; but he thought the present measure went so far in its details as to intermeddle with local authorities and interests, from whom much opposition might be anticipated. He looked, also, with great jealousy to the appointment of three paid commissioners, and thought modern legislation tended far too much towards the creation of such appointments. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

April 13. Mr. *Walpole* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law for the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS in the election of members to serve in parliament for England and Wales. The alteration consisted principally in the doing away with the vexatious interruptions which were at present offered to electors who had once registered; and he intended that a penalty should attach to such vexatious objections, where they were proved to arise from a mere desire to give uneasiness. The registering would still be kept correct and pure, although these vexatious objections would be put down. The Bill was read a first time.

April 14. On the motion of Mr. *Watson*, for going into committee on the ROMANIST RELIEF BILL, Sir *R. Inglis* moved as an amendment, that the House should go into committee on the Bill that day six months. In his view the Bill was calculated to unprotestantise England. It proposed to repeal the Act of the 30th Chas. II. which contained the Declaration required by the Bill of Rights to be made by the sovereign on his or her ac-

cession to the throne, and was thus an aggression upon the Bill of Rights, which no modern legislator had before had the hardihood to assail. It was not a time, considering the recent disturbances fomented by the Jesuits in France, Switzerland, and Germany, to ask further concessions to the Church of Rome.—The Earl of *Arundel and Surrey*, in advocating the Bill, admitted that it was perfectly true that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestantism, and would be so, until Protestantism was extinct. This sentiment was the subject of much animadversion in the subsequent debate. On a division the amendment was carried by 158 to 119.

April 15. Mr. *Hindley* moved for a select committee to inquire into SUNDAY TRADING in the metropolis. He had been desired by the parochial authorities to bring this subject forward, and he wished to ascertain what could be done with propriety on the subject before he ventured to legislate upon it.—Mr. *Hume* and *B. Escott* opposed the motion.—Sir *G. Grey* was not sanguine as to the beneficial effects to be attained by legislation on this subject, but would not object to the appointment of a committee. The House divided—For the motion, 51; against it, 19.

Mr. *F. Maule* moved that the ARMY SERVICE BILL be read a third time.—Sir *H. Douglas* persevered in his opposition to this measure, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months. The House divided—For the third reading, 91; against it, 42. The Bill was read a third time, and on the motion of Mr. *F. Maule* the clauses having reference to Chelsea pensioners were omitted, in order to introduce them in a separate Bill. The Army Service Bill, thus amended, was then passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

On the 28th March the Queen dismissed the Cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor. The principal members of the new Cabinet are as follows:—M. Pacheco, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Salamanca, Minister of Finance; M. Pastor Diaz, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Benavides, Minister of the Interior; M. Sotelo, Minister of Marine; M. Mazarredo, Minister of War; and M. Bahamonde, Minister of Justice. The new Ministers presented

themselves on the 29th to both Houses of the Cortes, and in each M. Pacheco explained the circumstances under which he and his colleagues accepted office. M. Gonzales Moron, and other members belonging to the Mon-Pidal fraction, having moved in the Chamber of Deputies that the accounts between the late Government and M. Salamanca be submitted to the House, the motion was negatived by a majority of 134 to 56. Thus, in the outset of their career, the new Ministry obtained a considerable majority.

GERMANY.

On the 28th Feb. the Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe, owing to an escape of gas, was destroyed by fire, attended with great loss of life. The number of victims has been ascertained to exceed sixty. Most of them were suffocated, and overpowered by the gas before the flames reached them.

CIRCASSIA.

The power of Schamyl is daily increasing and consolidating itself. The Caucasus had of late become the refuge and stronghold of all the mountaineers attached to the old liberties of the country, and such is their confidence in their great military chief, that they already regard him as the founder of a monarchy, which will embrace all Georgia, Armenia, and Daghestan. The Achenes, having treacherously betrayed 1200 Circassians, were lately fallen upon by the latter, at the village of Cassaban, and 5000 of the Russian allies, men, women, and children, put to the sword.

AFRICA.

A Convention has been agreed to between the British Authorities and the King and Chiefs of Cape Mount, West Coast of Africa, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, and all traffic in Slaves to be punishable. And further, that English vessels shall enjoy free and unrestricted intercourse with the native population; all Englishmen landing to be protected; a British factory to be established; and in the event of any misunderstanding between the natives, and any person under the protection of England, the offending parties shall be delivered over to the country to which they may belong, to be punished according to law.

ALGERIA.

Marshal Bugeaud reports the submission of the celebrated califa of Abdel Kader, Thaieb Ben Salem, of Bou Chareb, of Medeah, Sid Abderrehaman, former chief of Dellys, Bel Kassem and his brother Ahmed Ben Salem. &c. "The aman claimed by those chiefs who had hitherto given proofs of the greatest fidelity to the Emir, cannot fail," says the Marshal, "to produce a strong moral effect over all the native population, who must now renounce the hope of seeing Abdel Kader again at their head. The eastern frontier of the province of Algiers was about 18 leagues distant from that city; it is now removed to 50 leagues."

News has subsequently been received of the capture of Bou-Maza, a well-known ally of Abdel Kader. It was this famous scheriff who, in 1845, caused the revolt

in the Dahra, which soon spread over the whole of Algeria, and in which Abdel Kader only acted a secondary part. He is stated to have been seized by Colonel St. Arnauld, and is, it would appear, to be brought to Paris, in order probably to be exhibited to the inhabitants of that capital, until Abdel Kader can be presented to them.

TURKEY.

The British Embassy at Pera is a total wreck, together with no less than ninety houses adjoining it, from fire, originating in a house next to the residence of the *attachés* of the embassy. The embassy itself, however, was of stone, with iron shutters and doors, and so far withstood the flames; but the furniture, window wood-work, &c. were destroyed. The Italian theatre too, and some of the best houses in Pera, are involved in the ruin.

BORNEO.

On the 18th Dec. Captain G. B. Mundy, of the Iris 22, concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Borneo, by which the island of Labuan was ceded for ever to England, and stipulations made for the suppression of piracy along the coast. On the 24th of the same month the island of Labuan was taken possession of in the name of the Queen of England with due form and ceremony.

MEXICO.

A severe engagement has been fought between the American force, under General Taylor, and that of Mexico, under Santa Anna, at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d. Both parties claim the victory, but Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, and General Taylor to Monterey. Santa Anna's own despatch makes the following statement: "After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000 men, and 26 pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces."

At Mexico there has been a revolution. The clergy and national guard combined; Gomez Faria was deposed from the Vice-Presidency; and General Salas, a devoted partizan of Santa Anna, installed in his place. Santa Anna was continued in command of the army.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

The committee for arranging the appointment of Colonial Bishoprics have definitively decided that the following clergymen should be nominated to the newly formed sees, three being in Australia, and the fourth in the Cape of Good Hope.

1. Diocese of Melbourne, for the district of Port Philip, New South Wales.—The Rev. Charles Perry, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge.

2. Diocese of Newcastle, northern counties of New South Wales.—The Rev. William Tyrrell, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

3. Diocese of Adelaide, South Australia.—The Rev. Augustus Short, M.A. Christ church, Oxford.

4. Diocese of the Cape of Good Hope.—The Rev. Robert Gray, M.A., University college, Oxford.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS'S NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—Miss Burdett Coutts has determined to build and endow a new church and schools for the education of the poor in the city of Westminster, which her late father represented for so many years in Parliament. The sum of 30,000*l.* was named as the cost in the first instance; but subsequently it was represented that the amount was not sufficient to carry out the design of the benevolent lady, and she gave a *carte blanche* to an architect to draw upon her for any amount that might be required for the proper completion of a large church and schools, which should be an ornament to the city of Westminster, and useful in imparting religious instruction to the poor, and an education for their children. We understand that no less than 45,000*l.* will be required to carry out the intention of Miss Burdett Coutts. The site chosen is in Rochester-row, opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses, and about 100 yards from the Westminster Police-court. Adjoining the ground is a chapel, lately belonging to the sect called Irvingites, and three houses adjoining, including a large ale and beer house belonging to Messrs. Wood, the brewers, in the occupation of Mr. Lee. The three houses have been purchased by Miss Burdett Coutts at an expense of 7,000*l.*, and the chapel, which is a remarkably plain one, for 3,000*l.* A district has already been assigned to the new church, and the Irvingite chapel re-opened under a license from the Bishop of London. The cost of the site of the new church will be 10,000*l.* the endowment 10,000*l.* more, and 25,000*l.* will be expended in the erection of the church, schools, and parsonage-house.

March 13. The very extensive naphtha and creosote works and saw-mills of Mr. Bethell, in Battersea Fields, were destroyed by fire. From the immense quantity of pitch upon the premises, all efforts to stop the progress of the fire were unavailing;

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every thing was consumed but the still-house, in which were two immense boilers of tar in course of distillation. The adjoining premises of Mr. Robins, timber-dealer, and Messrs. Pars, lime-burners, were greatly injured, and several barges on the river were destroyed. The effect of the fire when at its height, as seen from the opposite bank of the river, was grand in the extreme. The pitch contained in the various cisterns boiled over and poured into the river, the surface of which, to a very considerable extent, presented the appearance of a lake of fire, the background to which was formed by a sheet of flame extending along the whole range of premises, rising many hundred feet into the air, and presenting a thousand fantastic shapes.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

March 17. Howbury Hall, the ancient seat of Frederick Polhill, Esq. M.P. and a few years back the temporary residence of the present Duke of Marlborough, at Renhold, three miles north-east of Bedford, was destroyed by fire, in consequence of a bricklayer, who was repairing the roof of the building, having imprudently lighted a fire to drive out some bees. The house was unoccupied and unfurnished, and the books removed. The left wing was burnt to the ground, nothing remaining but the stacks of chimneys. The right wing is standing, though considerably damaged. The mansion was erected two centuries ago, and received many additions during the lifetime of the late J. Polhill, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—There has been lately an addition to this beautiful edifice in the shape of a painted window. The lower compartment of the 14th window was originally a blank, but the Master and Fellows, now that the windows are undergoing the process of cleaning, decided upon placing the upper compartment below, and having a new one above,

been forgotten. A room is set apart for a library, a second for a school, and a third as an ablution room.

KENT.

March 23. The new church of St. John the Evangelist, at *Woolwich*, the site for which was granted by the Board of Ordnance, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of the committee and a great number of the clergymen of the diocese of London. Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have subscribed liberally towards its erection.

In opening a passage from the deanery garden to the dark entry, in the *Canterbury* precincts, and which has long been closed, a handsome stone archway was discovered, which had been plastered over to correspond with the wall of the entry. It is of very elegant proportions and beautifully sculptured. It is now fitted with a new oaken door, and forms a convenient communication from the deanery to the cathedral.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THURCASTON CHURCH.—This interesting and ancient structure, consisting of nave, north aisle, chancel, tower, and porch, on examination of its details, is found to be in the whole of its basis of early-English architecture, with the exception of a very complete Norman doorway in the south side of nave. The church evidently passed under very considerable alterations during the fourteenth century, when the arches supporting the north side of nave were taken down and replaced by others more elevated, and in the perpendicular style, the columns having early-English bases, but capitals of the fourteenth century. A like elevation is apparent on the south of the nave, where perpendicular windows have been introduced, and the roof has thus been raised, according to the old pitch remaining on the tower, about three feet six inches. A fine specimen of perpendicular window has also been inserted in the east end of the chancel, with some good original specimens of painted glass. The font is also of the same date. The roof of the nave is an excellent example of old church roofs.

The entire edifice had again, by the hand of time, sunk into a dilapidated and neglected state, when the present incumbent, the Rev. Richard Waterfield, prompted by a truly Protestant zeal and liberality beyond his fellows, commenced a thorough restoration; first of all, however, rearing up a monument of considerable cost to the memory of the never-to-be-forgotten

Bishop Latimer, who was born in this place. The inscription is as follows:—

H. S. E.

In grateful memory of
HUGH LATIMER,
Lord Bishop of Worcester.

This great champion of the Protestant, faith was born in the parish of Thurcaston, in the year 1470. He faithfully followed in the glorious train of his Lord and Master; and, having joined the noble army of martyrs, sealed the truth with his blood.

He was burnt at the stake in Oxford, A.D. 1555, and there "lighted a candle" which shall "never be put out."

Hoc marmor ponendum curavit
RICARDUS WATERFIELD, Rector de
Thurcaston.

A.D. MDCCCLXIII.

This was executed by Mr. Broadbent, of Leicester, to whom was committed the whole of the subsequent restorations, which have been efficiently carried out at the sole expense of the Rev. R. W. himself, amounting to about the sum of 800*l*.

The ancient church of *Anstey*, partly of Norman and partly early-decorated structure, had fallen far into decay and architectural deformity, until the year 1844, when the worthy rector, the Rev. R. Waterfield (after restoring the church at Thurcaston, above noticed), with a zeal and sacrifice becoming the Christian character, again manifested his great liberality by taking down the old fabric, because too bad to be mended, and erecting a most beautiful specimen of a village church, on a much enlarged scale, and in the purely decorated style, the old tower, however, remaining as sufficiently substantial yet to repel fall many a winter's blast. The walls of the new church are of random granite, with black pointing, and light freestone dressings, which gives the whole a pleasing effect. The windows have an excellent selection of rich tracery, and the carvings of capitals, corbels, bosses, pinnacles, &c. are rarely surpassed, and the whole of the interior fittings, the open seats, pulpit, and reading desk, &c. together with the beautiful high-pitched open roofs, four in number, one to each aisle, a more lofty one to the nave in centre, with a very rich one though lower to the chancel, gives the whole an effect seldom realised by the beholder. Many persons of eminence have visited this church, and have awarded great praise to the builders, Messrs. Broadbent and Hawley, of Leicester, whose ability and skill are thus manifest, both in the architectural and operative departments. The rebuilding of this church cost exactly 4,000*l*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 26. The Duke of Bedford elected a Knight of the Garter.

March 29. George Henry Bart, esq. to be Surveyor of Roads for the Island of St. Christopher.

March 30. 12th Dragoons, Major Edward Pole to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. the Hon. Robert Needham to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Henry Madox, of 12th Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. Andrew Nugent, of 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major in the Army.

April 2. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Taynton, of 44th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

April 3. Oxfordshire Militia, Lieut.-Col. C. O. Bowles to be Colonel.

April 5. 1st Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Major the Right Hon. Lord Churchill to be Lt.-Col.

April 8. Oxfordshire Militia, Major J. W. Fane to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 9. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donnell, 2nd Life Guards, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. R. W. Dallas, of 1st West India Regt.; Capt. A. St. Leger M'Mahon, 13th Foot, and Capt. R. J. Elton, 1st Foot, to be Majors; Capt. J. Jacob, Bombay Art. to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

April 12. Bedfordshire Militia, Major Richard Thomas Gilpin to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. William Bartholomew Higgins to be Major.

April 13. Aug. Saltren Willett, of Tapley, in Westleigh, Devon, esq. grandson of W. S. Willett, Capt. R.N. by Hesther, sister of John Cleveland of Tapley, esq. to take the name and arms of Cleveland only.—Henry George Windsor Aubrey, of Exeter coll. Oxf. gent. eldest son of H. G. Windsor, of Barbados, merchant, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth-Anne, wife of G. W. Aubrey, of Montreal, esq. to continue to use the name of Aubrey after Windsor.

April 14. 1st Oxfordshire Yeomanry, Lord Norreys to be Major.

April 16. Charles Justin MacCarthy, esq. to be Auditor and Accountant-general and Comptroller of Revenue for Ceylon.—7th Light Dragoons, Major A. Shirley to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major G. P. Bushe to be Major—Royal Engineers, brevet Majors H. Y. Wortham, Joshua Jebb, and George Tait, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

April 20. Cecil Mina Bolivar Townshend, of Magdalen coll. Oxf. esq. Cornet 13th Light Dragoons, to discontinue the name of Townshend, and take the surnames of Dunn-Gardner, and use the arms of Dunn and Gardner, with such distinction as may by the laws of arms be required.

April 23. 2nd Life Guards, Lieut.-Col. James M'Donnell to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel.—16th Light Drag. brevet Lieut.-Col. G. J. M. M'Donnell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. H. Pearson to be Major.—17th Foot, Major F. Murray, from 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Major John Gordon, who exchanges.—47th Foot, Maj.-Gen. T. Dalmer, C.B. to be Colonel. 70th Foot, Major W. M. Bigge to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Chute to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major-Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart. G.C.B. to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion; Capt. J. H. Esten to be Major.

April 24. Vice-Admiral Hugh Downman to

be Admiral; Rear-Adm. C. B. H. Ross, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. Henry Prescott, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain, Charles Wise.

To be Commander, A. P. Eardley Wilmot.

Appointments.—Capt. Sidney C. Dacres to the Avenger.—Commanders, C. Wise to the Inconstant; Edw. Dixon to the Rapid, 10; W. C. Wood to the Philomel, 6; F. W. P. Bourverie to the Electra, 14; J. M. Potbury to the Growler steam-sloop; Edw. Codd to the Hibernia flag-ship at Malta.—Lieut. Henry Baker to command the Kestrel brigantine.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bedfordshire.—Lord Chas. J. Fox Russell.

Somerset (East).—William Finney, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Tyrrell, to be Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales.

Rev. J. Monsell, to be Chancellor of Connor and Rector of Romano.

Rev. W. Ludlow, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. G. Trevor, to be a Canon of York.

Rev. F. Dyson, to be an Hon. Canon of Salish.

Rev. J. E. Armstrong, St. Paul's, Bermondsey P.C. Surrey.

Rev. C. Baring, High Cross, Standon P.C. Hertfordshire.

Rev. S. W. Barnett, Towersey V. Bucks.

Rev. W. Beal, Brooke V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. A. Blackett, Wolsingham R. Durham.

Rev. C. W. Hathwaytt, Chelmarsh V. Shropsh.

Rev. T. K. Bowyear, Halstead R. Kent.

Rev. J. Bull, St. John's, Walthamstow P.C. Essex.

Rev. W. W. Butlin, New District of Pen-pounds, Camborne P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Burnet, Tangmere R. Sussex.

Rev. W. Caparn, West Torrington V. Linc.

Rev. F. G. Corrange, Parham V. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Davies, Holy Trinity Church P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. G. Davies, Walton, Cardiff V. Tewkesbury.

Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, Heddon-on-the-Wall V. Northumberland.

Rev. W. H. Elliot, Sockburn V. Darlington.

Rev. T. England, North Lew R. Devon.

Rev. A. Evans, Little Somerford R. Wilts.

Rev. E. Godfrey, St. Peter's P.C. Plymouth.

Rev. N. Gould, Stokenteignhead V. Devon.

Ven. W. H. Hale, St. Giles's Cripplegate V. London.

Rev. G. Halls, St. John-under-the-Castle R. Lewes.

Rev. R. Haukinson, St. Margaret's Lynn P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. N. Harrison, Reigate V. Surrey.

Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings, Hertfordbury R. Herts.

Rev. B. D. Hawkins, Henham V. Essex.

Rev. J. Hensman, Clifton P.C. Bristol.

Rev. A. H. Hobart, Caythorpe R. Linc.

Rev. J. Holding, Ashampstead P.C. Berks.

Rev. G. S. Hookey, New District of St. James's P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. T. G. P. Hough, Coltishall R. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. House, Winterborne Anderston R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Jollands, Haslingfield V. Cambridge
 Rev. A. Jones, Marden V. Herefordshire.
 Rev. J. Jones, Naseby V. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. W. Jones, Rumney V. Monmouthshire.
 Rev. C. Lawford, Winterborne Stoke and Berwick St. James's R.R. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Lawson, Sherborne R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Longville, St. Mary R. Chester.
 Rev. J. Marshall, Christ's Church, Clifton P.C. Bristol.
 Rev. L. Miles, Willoughby Waterless R. with the V. of Great Peatling, Leic.
 Rev. E. W. Mitchell, Shirley with Yeaveley V. Derby.
 Rev. W. H. Nantes, East Stonehouse P.C. Devon.
 Rev. E. Nares, Wittenham R. and V. of Brenzett, Kent.
 Rev. J. Noble, Nether Broughton R. Leic.
 Rev. W. Noble, Pitchcott R. Bucks.
 Rev. G. Oliver, St. Benedict P.C. Lincoln.
 Rev. A. Packe, Walton-on-the-Wolds R. Leic.
 Rev. T. Paley, Ufford-cum-Bainton R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. E. Phillpotts, Lezant R. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. P. Pitman, Avelton Gifford R. Devon.
 Rev. C. E. Plater, Newchurch R. and V. Kent.
 Rev. R. Pole, Ewhurst R. Hants.
 Rev. S. M. Richards, St. Paul's P.C. Jersey.
 Rev. R. J. Rowton, Southwood R. with Limp-hoe V. Norfolk.
 Rev. P. Rush, Luffenham R. Rutland.
 Rev. G. W. Shelton, Chelmondoston R. Suffolk.
 Rev. N. P. Small, Market-Bosworth R. Leic.
 Rev. H. Taylor, Marton in Cleveland V. Yorksh.
 Rev. T. Thompson, Painslaw R. Durham.
 Rev. A. Watt, Trinity Ch. P.C. Southampton.
 Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, Swillington R. Yorksh.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq. M.P. elected a Director of the East India Company.
 Mr. William Sims to be Clerk of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Parkes and Dr. Garrod to be assistant physicians, and M. J. P. Porter assistant surgeon to University coll. Hospital, London.

First-Lieut. Savage, R. Mar. Art. to be instructor of fortification and mechanical drawing at the Royal Naval College, vice Major Wilson, R. Art. resigned.

Mr. John Ward Nicholls to be Clerk of the Cheque at Greenwich Hospital.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At Dakha, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Byng, 62nd Regt. N.I. a dau.

March 12. At Hillberry Cottage, Lostwithiel, the wife of Colman Rashleigh, esq. of twin sons.—20. In Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, a dau.—21. At Coventry, Lady Adela Ibbetson, a son.—Lady Charles Beanclerk, a son.—23. At Shaden Park, Surrey, the wife of William Little, esq. a dau.—26. The wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. M.P. a son.—28. At Rome, the Hon. Hester, wife of Sir George W. Craufurd, a son.

At Gregory, Montgomerysh, the wife of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a dau.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Spencer Shelley, a dau.—At Binfield, Berks, the wife of Alfred Caswall, esq. Barrister, of the Inner Temple, a son.—29. At Ashburnham-pl. Sussex, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son.—30. At Queen's terrace, Woolwich-common, the Hon. Mrs.

Montague Stopford, a dau.—At Mount Radford, the wife of R. Fulford, esq. a dau.

Lately. At Debenham Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. J. Bedingfield, a son.—The wife of W. J. Agg, esq. Hewletts, a dau.

April 1. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Percival, 3rd Guards, of twin sons and a dau.—The Rt. Hon. Lady Ashley, a dau.—2. Lady Charles Wellesley, a dau.—In Hans-pl. Mrs. Rose, of Glastullich, a dau.—4. In Chesham-pl. Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a son.—5. In Hamilton-pl. Viscountess Brackley, a son and heir.—At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the wife of Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart. a son.—8. The wife of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, M.P. a dau.—9. At Boxford Rectory, Lady Mary Phipps, a dau.—In Charles-st. St. James's, at the residence of his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Mrs. Dunbar, a dau.—10. At Williamstrip-park, Gloucestersh. the wife of Sir Michael H. Hicks Beach, Bart. a dau.—At Poole, the wife of John Hussey, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset, a dau.—12. At Dawlish, the wife of John Henry Ley, jun. esq. a son and heir.—18. Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.—20. In Cadogan-pl. the lady of Sir Claude de Crespigny, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23. At Calcutta, Charles Walter Kinloch, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Eardley Wilmot Michell, esq. of Wargroves.

Jan. 5. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, North America, Thomas Heath Haviland, esq. of Charlotte Town, to Ann-Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late John Grubb, esq. of the same place, and formerly of Horsenden House, Bucks.

7. At Jamaica, the Rev. Jos. Gegg, to Anna-Maria-Louisa-Levison-Doria, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Gordon, esq. M.D.

28. At Pimlico, Jas. Parkin, esq. of Leathes, Cumberland, to Augusta-Jane, eldest dau. of Butler E. Thornton, esq. of Lowndes-st.—At Exeter, George Curtis Adams, esq. Comm. R.N. to Mary-Susan, dau. of Edward Woolmer, esq. Barnfield, Exeter.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Edgcombe Davenport, esq. Royal Regt. youngest son of the late Adm. Sir Salusbury Davenport, K.C.H. and C.B. to Emma Anne Georgiana Webber, dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.—At Paddington, Newman, only son of Thomas Newman Ward, esq. of Sandhurst, Kent, to Louisa-Jane, youngest dau. of Henry Lashmar, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park.

29. At Basingstoke, Hampshire, John Tegg, esq. son of the late Mr. Tegg, bookseller, Cheapside, London, to Miss Letitia Megroff, of the former place.

30. At Lewisham, Samuel Prior, esq. of Blackheath, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Williams, esq. Serjeant-at-Law.—At St. Pancras, Capel Augustus Curwood, esq. youngest son of John Curwood, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte, fifth dau. of Daniel Chas. R. Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st.—At St. Pancras, Henry, younger son of the late George Warriner, esq. of Bloxham Grove, Oxf. to Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of John Milner, esq. of Chadwell Heath, Essex.

Lately. At Wanstead, Essex, Henry Huntingdon, esq. to Amelia, dau. of H. D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. of Shropham Hall, Norwich.—At Woolwich, Capt. Chas. Jas. Buchanan Riddell, Royal Art. third son of the late Sir John Buchanan Riddell, of Riddell, to Mary, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B.

Feb. 1. At Hampstead, John Miles, esq. jun. of Chessington Lodge, Surrey, to Sophia Margaret, eldest dau. of John Hodgson, esq. of the Elm, Hampstead Heath. — At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Hon. and Rev. Francis Sylvester Grimston, to Katharine Georgiana, fourth dau. of John Morier, esq. late Minister at the Court of Dresden.

2. At Torquay, the Rev. Francis Vansittart
Torquay, eldest son of the Rev. H. G. Chol-
Louha, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. G. Chol-
mondely, of the Hollands, Kent. — At Tor-
quay, John Hutchinson *Lee*, esq. eldest son of
 the late Sir John Theophilus *Lee*, of Lauriston
 Hall, Torquay, to Caroline, youngest dau. of
 the late John Hives, esq. of Gledhow Grove,
 Yorksh. Also, at the same time and place,
 Donald *Sinclair*, esq. M.D. of Grosvenor-st.
 London, to Euphemia-Maria, youngest dau. of
 the late Sir J. T. *Lee*. — At Great Oakley,
 Essex, Capt Brook *Hailey* of the Bombay Ar-
 ty. to Emily, youngest dau. of John Sansum, esq.
 of Haverhill, Chesham, John *Bird*, esq.
 jun. of the Madras Coy. to Julia
 Charlotte, dau. of Ennes Randolph McDonald,
 esq. of Pittville House, Cheltenham. — At
 Fair, John *Shackle*, esq. of Uxbridge, to Har-
 riet-Catherine, eldest dau. of John Stevens,
 esq. of Hale House, near Farnham.

3. At St. James's, Paddington, William *Bramley*, esq. son of the late John Charles *Bramley*, Historical Engraver, to Anne, third dau. of John Darke, esq. of Paddington.—At Kensington, Charles G. *Andrews*, esq. son of the late Dr. Andrews, of Richmond, to Amelia, dau. of P. T. Skipper, esq. of Kensington.

4. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. John Wm. *Williamson*, of the Mid. Temple, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of John W. Williamson, of Bishopstoke, Southampton, esq., to Sarah-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Pendarves, esq., of Stoke Newington, M.D.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James *Hannan*, of the Middle Temple, esq., to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Nicholas Winsland, esq., of Montagu-st.—At Streatham, John *Knoles*, esq., of Tooting, Surrey, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William George Westhall, Mortlake.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Sandford *Graham*, eldest son of Sir Sandford Graham, of Kirkstall Abbey, in the co. of York, to Lady Eleanor Caroline Paget, eldest dau. of the Earl of Uxbridge.—At King's Langley, Herts, W. T. *Grear*, esq., civil eng., eldest son of W. Grear, esq., of Woodhouse-grove, near Leeds, to Harriett-Knolly, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Butt, M.A. Vicar of that parish.—At Alfreton, Derbyshire, Thomas *Mosley*, esq., second son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. to Catherine, dau. of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwich.—At St. George's Church, Grenada, the Rev. Arthur John Pilgrim *Buchanan*, Rector of Carriacou, son of the late Capt. Colin Buchanan, Her Majesty's 62d Regt. to Margaret-Ann, dau. of the Hon. Francis Jenmitt, of Richmond Estate, in Grenada.

6. At Marylebone, W. H. Hooper, M.D. of Cheltenham, to Emma, dau. of M. Taylor, esq. of Upper Baker-st. Portman-sq.

8. At St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq.
Francis Ewer Davis, esq. of Banbury, Oxon, to
Emma, eldest dau. of James Basire, esq. of
Red Lion-sq.

9. At All Souls', Langham-pl. the Rev. T. P. Phelps, Rector of Ridley, Kent, to Laura, third surviving dau. of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle. — At Framlingham, the Rev. T. W. Meller, Rector of Woodbridge, to Emma, eldest dau. of William Edwards, esq. of Framlingham. — At Halifax, the Rev. Jas. Garvey, A.M. of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest dau. of Michael Stocks, esq. of Hudders.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Benjamin Young, esq. of Hertford, to Mary, eldest dau. of Frederick Gilbertson, esq. of Egham. —At St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-st. Robert Forsyth Maitland, esq. of Quebec, to Margaret Maria, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Birch. —At St. James's, Westminster, E. W. Lander, esq. Comm. of the Court of Requests, Western Australia, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late William Harley, esq. of Brixton, Middlesex. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Richard Wood, esq. of Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Frances-Isabella, eldest dau. of Richard Woodhouse, esq. of Torrington-sq. —At St. Mary-lebone, Alfred Frederick, son of Thos. Edward Eden, esq. of Langham-pl. to Maria-Harriett-Jane, dau. of Charles Freeth, esq. of Acca-rd-st. John's-wood. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Edw. J. Measor, third son of Paul Measor, esq. of Exeter, to Isabella-Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. Rob. Hilton Scott, late Chaplain to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. —At Walworth, James Johnstone, third son of Stephen Bourne, esq. of the Supreme Court, Berlicke, to Maria-Ann, youngest dau. of the late W. Dickinson, esq. Comptroller-Gen. of the Customs. —At Norwood, John Wrege, esq. of Rugby, to Paulina-Sophia-Poussett, only child of William Maddox Poussett, esq. of Wolverton, Bucks.

11. At Sherford, Devon, the Rev. Richard Peter Warren, of Slapton, to Catherine Cornish, youngest dau. of the late Charles Warwick Fryer Walker. — At Kirtlington, Edmund Antrobua, esq. M. P. for East Surrey, and eldest son of Sir Edmund Antrobua, Bart. of Amesbury, the co. of Wilts, to Marianne-Georgiana, eldest eldest dau. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. — At St. Pancras New Church, George Widdowson, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Eliza, widow of John Duffield, esq. of Gibraltar, and Bernard-st. — At Olveston, Glouc. the Rev. H. Haume, Rector of Grendon, co. Warwick, to Sybella-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Gordon, esq. of Oakleaze. — At Peterborough, James Ellison, esq. of Great Marybone-st, London, to Margaret-Ellen, eldest dau. of Thos. Walker, esq. M. D. of Peterborough. — At Christ Church, Marybone, Robt. Dendy, esq. of Milton-st. Dorset-sq. son of C. C. Dendy, esq. Banker, of Chichester, to Mary-Pearman, only dau. of the late J. B. Street, esq. of Chichester. — At Pavenham, Bedfordshire, Thos. Arthur Griffith, esq. of Lichfield, to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late John Green, esq. — At Eo-field, John Penn, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, to Ellen, youngest dau. of William English, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex. — At Florence, Alfred J. De Havilland Harris, esq. Lieut. Madras Fusileers, son of the late Charles Harris, esq. to Charlotte-Clementina, dau. of Currell Burton Smyth, esq. co. Meath.

12. At Nonington, the Rev. Algernon Coote, Rector of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, third son of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart. M.P. to Cecilia-Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of J. P. Plumptre, esq. M.P. for East Kent.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Thomas Knorr, M.A. Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, Essex, to Adelaide, second dau. of T. B. Batard, esq.—At East Teignmouth, Devon, Dr. Joseph Dickson, of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Mary, dau. of Capt. Parson, R.N.—At Accomb, near York, the Rev. John Burdon, Rector of English Bicknor, Glouc. to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of the late Henry Hale, esq. and granddau. of the late Gen. John Hale.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Philpot Curran, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister, to Margaret-Grace, youngest dau. of Capt. Hayes, R.M. of St. George's terrace, Hyde Park.

15. At Wokingham, the Rev. Edward *St.* John, Rector of Finchampstead and Barkham.

Berks, to Caroline, youngest dau. of John Roberts, esq. of the former place.—At Warnham, Sussex, the Rev. John James *Vaughan*, Rector of Gotham, Notts, to Mary, widow of Henry Tredcroft, esq. of Warnham Court.

16. At Clifton, Robert Warren *Corbonell*, esq. of Bourdeaux, to Katharine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman, 16th Foot, and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Kersteman, R.E.—At Wiveliscombe, John *Ruddock*, esq. of Bridgewater, to Laura-Eliza, youngest dau. of H. Sully, esq. M.D. Oakhills, Taunton.—At Collingtree, near Northampton, the Rev. William Louis *Gibson*, incumbent of Darwall, Yorksh. to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Benj. Hill, Rector of Collingtree and Plumptre.—At Pimlico, Frederick *Flower*, esq. of Wareham, Dorset, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late William Mortimer, esq.—At Torre, Torquay, Hay E. S. *Winthrop*, esq. Comm. in the Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Winthrop, to Anne, second dau. of the late John Hives, esq. of Gledhow Grove, Yorksh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq, the Rev. Francis Pooley *Roupeh*, M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. to Susan-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James C. Fyler, esq. of Woodlands, Surrey, and Hefleton, Dorset.

18. At Dale, Pemb. Henry *Mathias*, esq. fifth son of Charles Mathias, esq. of Lamphay Court, to Charlotte-Maria-Carleton, eldest dau. of John P. A. Lloyd Phillips, esq. of Dale Castle, Pemb. and Mabus, Cardigansh.

19. At St. Maughan's church, the Rev. G. Dempster *Miller*, Vicar of Woodkirk, Yorksh. to Susan, eldest dau. of George Cave, esq. of Hilston, Monm.

20. At St. James's, Lieut.-Col. Sir George A. F. *Houston*, Bart. to Euphemia Boswall, dau. and only child of the late Thomas Boswall, of Blackadder, esq.

23. At Trinity Church, Regent's Park, Capt. Byng *Creagh*, son of the late Col. Creagh, C.B. to Charlotte-Jane, dau. of John Minchin, esq. Consul at Faval.—At Brighton, Walter *Ricardo*, esq. late 7th Hussars, to Catharine-Cecilia, younger dau. of Charles John Craven, esq. of Kemp Town, Brighton.—At Bath, William *Sutcliffe*, esq. of that city, and of Hoohele, Yorksh. to Ann-Louisa, third dau. of the late William Robertson, esq. M.D.—At Cheltenham, Cecil *Smith*, esq. grandson of Hugh Smith, esq. of Stoke D'Aubonoun, Surrey, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Robert James Scott, esq. of Thirlestone House.—At Southampton, Danvers H. *Ward*, esq. to Bertha, fourth dau. of the late Charles Louch, esq.—At Exeter, William Henry *Baynes*, esq. Lieut. H.E.I.C.S. to Miss Jane-Elizabeth Shawe.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard *Baggallay*, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, Fellow of Caius college, Camb. and eldest son of Richard Baggallay, esq. Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, to Marianne, youngest dau. of Henry Charles Lacy, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At Ilfracombe, Capt. W. F. *Goodwyn*, 13th Madras N. I. to Elizabeth, widow of W. B. Vye, esq.—At St. Pancras church, Chas. *Le Blanc*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Mrs. Stacy, of Tavistock-sq.—At Guildford, H. E. *Campbell*, esq. of Gray's-inn-sq. to Jane, dau. of the late John Street, esq. of Birtley, near Guildford.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Geo. eldest son of George *Crawshaw*, esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir John Fife, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gortienloisy, Argyll.

27. At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Capt. G. F. *Hughes*, R.L. Bombay Army, third and only surviving son of the late Rev. John Hughes, of Redvales, near Bury, Lancash. to Mary-Anne, only child of the late John Attrall, esq. of Worcester.—At St. Marylebone, John, eldest son of John *Mayon*, esq. of Addiscombe,

to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of George Mail-lus, esq. of the Boundary-road, St. John's Wood.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Thomas *Dunkin*, esq. of Manor House, Old Kent-road, to Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late John Duun, esq. of Durham.

March 2. At Stokeinteignhead, Devon, Chas. *Knapp*, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Emma-Sarah, widow of Samuel Straight, esq.—At Stoke, Plymouth, Henry-Jones *Domeille*, surgeon, R.N. son of the late Dr. Domville, of the Greenwich Infirmary, to Felicia-Anna, eldest dau. of Capt. Pickard, R.N. of Stoke.—Edw. *Jay*, esq. of Bath, to Anne, dau. of the late Abraham Harman, esq. of Walworth.

3. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Jas. *Hamilton*, B.A. Christ's college, Cambridge, second son of the late James John Hamilton, of Bally McCal, co. Meath, esq. to Louisa, fourth dau. of Joseph James Durbin, esq. and grand-dau. to the late Sir John Durbin, of Walton Court, Som.—At Greenwich, Capt. Hon. G. Talbot *Devereux*, Royal Art. to Flora, wid. of the Hon. Arthur Annesley.

4. At St. James's, Westminster, Ja. *Mair*, jun. esq. of Friday-st. eldest son of John Mair, esq. of Nightingales, Bucks, to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. of Pall Mall.

—At Lancaster, Henry O. *Nethercote*, esq. only son of J. Nethercote, esq. Moulton Grange, Northamptonsh. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Robert Garnett, esq. Wyreside, Lancash.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Fredk. Leonidas, eldest son of Dr. *Collier*, of Spring Gardens, and grandson of the late Capt. William Collier, of Stafford, to Louisa-Ann-Vaughan, younger dau. of the late Edward Weaver, esq. surgeon, of Gloucester-st.—At Hampstead, Rev. Eden S. *Greville*, Rector of Bonsall, near Matlock, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Greville, of Wyastone Grove, Derbysh. to Anne-Paton, of Hampstead Heath, da. of the late George Paton, esq. late of Upper Gower-st.

6. At All-Souls' chapel, Portland-pl. Robert *Gibson*, esq. of Sandhurst Lodge, Berks, to Eleanor-Harriet, only dau. of Sir Benjamin Smith, of Regent-st. Portland-pl.

8. At New Windsor, B. K. *McDermott*, esq. Lieut. 8th Regt. to Frances-Catharine, dau. of the late Pridesau Selby, esq. of Swansfield and Porstan, Northumberland.

10. At Newport, the Rev. Wm. Augustus *Conway*, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Thos. Jones Phillips, esq.—At Melksham, the Rev. William *Jackson*, to Emma-Lydia, eldest dau. of Edward Phillips, esq.

11. At Came, Dorset, Viscount *Ebrington*, M.P. to Georgina, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, of Came House, Dorset.—At Gateshead, the Rev. John *Graham*, Abbey Tintern, Monmouthsh. to Louise-Constance, relict of the late Francis William Stanley, esq. of Gateshead Iron Works, Durham.—At St. James's Church, Capt. Lanoe *Hawker*, late 74th Highlanders, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Fraser, esq. of Stirling, North Britain.—At Leckhampton, the Rev. Samuel *Lysons*, of Hempstead Court, Gloucestersh. to Lucy-Curtis-Hayward, dau. of the late Rev. John Adey Curtis, Vicar of Bitton.

—At St. John's, Paddington, the Vicomte de *Valmer*, to Mrs. Miller, of Oxleworth Park, sister to the late Earl of Egremont.—At Collingham, the Rev. Archibald *Julius*, of Great Staughton, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Mayor, Rector of Collingham.

13. At Cheltenham, J. A. *Lamb*, esq. of Norwich, to Emmeline, dau. of the late Charles Barton, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

15. At Paris, Stephen Stack *Moriarty*, M.D. to Herberta-Maria, and on the 20th inst. Mons. *Jules de Rafinesque*, to Guilielma-Mellicent, both daus. of William Hack, esq.

ried in 1834 Lydia-Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, esq. of New Grove; 3. Matthew-Hutton; 4. Mary-Anne, who died an infant; 5. Isabella, married in 1836 to Drewett Brown, esq. of Jarrow; 6. a son; 7. Henry; 8. Jane; 9. Harriett; and, 10. Nicholas-Smith, who died at the age of four years.

The present Baronet was born in 1805, and married in 1836 a daughter of Mr. Lacy, of Easingwold, but she died in 1837, leaving one son, William. He represented the city of Durham from 1831 to 1834.

COLONEL GORE LANGTON, M.P.

March 14. In Grosvenor-square, aged 87, William Gore Langton, esq. of Newton Park, co. Somerset, M.P. for the Eastern division of that county, and Colonel of the Oxford Militia.

He was born in Dec. 1760, the elder son of Edward Gore, esq. by Barbara, widow of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Browne, of Kiddington Park, Oxfordshire, by the Lady Barbara Lee, daughter of Edward first Earl of Lichfield of that family. He assumed the surname of Langton in 1783, on his marriage with Bridget, only child and heiress of Joseph Langton, of Newton Park, esq.

He was first returned to Parliament for Somersetshire on the death of Henry Hippeley Cox, esq. in August 1795, and was re-elected without opposition in 1796, 1802, and 1806. He joined the Whig party, and became their steadfast supporter. William Dickinson, esq. the other member for Somersetshire, dying in 1806, he was succeeded by the present Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. In 1807 the son of Mr. Dickinson appeared as a candidate, and the two Tories succeeded in ousting Mr. Gore Langton, the poll terminating thus:—

William Dickinson, esq.	3651
T. B. Lethbridge, esq.	2896
W. Gore Langton, esq.	2229

In 1812, however, Colonel Gore Langton was restored to his position, by the retirement of Mr. Lethbridge; but in 1818 the latter (who had then succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet) determined again to stand a poll. The result was not immediately successful, for Mr. Langton retained his place, the numbers being, for

William Dickinson, esq.	2830
Wm. Gore Langton, esq.	2435
Sir T. B. Lethbridge	2045

In 1820 the same members were returned; but in 1826 Mr. Langton gave away to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, without going to the poll, though one arose on the part of the Radical Mr. Henry Hunt.

In 1831, during the Reform excitement, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

Mr. Gore Langton was again returned for Somersetshire, in the place of Mr. Dickinson; and after the division of the county by the Reform Act he was in 1832 a candidate for the Eastern division, and placed at the head of the poll, the numbers being, for

Wm. Gore Langton, esq.	4219
W. P. Brigstock, esq.	4003
William Miles, esq.	3603

At the three subsequent elections he had been chosen without a contest, in conjunction with Mr. Miles, who was elected in Feb. 1834 on the death of Mr. Brigstock.

Colonel Langton was a strenuous supporter of the Reform of Parliament, the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and other measures of a liberal tendency.

In his address to his constituents, on the 15th Jan. 1835, he remarked, "I have been called Jacobin, Destructive, Leveller, and Radical; but I trust I stand too high to be injured by such paltry means of annoyance. I will yield to no man in loyalty to my King and attachment to the Constitution. I have had the honour of representing you forty years, and I remember when Reform was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. (now Lord) Grey. That nobleman's resolutions on the subject were rejected, and I was one of the minority of forty on this occasion." His liberality was staunch to the last, for though one of the largest landed proprietors in the kingdom, he was the greatest enemy of protection, which he considered to be as detrimental to the cause of agriculture as to that of commerce. Though suffering from extreme bodily debility during the greater part of last session, he went down to the house, or rather was carried there, to vote for the second reading of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures. He observed on the occasion that "He would give his vote though he should die in the lobby."

By his first wife Colonel Gore Langton had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. William Gore Langton, esq. who died before him, leaving issue by Jacintha-Dorothea, only daughter of Henry Powell Collins, esq. of Hatch Beauchamp, co. Somerset, an only son, William-Henry-Powell, who has succeeded his grandfather; 2. Edward, Captain on the half-pay of the 52d Foot, who was present at Waterloo; 3. John, an officer in the army, who died in Ceylon; and 4. Frances-Matilda. The Colonel married, secondly, Mary, only daughter of John Brown, esq. of Salperton, co. Gloucester, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters: 5. William-Henry; 6. John-Frederick, Capt.

Grenadier Guards, who died Oct. 27, 1834; 7. Mary-Henrietta, married in 1831 to Colonel Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. of the Grenadier Guards, and of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, and has issue; and 8. Caroline-Maria, married in 1836 to Colonel D'Oyly of the Grenadier Guards.

The present Mr. Gore Langton married, in June last, Lady Anna Eliza Mary Grenville, only daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed for interment to the family vault in Newton church, Somersetshire.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq. M.P.

March 7. At his seat, Everton House, Huntingdonshire, aged 73, William Astell, esq. M.P. for Bedfordshire, Lieut.-Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, and a Director of the East India Company.

He was born Oct. 13, 1774, the second son of Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger House in Bedfordshire, a Director of the Bank of England, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Littledale, esq. of Rotterdam. He assumed the name of Astell instead of Thornton in 1807; it having been previously borne by his uncle William, who died without issue, in perpetuation of the surname of his mother, Margaret daughter of William Astell, esq. of Everton, and wife of Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey, also a Director of the Bank of England.

Mr. Astell was elected a Director of the East India Company on the 29th Jan. 1800, and was by far the senior member of the Court; and he has frequently filled the chair. He was a Colonel of the Royal East India volunteers. He was also chairman of the Russian Company, and of the Great Northern Railway, and was a large shareholder in other commercial undertakings.

He was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having first entered in 1807, as representative for Bridgewater, with which his connection did not cease until 1832.

In Feb. 1836 his late constituents and friends at Bridgewater presented him with two very elegant candelabra as a testimony of their high regard of his public conduct during the twenty-six years he represented the borough of Bridgewater in Parliament, and his firm attachment to the constitution in Church and State.

At the last general election, in 1841, he was, in conjunction with Viscount Alford, returned without opposition for Bedfordshire.

In politics Mr. Astell was a consistent Conservative of the old school. He voted

against the Reform Bill, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and the free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Astell married, July 15, 1800, Sarah, only daughter of John Harvey, esq. of Ickwellbury, Beds, and Fanning, ley Park, co. York; and by that lady, who died May 15, 1841, he had issue four sons and four daughters. The former are, 1. Richard-William, Lieut.-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards; 2. John-Harvey; 3. Henry-Godfrey, who has married Louisa-Maria, daughter of Major-Gen. Wynyard, C.B.; and 4. Charles-Edward, Lieut. 15th Foot. The daughters were, 1. Sarah; 2. Caroline, married to the Rev. W. H. Rooper, of Abbot's Ripton, co. Huntingdon, and is deceased; 3. Louisa, married to Thomas St. Quentin, esq. junior, of Hatley Park, co. Cambridge; and 4. Harriet.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq.

March 10. At Bridehead, Dorsetshire, aged 80, Robert Williams, esq. a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for that county, and the head of the great banking establishment of Williams, Deacon, and Co. of Birch Lane, London.

He was born Feb. 11, 1767, the elder son of Robert Williams, esq. of Bridehead, and of Moor Park, Hertfordshire, M.P. for Dorchester, and an eminent banker in London, by Jane, daughter of Francis Chassereau, esq. of St. Marylebone, Middlesex.

In 1796 (his father then living) he was elected Alderman of Cornhill ward, and in 1797 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex; but he resigned his Alderman's gown in 1801, before his turn arrived for the mayoralty. Had he retained it to his death, he would have become the Father of the City. The estate of Moor Park was bought by the elder Mr. Williams in 1801, and on his death, in 1814, it descended to the gentleman now deceased, who afterwards sold it to the late Marquess of Westminster; and it is now one of the seats of the present Marquess.

Mr. Williams was a member of ten successive Parliaments. He was first returned in 1802 for Wotton Bassett, and again in 1806; in 1807 for Kilkenny, and from 1812 to 1832 for Dorchester. He resigned his seat for the latter place in 1835. His votes were given with the Tory party.

Mr. Williams married, Aug. 28, 1794, Frances, youngest daughter of John Turner, esq. of Putney, and of Fleet-street; and by that lady, who died Sept. 25, 1841, he had issue one son and one daughter; namely, Robert Williams, esq.

born in 1811, a banker in London and Dorchester, and M.P. for that borough from 1835 to 1841; and Fanny, married in 1835 to Arther Henry Dyke-Acland, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland, Bart. of Killerton, Devonshire.

CHRISTOPHER BECKETT, Esq.

March 15. At Torquay, Devonshire, aged 70, Christopher Beckett, esq. of Meanwood Park, near Leeds.

Mr. Beckett was born Jan. 26, 1777, and was the second son of the late Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Meanwood Park, near Leeds, and of Somerby Park, in Lincolnshire, by Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, who was the granddaughter of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London.

Mr. Beckett was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and likewise for many years an active magistrate for the borough of Leeds, having twice served the office of mayor; and, although on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act he ceased to be in the commission of the peace for the borough, he continued to take a very prominent part in its public affairs, and in the administration of its various charities, and few transactions of moment were undertaken in the town without his countenance and sanction. He discharged his magisterial duties with strict impartiality and humanity; and in the administration of justice it was his unceasing care to discriminate between adepts in crime, and those whose cases admitted of a more lenient and merciful consideration.

He heartily loved the Church, and delighted to contribute to the maintenance of her just influence and usefulness, and was foremost in promoting the erection and endowment of churches and schools whenever required. Mr. Beckett erected at his own cost a handsome and commodious school with a suitable residence for a master and mistress in his own village, and maintained the same. The school being licensed by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, he also at his own charge appointed a clergyman, who celebrated divine service therein, and administered to the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants. He also took a warm interest in the re-erection of the parish church of Leeds, of which he was one of the patrons, and he lived to see it one of the finest parochial churches which has ever been erected in this kingdom since the Reformation. He was likewise mainly instrumental in establishing the Diocesan Church Building Society, and Board of Education, and continued ever after to take a warm in-

terest in their operations, contributing largely towards carrying out their designs.

In politics he was a loyal subject, and a faithful adherent to the ancient constitution of his country; and, although not intolerant of the opinions of others, he received all projects calculated to effect sweeping or fundamental changes with characteristic caution. This distrust, however, did not lead him to reject such progressive and salutary reforms as were necessary to impart greater efficiency to our venerable institutions, and to meet the exigency of the present state of society.

To almost every public institution within the borough of Leeds, he also contributed largely, nor were his private charities more restricted; but, while in matters of public concern he did not shrink from recording his munificent donations, as an example and encouragement to others, he was careful in his more private acts of benevolence to avoid all ostentatious parade, so that they are alone known to the grateful recipients of his bounty.

As the head of one of the most influential provincial banks in the kingdom, he contributed in no slight degree to maintain the public credit of this important manufacturing district; and his grateful fellow-townsmen have upon more than one occasion publicly acknowledged the prompt, effectual, and disinterested aid which his house has rendered in the hour of commercial perplexity and gloom.

In private life he was a man of inflexible integrity, and of a nice sense of honour; and, abhorring alike all flattery and dissimulation, he was cautious in whom he confided; but once assured of their honesty and truthfulness, he ever after became an unflinching friend and kind patron. Although to an ordinary observer his deportment might appear somewhat stern, it nevertheless concealed a kindly and most benevolent disposition; while his manners in private life were at once agreeable and conciliatory, and his society and friendship were most valued by those who knew him best.

The pre-eminent position which, with the universal assent of all parties, he so long occupied in the borough of Leeds, can scarcely ever again be filled by an individual who will enjoy so large a share of public confidence; but his example will serve to stimulate others to fulfil their public duties with like intrepidity and candour, and to imitate him in the discharge of all the private duties and relations of life, in which he was alike exemplary. It is much to be regretted that the borough does not possess an authentic portrait of this upright magistrate and excellent man.

When the melancholy and unexpected intelligence of his death was received in Leeds, immediately the passing bells of several of the churches rung out a mournful peal, and an universal gloom prevailed, every man feeling as if he had lost a personal friend, and the town a benefactor.

His remains were brought to Leeds, and on Monday, the 23d March, were interred by the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D. Vicar, in the family vault in the ante-chapel in the north aisle of the parish church, immediately under the east window, which had been but recently inserted at the sole expense of the deceased. This window is beautifully executed, and contains the armorial bearings and numerous quarterings of the family.

A new musical service composed expressly for the occasion was chanted by a full choir, in the most solemn and impressive manner.

The funeral was attended by the deceased's brothers, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., Thomas Beckett, esq. William Beckett, esq. M.P. for the borough of Leeds, Edmund Beckett Denison, esq. M.P. one of the representatives for the West Riding of the county of York; by Staniforth Beckett, esq. of Swinton-park; and Edmund Beckett Denison, jun. esq. nephew of the deceased. The pall-bearers were the Rev. George Lewthwaite, Rector of Adel, John Blayds, esq. George Walker, esq. John Gott, esq. Henry Hale, esq. George Bischoff, esq. Henry Cowper Marshall, esq. J. G. Appleby, esq. who were followed by the Revs. John and George Urquhart, John Smith, esq. partner in the house of Beckett and Co., John Atkinson, esq. and T. T. Dibb, esq. the solicitors of the deceased; by George Bulmer, esq. his medical attendant; the principal clerks of the deceased's banking establishment; Mr. Pollard, his steward, and by several old and faithful domestic servants. The clergy and principal gentry of the town and neighbourhood, as well as a large concourse of the inhabitants, many of whom closed their shops on the occasion, also attended to pay their last tribute of honour and respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Beckett was principal lord of the manor of Leeds, as likewise lord of the manor of Chapel Allerton in the borough, within which he possessed a considerable estate; and, having died intestate, the same has descended upon his eldest brother and heir, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. His personal estate, which is not less extensive, will be divided amongst Sir John and the seven other surviving brothers and sisters. Thomas Beckett, esq.

the next brother, is now the heir presumptive to the title and estates. E. J. T.

CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT, Esq.

Jan. 16. At the house of his brother-in-law, Robert Ingham, esq. at Westoe, South Shields, aged 59, Christopher Blackett, esq. of Wylam, Northumberland; late M.P. for the southern division of the latter county.

Mr. Blackett was the eldest son and heir of Christopher Blackett, esq. of Wylam, who died in 1829, by Alice, daughter of William Ingham, esq.; and was born on the 22d June, 1788. He was formerly a Captain in the 18th Hussars. He at one time sat in Parliament for the borough of Beeralston. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Newcastle, on the death of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament for the southern division of Northumberland, as representative of the Whig interest. He sat only for one Parliament, and at the last election retired in favour of Mr. Saville Ogle.

Mr. Blackett married, Aug. 15, 1812, Elizabeth, younger daughter and coheir (with her sister Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.) of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. younger son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. and his wife Lady Frances Montagu, sister to the last Earl of Halifax. By that lady, who died March 29, 1833, he had issue three sons, John Burgoyne Blackett, esq.; Edward-Algeron, R.N.; and Montagu-Burgoyne; and one daughter, Frances-Mary.

JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq. M.P.

March 4. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, after a lengthened illness of a most painful character, James Bradshaw, esq. M.P. for Canterbury.

He was the son of James Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place, by Harriett, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. who afterwards married Sir Harry Peyton, Bart.

He first entered Parliament in 1823 as member for the now disfranchised borough of Brackley, which he represented until 1832. He sat for Berwick in the Parliament of 1835, and for Canterbury in that of 1837, the numbers at the close of the poll being, for

Mr. Bradshaw	761
Lord A. D. Conyngham	755
Mr. H. Plumtre Gipps	751
Mr. F. Villiers	698
In 1841 he was once more returned, after a sharp contest with Mr. Twisden Hodges, the numbers at the close of the poll being,	
The Hon. Mr. Smythe	813
Mr. Bradshaw	723
Mr. Hodges	716

Mr. Bradshaw was a determined Conservative, and voted against the Reform Bill, the Corn Law Repeal Bill, and any measure which partook of Liberalism. He was constant in attendance on his parliamentary duties while his health permitted, but seldom spoke in the House. His speech at an election meeting at Canterbury, in which he reflected, or by the writer of his speech was made to reflect, upon the Queen, was for a time the universal topic in political circles, and he apologised for it, on being questioned in his place in Parliament.

He married, several years since, the elder Miss Tree, the celebrated actress, sister to Mrs. Charles Kean and Mrs. Kemble Chapman, and that lady attended him up to his last moments. He leaves issue but one daughter, who is married to a Mr. Langley.

Mr. Bradshaw's will was made on the 27th Jan. last, and leaves the whole of his property to his wife, who is sole executrix. The personalty is estimated at 30,000*l.*

COLONEL FULLERTON.

Jan. 19. At his seat, Thribergh Park, near Rotherham, in his 69th year, Colonel John Fullerton, a magistrate for the West Riding.

Colonel Fullerton became possessed of Thribergh, (which was purchased by John Savile, esq. of Methley, of Sir William Reresby, about the year 1705,) by bequest of his relation Judith, (who died in 1809,) the widow of Savile Finch, esq. M.P. for Malton, who was the only son of the Hon. John Finch, (second son of Heneage Earl of Ailesford,) by Elizabeth Savile, heiress of Thribergh. (Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 41).

Colonel Fullerton erected a new mansion at Thribergh, in the style called gothic: and he placed in the church there a beautiful monument by the younger Bacon, representing his wife Louisa (who died in 1818, in her 37th year), and her eight children, in alto-relievo.

Colonel Fullerton is succeeded at Thribergh by his son John Fullerton, esq. who married May 27, 1827, Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart. of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, and has a numerous family.

WM. CORBET SMITH, ESQ.

March 9. At Cheltenham aged 36, William Corbet Smith, esq. of Bitteswell Hall, Leicestershire.

He was the eldest son of George Smith, esq. of Spettisbury, co. Dorset, Goldcote House, co. Warwick, and Shute House, co. Wilts, an officer in the Royal Horse-

guards Blue, by Frances, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Grace Smith, esq. of Normanton Hall, co. Leicester.

Having succeeded his father in his estates in 1836, he served as High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1845. He was formerly a Captain in the King's Dragoon Guards.

Mr. Smith married, June 24, 1840, the Hon. Emily Arabella Jane St. John, youngest daughter of Viscount Bolingbroke, and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue. St. John, his youngest son died a few weeks before him, on the 31st of January.

GENERAL DARROCH.

Feb. 16. At Gourock, aged 70, General Duncan Darroch, of that place.

The General entered the army in March, 1792, having been appointed Ensign in the 41st regiment at the age of sixteen. He became Lieutenant in 1794, Captain in the 104th by purchase in 1794, and Major also by purchase in that regiment in the same year.

Upon the 104th regiment being drafted into the 39th regiment at Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, the field officers were allowed to retire on their full-pay until employed. Soon after this Major Darroch was appointed Major in the Caithness Highlanders, and employed during the Irish rebellion. In 1799 he was appointed to command the Glengary Fencibles, with local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in that situation received the public thanks of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Marquess Cornwallis) for bringing the regiment into a proper state of discipline; for upon his taking the command there were great feuds between the Protestant and Roman Catholic officers and men. In 1800 he received the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1801 he was appointed to command a battalion of Irish Militia light infantry, and continued to do so until the peace of Amiens.

On the war breaking out he was again appointed to the Irish light infantry, and commanded the 2nd division of that corps, consisting of two battalions, until he was removed to the 36th regiment. On proceeding with that regiment to Hanover in 1805, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general on the Staff, under the command of Lord Cathcart. On his return from the expedition, he was stationed in the Severn district as Assistant Adjutant-general. In 1806, upon his regiment embarking on a secret service, under the command of Brigadier-General Crawford, he joined it, and proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence

Academy on the 19th of March, 1793; became 2d Lieutenant, March 6, 1795; 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1796: Captain, May 17, 1803; brevet Major, June 4, 1814; regimental Major, July 29, 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel on the same day; Colonel, January 10, 1837; and Major-General, November 9, 1846. He was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, in the expedition to Manilla, and at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807.

Until within a recent period he held the office of Director of the Royal Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal, which he resigned on his promotion to the rank of Major-General, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, K.H.

VICE-ADMIRAL YOUNG.

Feb. 11. At his residence, Denmark-hill, Surrey, in his 86th year, Vice-Admiral William Young.

Vice-Admiral Young entered the Navy in 1777, as a midshipman in the Portland frigate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral James Young, on the West India station; and served successively in the *Canada* and *Ulysses* until 1781, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in which capacity he served in the *Grafton*, *Nestor*, and *Fox*, chiefly in the West Indies. During the interval between the termination of the American and the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he commanded for several years a fine ship in the West India trade, by which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with all the details of the merchant service. From 1794 to 1798 he was actively employed, principally in the transport department, under Sir Home Popham, Sir John Duckworth, Sir Hyde Parker, and other distinguished officers, by all of whom he was greatly esteemed. In 1798 he was raised to the rank of Commander, and despatched as principal agent for transports to the West Indies, where, especially in the disastrous evacuation of St. Domingo, his services were so meritorious as to call forth the marked approbation of General Sir Thomas Maitland, who, in his despatches, referred to them at considerable length and in terms of the highest praise. After having returned to England with impaired health from overwrought exertion in a climate which had carried to the grave a large proportion of both officers and men engaged in the military and naval service, he was not long permitted to remain inactive, but in December 1800 was despatched on the Egyptian expedition, and appointed by Lord Keith Captain of the Fleet, in the *Foudroyant*. In this capacity he was intrusted with the principal arrangements

for the landing of the troops at Alexandria, and received the brave Abercromby into his ship, where the gallant veteran breathed his last in the cabin adjoining that of Captain Young. Here, while his services obtained for him the unequivocal approval of the Admiral, they were executed in a spirit so considerate and conciliatory towards the masters of the numerous transports employed in the expedition, over whom it was his especial duty to exercise a control frequently unpopular and always invidious, that a fund was raised by subscription among them, with which a splendid sword was purchased and presented to him.

After his return to England, he was, in 1802, raised to the rank of Post Captain, and in the following year was despatched, by special orders from Earl St. Vincent, on the secret service of escorting their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince William (afterwards Duke) of Gloucester, from Hanover, then in virtual possession of the French. From that time till 1805 he was actively and incessantly employed in superintending the fitting of gun-vessels, the embarkation of troops on expeditions, erecting signals on the coast of Ireland, and other duties of a special character, for which his peculiar capabilities were considered eminently to qualify him; and all which he performed to the high satisfaction of every authority under whom he served.

In Oct. 1805, he was appointed resident agent of transports at Deptford, where he remained until his final retirement in 1830, in the 70th year of his age. During the quarter of a century in which he filled this responsible office, his discharge of the complicated and frequently most anxious and laborious duties it involved acquired for him, in no common degree, the attachment as well as the respect of all who were subjected to his orders, while they secured the unqualified confidence and obtained the invariable and frequently recorded approval of the authorities under whom he served. He resigned his post and retired into private life universally honoured, esteemed, and regretted. But his active spirit and benevolent heart would not permit him to fall into an old age of indolence. During the week preceding that of his death, he personally attended the committees of the "Marine Society," the "Seamen's Hospital," and the "Merchant Seamen's Bible Society." On his last Sunday he attended church twice, and received the sacrament in apparently unbroken health. On Monday he was struck with apoplexy, from which he never revived to conscious-

ness, but gradually sank, as in peaceful slumber, till on Thursday, without straggle or suffering, he breathed his last in the presence of his numerous and attached family, to whom he was ever united by bonds of the most unreserved and boundless affection.

Admiral Young married, in 1789, Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Curling, of Camberwell, who survives him, as well as five sons (the eldest, George Frederick, the late member for Tynemouth,) and four daughters.

CAPT. N. LOCKYER, C.B.

Feb. 27. On board the *Albion* at Malta, aged 65, Nicholas Lockyer, esq. Captain R.N. and C.B.

Captain Lockyer was a native of Plymouth. He entered the service in 1790, was made a Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1803; Commander, Dec. 25, 1806; and Captain, March 29, 1815. He won his respective grades by hard, sharp, and brilliant services, and at his death had been actively employed as a commissioned officer for more than 21 years. When Lieutenant of the *Tartar* in 1804, he served in her boats at the gallant affair of cutting out the French privateer *L'Hirondelle*, mounting 10 guns, with a complement of 50 men, off St. Domingo, for which affair he was especially recommended for his "intrepid conduct." He commanded the *Sophie*, of 18 guns, on the Halifax station, from 1812 to 1815, during which period he captured five heavy American gun-vessels, one armed national sloop, two privateers, and several other armed, as well as merchant, vessels. He also commanded the *Sophie* at the attack on Fort Bowyer, in the expedition against New Orleans, and commanded and led the boats of the squadron at the capture of the American flotilla on Lac Borgue, in 1814, on which occasion he highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded. Having been nine years a commander,—having captured, sunk, burnt, and otherwise destroyed a large number of the enemy, who crippled our commerce—he was elevated to the rank of Captain, March 26, 1815, and on the 4th June following had the honour of C.B. conferred upon him. He was appointed to the *Albion* in Nov. 1843, and was awarded the captain's good-service pension in November last.

Captain Lockyer's services were of that personal character which reflected glory on the nation and honour to the profession. What he directed as commanding officer he never hesitated to perform under command. Example was in his estimation better than precept, and he pre-

ferred to owe his advancement to merit rather than interest.

His brother, Colonel H. F. Lockyer, K.C., commands the 97th regiment, now in garrison at Malta.

THE ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER.

Feb. 3. At his residentiary house in Chester, aged 82, the Rev. Unwin Clarke, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester, Vice Dean of the Cathedral, and Vicar of Eastham and Neston, in the same county.

Mr. Clarke was a member of Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated as M.A. Dec. 17, 1792. He was appointed Archdeacon and a Prebendary of Chester, by his brother-in-law, Bishop Majendie in 1801. He was presented to the rectory of Dodleston in Cheshire in 1806, by the Dean and Chapter of Chester, which he exchanged in 1827 for the vicarages of Eastham and Neston, both in the same patronage.

The venerable deceased for some time before his death was in a precarious state. Age had encompassed the evening of life with manifold infirmities, which, with the most acute sufferings, prevented him taking that dignified part he was wont to supply in the performance of cathedral worship. But those who heard cannot forget that time when he delivered the convincing address and read the inimitable liturgy of the Church of England with that melodious voice and impressive manner peculiarly his own. In the parish of Eastham, where he chiefly resided the last twenty years, his character was known and appreciated for an ingenuous frankness of heart, with a most winning and conciliatory address. He was especially given to hospitality; was highly esteemed by the circle he moved in for the natural amiability of his disposition; and (what sheds a brighter lustre still upon his memory) most affectionately beloved by the poorer members of his flock, to whom his benevolent hand was always open, and his sympathy most feelingly extended. The late archdeacon was a finished gentleman of the old school, and much noticed by several members of the Royal family, more particularly by the Princess Augusta and the Duke of Clarence, whose senior chaplain he was, before his Royal Highness's accession to the throne. Among other friends, he enjoyed the intimate and lasting regard of the revered Heber, to whom he was most warmly attached; of Dr. Law, the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was his school-fellow and contemporary; and of Dr. Majendie, late Bishop of Bangor, to whose only sister he was married. These, and most of his early friends, had gone before; his wife, his son, who fell

gallantly at Ferozepore, and his daughter-in-law, preceding him only by a few short months. A vigorous constitution, ever sustained by the most temperate habits, left him still to traverse the wilderness, amidst the lingering labours and sorrows of the fourscore years. *Hæc data poena diu viventibus.*

In early life he was a man of an ardent temperament and of the most active and persevering habits. For many years he diligently discharged the duties of a magistrate, and took a watchful interest in the charitable and humane institutions of the county. He was sincerely and firmly attached to the constitution and established religion of his country; ever constant to one line of politics, and always tenacious of those views and principles with which he was imbued from very youth. This decision of character marked his career to the goal. Disinclined to every change in the political and social world, he remained the time-honoured beacon of the past, respected by all who could appreciate the "good old rule," and if not with a feeling of regret, yet with a tone of allowance, could say,

"Old times were gone, old manners changed."

During the whole course of his illness he humbly submitted to, and patiently acquiesced in, the tedious and painful dispensation which he was called to pass through. Conscious that he was but a pilgrim and a sojourner, as all his fathers were, he looked up with serene and holy confidence to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life; and on the bed of pain and languishing, when "those that looked out of the windows were darkened," he frequently exhausted his feeble strength by repeating the prayers of the Church, which he so loved and admired, and which were indelibly impressed on his memory, when it was nearly lost on every other subject.

Having never experienced the wasting of sickness in early life, his muscular frame struggled the more with its painful malady, until expiring nature sunk at length in a sleep, so tranquil that the members of his family, who watched the whole sick bed with the most devoted and unwearying affection, were not conscious of the precise moment their aged parent departed in peace.

On Thursday, Feb. 11, the ceremony of interment was performed within the family vault in the Lady Chapel. The body of the deceased was privately borne through the precincts to the north postern, which is contiguous to the residential house; the Revs. Chancellor Raikes, Canon Eaton, and the Minor Canons bearing the pall, followed by John James

Clarke, esq. and the Hon. Rowland Winn, chief mourners, by the Bishop of the diocese, the curates of his parishes, and private friends. The procession was met by the gentlemen of the choir and the choristers, habited in their surplices, and was tolled through the cloisters into the broad aisle, the organ pouring forth its deep and solemn dirge for the dead. The Very Rev. the Dean, attended by the Sacristan, officiated on the mournful occasion.

The Archdeacon was Senior Canon of the Cathedral. By the vacancy thus occasioned in the chapter, the body is reduced to the constituted number under the late act, and the livings of Neston and Eastham lie at their disposal.

WILLIAM TIDD, Esq.

Feb. 14. In Walcot-place, Lambeth, in his 87th year, William Tidd, esq. barrister-at-law, author of the celebrated law book known as "Tidd's Practice."

The deceased was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 26, 1813, but had previously practised as a special pleader for upwards of 30 years. Many of his pupils have attained the highest posts in the profession of the law, and at the head of them rank three Chancellors—Lords Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and Campbell—and the present Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Denman. From the great age at which he died, we presume that Mr. Tidd must have been the "father of the profession."

His will is attended with more than usual interest. Not only has he remembered his own and his wife's relations and acquaintance, and his godchildren, his clerks and domestics, but in many cases their relations as well. The legacies are numerous and liberal. One circumstance in particular is worthy of notice. He directs his trustees to invest 1200*l.* for the infant daughter of his former clerk, deceased, and a legacy to his sister. To the clerk with him up to his death he leaves many volumes and bundles of MS. precedents, which he had promised him, also 400*l.* To his laundress, the porters, and all who have attended upon him, some bequest. To his hairdresser 19*l.* 19*s.* To each of the following 15 societies he bequeaths 100*l.* free of duty, viz.:—the Law Association for the Relief of the Widows and Families of Professional Men, the United Law Clerks' Society, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Asylum for Female Orphans (Westminster-road), Indigent Blind School, Philanthropic Society, Strangers' Friend Society, Marine Society, City of London Truss Society, West London Association for supplying the Poor with Coals, Royal Humane

Society, Royal Infirmary for Children, Royal Free Hospital, Royal South London Dispensary, Surrey Dispensary. And to the following institutions 50*l.* each:—The Dispensary at Cheltenham, the Lambeth Pension Society, and the Lambeth Boys' School, of which latter parish he was a resident. He made his will in Aug. 1844, to which he has added two codicils. His own funded and personal estate was valued at 60,000*l.* To his wife he returns all his interest and right to her funded property in the Long Annuities, Bank Stock, and Old South Sea Annuities; and that a further sum of 8000*l.* shall be invested, and the dividends paid to her for life; and that she shall receive the rents arising from the principal part of his freehold and leasehold estates, as well as the interest of the residue of his personality. His niece, Miss Maria Haydon, also the children of his late niece, Mrs. Collingwood, and his cousin, Mrs. Gould, take an immediate and reversionary interest under the will. His "*Tidd's Practice*," manuscript, precedents, and index, his extensive practical precedents and forms (some interleaved), the copyrights, all his letters of presentation and the answers thereto, he bequeaths to E. H. V. Lawes, Serjeant at Law; and in his care he places the list which he kept of his pupils, and as he himself states in his will, "several of whom have attained the highest honours of the profession." To his cousin, Mr. John Gould, he leaves all papers relating to his tours, and the books, drawings, and manuscripts of his late brother, Julius Tidd. The three silver pallets, which were premiums obtained by his brother Julius from the Society of Arts, and all prints, engravings, drawings and sketches, which belonged to him, and all English and foreign coins, rings, &c. he leaves to his niece, Miss Haydon, who is his principal reversionary legatee, and an acting executrix with the executors, Mr. Serjeant Lawes, Edward Lawes, esq. barrister, and John Gould, esq. of the Bank of England.

CHARLES MURRAY, Esq.

March 6. At his house at Tillington, near Petworth, Sussex, in his 79th year, Charles Murray, esq. formerly of London.

He was born at Wells, Norfolk, on the 8th of September, 1768, the sixth son of John Murray, M.D. of Norwich, by Mary his wife, daughter of Valentine Boyles, esq.

Dr. John Murray, an eminent physician and philanthropist, was one of the first and most zealous promoters of the Norfolk and Norwich hospital. He also founded at Norwich "*The Society of Universal Goodwill*," for the relief of distressed fo-

reigners of all nations.* A memoir of this excellent man appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1792, (vol. LXII. p. 961.) and was followed in April 1802, (vol. LXXXII. p. 286,) by a notice of the life and services of his youngest son, Thomas A. Murray, M.D., the first physician to the Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fever in the Metropolis. Dr. T. Bateman thus speaks of him, in his life of Dr. Willan: "His (Dr. W's) friend and pupil, Dr. T. A. Murray was appointed his colleague at the Public Dispensary in that year (1800). This active and intelligent physician, through whose exertions, aided by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, the Fever Institution of the metropolis was established, was unfortunately cut off in February 1802 by the contagion of fever, caught in the infected apartments of the first patients who were admitted into the institution."† He died, aged 28, at the house of his brother Charles in London.

Dr. John Murray placed his son Charles, the subject of this memoir, at an early age, at the Free School of Norwich, over which the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr then presided. To the classical instruction he received under that strict, but excellent master, although it was interrupted, after a few years, by the entrance on a busy professional course, may probably be traced his fondness for books, and taste for literary research, which never appeared to fail even in the more active periods of his life, and proved a great resource in his latter years.

When about nine years old, he met with a severe fracture of the right leg, through a fall, which occasioned a settled and sometimes painful lameness; but this neither impaired his habitual cheerfulness, nor his personal activity.

In 1785 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, where he practised for a short time, having been admitted a student of Gray's Inn in 1789.

Mr. Murray married in 1792 Elizabeth, daughter of Riviere Knight, esq.; and, having soon afterwards fixed his residence in London, in addition to the engagements of his profession, he devoted himself, with much zeal, to the promotion and advancement of several useful and charitable institutions. He co-operated with

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVIII. p. 880, vol. LIX. p. 715.

† *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.* vol. XXXII. p. 89. Ed. 1817. For a further mention of Dr. T. A. Murray, see Mr. Bransby Cooper's *Life of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.* vol. I. p. 284, &c. 1843.

his brother Thomas in organizing the Fever Institution, and became its first secretary.

He was subsequently on terms of friendship with Dr. Jenner; and not only officially aided the Royal Jennerian Society, in its efforts for preventing the ravages of small pox and diffusing the benefits of vaccination, but assisted the cause also with his pen, putting forth in 1808 two publications on the subject;—"Debates in Parliament respecting the Jennerian Discoveries;" and "An Answer to Mr. Highmore's objections to the bill before parliament, to prevent the spreading of the Small Pox."

In the year 1806 Mr. Murray was instrumental, with a few foreign Protestant clergymen, in establishing, or rather reviving, that interesting and valuable institution, "The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress." These gentlemen formed themselves into an association, which has since, by God's blessing, proved highly useful and prosperous; having received a large measure of public support, and now numbering among its protectors and patrons no fewer than fourteen crowned heads of Europe. The objects of this institution are to grant relief to indigent foreigners here, without distinction of country or religion, especially to those who are not entitled to parochial aid, and to furnish the means to such as are desirous of returning to their own countries. The idea of the present excellent and increasing establishment had its origin in the Society, founded by Dr. John Murray; and the remaining funds of the Norwich institution, which is no longer in existence, were transferred to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. The wants and claims of this institution, when first rising into notice in the metropolis, gave ample scope to the energy and benevolence which marked Mr. Murray's character, and by means of which he succeeded, in conjunction with others, in obtaining the countenance and support of many eminent and charitable persons towards this good design.

The following affectionate tribute to his memory was unanimously rendered by the directors of the society, at a special meeting held on the 17th March, 1847.

"That a letter of condolence be addressed in the name of the directors to the widow of Mr. Murray, expressing their sincerest sympathy in the heavy bereavement she and her family have sustained; and their deep sense of the valuable services which the late Mr. Murray rendered to this institution, of which he had the merit of being one of the original founders and first benefactors; and of

the zeal and ability with which, through a long series of years, he assisted in promoting its success.

"WM. KUPER, D.D., Chairman.

"JOHN LABOUCHERE, Treasurer."

In the year 1821, a number of friends of the constitution, observing with alarm the continued and systematic attacks which had for a long time been made on religion and the throne, by the corrupt part of the press, and inflammatory speeches of professed friends of the people, united, in the manner of former associations in this country, for the purpose of resisting by all lawful modes these mischievous attempts. Whoever recollects the tone of a large class of writings of that period, containing, in some instances, direct incitements to high treason and rebellion, and in others throwing contempt on the Holy Scriptures, and the formularies of the Church, will give the credit of good intention, and of no small degree of courage, to those who stepped forward, in the face of some public odium, to silence or punish the defamers of all that was most dear and honourable to the country. To this loyal and fearless body Mr. Murray afforded most active and efficient aid.

He joined much friendly interest in the welfare of all whom he could assist to a public spirit, which upon several occasions served the ends of humanity on an extended scale. Having himself a large family, and experiencing the anxieties attendant upon the career of a professional man, he sympathised with the unfortunate members of his own branch of the honourable profession of the law, and consulted for the benefit of the widows and children of those who were cut off before they could provide a competency for their families.

The admirable results which have already followed from the establishment in 1817 of the "Law Association, for the benefit of widows and families of professional men in the metropolis and its vicinity," have been practically experienced by the widow and the fatherless, as well as by those members who, from unforeseen calamities, have become involved in pecuniary difficulties. And it is an act of justice to the memory of Mr. Murray, who was the original secretary as well as the founder, to insert in this place the following extract from the minutes of a special meeting of the association, held on the 27th of May, 1819.

"The Directors having taken into consideration the minutes, &c. so far as regards the services of the Secretary, are highly sensible of his exertions to promote the objects of the institution; that it originated in his benevolent contemplations; and that to his productive mind

and unceasing exertions its present prosperous situation may be chiefly attributed."

In 1834, after many years of extraordinary activity spent in the metropolis, Mr. Murray went to reside at Midhurst, in Sussex; and in the following year, the Earl of Egremont, who had been acquainted with him in former years, unsolicited, appointed him his law-agent and steward. This mark of the Earl's confidence, which after his death was continued by Colonel Wyndham, occasioned Mr. Murray's removal to Petworth, and subsequently to Tillington; where he closed his long and useful life. He was seized with a severe illness on the 13th of February, and expired on the 6th of March, 1847.

On his death-bed he manifested a preparedness of mind for his great change, availing himself, to his comfort, of the offices of devotion provided by our Church, and was so firmly supported by the power of faith and hope in his Saviour, as to be, in his latter hours, a comforter and instructor to those around him. His wife (in the fifty-fifth year of their union), and nine of his surviving children, were near him at that solemn period; the tenth (one of his three married daughters) being resident in Canada.

His remains were borne to the grave, in the churchyard of Tillington, according to his own desire, by six poor men; and the whole population of the village gave token of their sorrow for the loss of a friendly neighbour, who had always cheerfully extended the hand of charity to the poor and needy.

Among the mourners were the seven sons of the deceased.

Colonel Wyndham, and several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, were present at the funeral. Many of the Colonel's tenantry also attended, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to one whose upright conduct, and frank and kind demeanour will not soon be forgotten.

GEORGE H. ROBINS, ESQ.

Feb. 8. At Brighton, after a protracted illness, George Henry Robins, esq. the far celebrated auctioneer.

Mr. Robins was the son of Mr. Henry Robins, for many years an auctioneer in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, who died Sept. 15, 1821, aged 68, and was buried at Chiswick. Before he had attained the age of 19, whilst attending a large sale in Yorkshire, he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, who, from indisposition, was unable to officiate.

From that time to the present, during a period of 50 years, he enjoyed an uninterrupted series of business. The tact with which every advantage connected with the property he had to describe was seized upon and turned to profit in his glowing descriptions, and his ready wit and repartee in the rostrum, are well known, and he was one of the most successful and persuasive advocates in reducing his auditors to unhoose their purse-strings that ever appeared at the auction mart. Highdown and fantastic as Mr. Robins's advertisements usually were, yet he has been heard to boast that in no instance was a purchase repudiated on the ground of misdescription, whilst in many cases purchases, and to a heavy amount, have been made by persons who had never seen or heard of the estate when they entered the auction room.

In other business he was fond of taking a prominent position, excepting in politics, which he carefully avoided.

In consequence of his determined hostility, in conjunction with the late Mr. Calcraft, to the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre, in the years 1817 and 1818, and their exposition on the mal-administration of the theatre, a new system was adopted, by which that concern was nearly released from a load of debt; and at a later period his exertions were mainly instrumental in resuscitating the rival establishment. Among other claims to public benevolence that he advocated—the most remarkable was that for the family of Emery the comedian, for whom a sum was collected sufficient to provide a comfortable annuity. That exquisite songstress, Mrs. Bland, and many others, were equally indebted to him; whilst his protection of James Brandon, the well-known box-keeper of Covent-garden Theatre, against the proprietors, is remembered by theatrical amateurs.

Perhaps no man in his station was ever more courted by his superiors; they profited by his advice, and were amused with his eccentricities. The description of a dinner given by him to Lord Byron is recorded in that nobleman's memoirs by Moore, when Lord Kinnaird and his brother, Sheridan, Colman, John Kemble, and other eminent men were present.

Mr. Robins was twice married: first, in 1800, to Miss Isabella Cates, who died in 1828, and has a poetical epitaph in Chiswick church; and secondly, in 1831, to Miss Losack, who is left his widow, with seven children. His business will be carried on by his two cousins.

The immense transactions in which Mr. Robins was concerned, enabled him to amass a large property. His will was

executed in March, 1844, and at various periods in the years 1845 and 1846, he added eight codicils, the whole contained in 50 sheets of paper. He has left several bequests in small amounts to various members of his family, in sums of 500*l.*, also annuities, amounting altogether to 350*l.* per annum. To his executors, John Squire, esq. banker, Pall-mall, John Parke, esq. Lincoln's-inn-fields, and to his cousin, Mr. Edmund Robins, he leaves 100 guineas each, and to the latter a further bequest of 1000*l.*; and to his chief clerk, who has conducted the business for many years, 100*l.*, as a token of esteem, and of whom he speaks in flattering terms. He directs his executors to invest 60,000*l.* and pay the interest to his wife, as well as an immediate bequest to her of 7000*l.*, and 2000*l.* to each of his daughters. His estates, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, are to be applied for the general purposes of the will, the trustees only to dispose thereof at such time as in their judgment shall appear for the benefit of his children, to whom he leaves the residuary trust moneys, but under the direction and appointment of his widow, to be vested in sons at twenty-one, and for daughters at that age or marriage. His library and pictures, and all the marble, statuary, and bronze, and the mirrors, with certain plate, he leaves to his wife and as she may appoint. The family portraits and paintings, and the silver cup presented to him by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., to trustees for the life of his widow, and afterwards to the eldest son then living. To his eldest son George, now in his minority, he had left by his will his books of sales and bound catalogues, in anticipation that he would have continued the business and surpassed him in energy and tact; but, having abandoned the intention of following his father's profession, he leaves such books and catalogues to his widow, to be preserved by her for such one of his sons who may be so engaged in the calling of an auctioneer. He is desirous that two of his sons shall be educated for the Established Church, and has empowered the trustees to purchase out of their share of his estates two advowsons for them of not less annual income than 500*l.*, or more than 800*l.* The deceased's personal estate was valued for probate duty at 140,000*l.*

DR. LIST.

Lately. Dr. List, who may be considered in a great measure as the parent of the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, which he rendered popular by his writings before it was brought into application. To accomplish that vast project, he in 1819

drew up a petition to the Germanic Diet, in which he laid down the bases of the "Society of German Industry and Commerce." This society soon reckoned from 5000 to 6000 members; its statutes were submitted to the approbation of the Germanic confederation and of the different governments; it had a local correspondent in every city, and a provincial correspondent in every state. It published a weekly journal. The central committee held its sittings at Nuremberg, and every year at the fair at Frankfort, a general assembly was held, to which the central committee made its report.

Such was the organization of the society of which Dr. List was the soul. He did not succeed with the first attempt, but the idea which he had undertaken to spread had strongly enough laid hold of public opinion to secure its ultimate triumph. The partial associations which were formed under his influence terminated in the founding in 1833 of a grand association, which now embraces the whole of Germany, with the exception of the northern states.

This mission accomplished, Dr. List did not remain idle. He unceasingly devoted himself to the improvement of his work. Strengthened by the instruction which he had acquired in his various journeys and in America; familiarised with the practice of business pursuits from his constant contact with them, he made all his researches available to promote the grandeur and the prosperity of his country. He was constantly the promoter of every institution which might tend to consolidate the unity of Germany. The railroads, which might tend to tighten the bands of the confederated states, found in him a zealous supporter. Later, full of ardour, notwithstanding his advanced age, he exerted himself in the most active manner in the discussion on the principles which ought to guide the Zollverein in the reform of its tariff.

Dr. List summed up his doctrines in a work which he published in 1841, under the title of "National System of Political Economy." He there particularly sought to point out the difference which exists between *cosmopolite* economy and *political* economy. It is to the former that the principle of commercial liberty belongs; the latter, on the contrary, taking nationalities into account, consults experience, and appropriates its lessons to present wants and the particular case of each people, without despising the rights of the future and of humanity. Between two nations far advanced in civilization he says, free concurrence cannot be advantageous to either one or the other

unless they are both nearly on a par with regard to manufacturing development.

After having laid down in this treatise the principles which directed it, he followed up its application in the journal of the Zollverein, the *Zollvereinsblatt*, the first number of which he published in 1843. Occupied more particularly with the commercial freedom of his country, he demanded and supported all the augmentations of the tariffs which might protect the national markets against the invasion of English products. Before his death he saw the Zollverein enter, after much hesitation, into the path into which he had never ceased to impel it. The recent decree, which increased the duties on cotton and linen thread and linens, was a victory, the honour of which principally belonged to him. The denunciation of the treaty of navigation with Great Britain also gave satisfaction to one of his most dearly cherished ideas—that of opening direct relations with trans-Atlantic countries, and the creating of a German merchant navy and a German flag. Thus, after having in a manner founded the Zollverein, he has also had the glory of guiding it in his industrial, commercial, and maritime policy.

Dr. List died by his own hand. The King of Bavaria has granted a pension of 400 florins (48*l.*) to his widow, and to each of his two daughters, while they remain unmarried, pensions of 200 florins each.

CHARLES BUCKE, ESQ.

July 31. At Pulteney-terrace, Islington, aged 65, Charles Bucke, esq. author of "The Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature," and other works.

Mr. Bucke was born at Worlington in Suffolk, on the 16th of April, 1781. For more than thirty years he prosecuted his literary labours in the midst of great poverty. He found, however, a kind and liberal benefactor in the late Mr. Thomas Grenville; from whom he received, we believe, the sum of five pounds, the first day of every month of the year, up to the period of his death, in addition to previous benefactions. We may also add that, on more than one occasion, the Literary Fund Society acknowledged his claims to their beneficent bounty.

His works were as follow:—

Amusements in Retirement; or the influence of Science, Literature, and the Liberal Arts on the Manners and Happiness of Private Life. 1816. 8vo.

The Italians, or the Fatal Accusation, a Tragedy, in five acts. 1819. 8vo.

On the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature, with occasional remarks on the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Opin-

ions of various Nations. 1821. 4 vols. 8vo. An enlarged edition, but in three volumes, 1837, which was very fully reviewed in our vol. xix. p. 114. (Feb. 1838.) The author has left this work improved and enlarged in twenty manuscript volumes.

A Classical Grammar of the English Language. 1829. 12mo.

Julio Romano; or the force of the Passions; an Epic Drama, in six books. 1830. 8vo.

On the Life, Writings, and Genius of Akenside; with some Account of his Friends. 1832. 8vo.

A Letter intended (one day) as a Supplement to Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott. 1838. 8vo.

The Book of Human Character. 1837. 2 vols. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. xix. p. 293.)

The Life of John Duke of Marlborough. 1839. 8vo.

Ruins of Ancient Cities. 1840. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Bucke has left a widow, with two sons (the elder imbecile from his birth) and two daughters.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 27. At Sutton St. Nicholas, Herefordshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Matthew Hill*, B.A. Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, Rector of Sutton, and Vicar of Marden. He was appointed a Vicar-Choral of Hereford in 1795, presented to the rectory of Sutton in 1805, and to the vicarage of Marden by the Dean and Chapter in 1820.

Jan. 28. At Chorlton-upon-Medlock, aged 39, the Rev. *John Stamp*.

At Ballymoney, co. Antrim, the Rev. *William St. John Smyth*, M.A. Precentor of Connor, and Rector of Ballymoney.

Jan. 29. Found dead in his bedroom, having inflicted a fatal wound in his throat, the Rev. *G. Ireland Richards*, Chaplain of the Northleach House of Correction. He was advanced in years, and has left a widow and seven children.

Jan. 29. At Limerick, the Very Rev. *William Henry Stacpoole*, D.D. Dean of Kilfenora, a magistrate for the co. Clare. He was the eldest son of George Stacpoole, esq. of Cragbrien, in that county, by Jane, daughter of Andrew Lysaght, esq. of Kilcornan, in the same county. Dr. Stacpoole married, in 1813, Jane, daughter of Robert Marshall, esq. of the county Carlow, by whom he had issue a son who died unmarried; and a daughter, Jane, married in 1844 to Charles Mahon, esq. of Corbally.

Lately. At Baulth, Breconshire, aged

81, the Rev. *James Bevan*, Incumbent of Tipton, Staffordshire, to which he was instituted in 1812.

At Maesslan, Llanawel, aged 41, the Rev. *John Jones*, master of the Grammar School at Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. He was formerly of Queen's coll. Cambridge.

Aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Thomas*, for fifty-two years Rector of Aberforth, and thirty years Perpetual Curate of Llandewi Aberarth, Cardiganshire, the former in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's, and the latter in that of the prebendary thereof.

Feb. 1. At Liverpool, aged 47, the Rev. *William Hartshorn*, M.A. of Trin. coll. Dublin, late Second Master of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.

Feb. 1. At Shiphay, Devonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *William Kitson*, Rector of North Lew and Vicar of Abbat's Kerswell, and for more than thirty-five years a magistrate for that county. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1795, was presented to North Lew in 1803 by the King, and to Abbat's Kerswell in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 5. Aged 93, *Bernard Kiernan*, Surgeon R.N.

March 8. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 63, Miss *Mary Ann Gilbert*, lately of Loughton, Essex.

March 11. At Camberwell, whilst on a visit to her brother, aged 50, Miss *Mary Ann Foster*, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 12. At Lea Park, Blackheath, *Lawrence Hay Fyfe*, esq. M.D.

March 13. At Gloucester House, aged 66, *Samuel Knebel*, esq. 41 years in H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester's household.

Aged 25, *Edward Paul-Maurice*, youngest son of the late G. F. Karstadt, esq. of the General Post Office, London, and Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Aged 71, *William Taylor*, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Regent's Park.

March 14. In Portugal-st. *Grosvenor-sq.* Charlotte, wife of Gen. Sir *Charles Imhoff*, fifth dau. of Sir *Charles William Blunt*, third Baronet, by *Elizabeth*, only daughter of Sir *Richard Peers*, Alderman of London.

In Great Ryder-st. St. James's, aged 78, the relict of *Thomas Fisher*, esq.

March 15. Aged 81, *Capt. James Gillespie*, formerly in her Majesty's Revenue Service.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. Miss *Alice Julia Duffield*.

In Surrey-st. Strand, aged 62, the

widow of *C. D. Whittenoom*, esq. late of Southampton.

At Upper Harley-st. aged 19, *Arthur*, youngest son of the late *Daniel Stuart*, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and Wykhams Park, in the co. of Oxford.

At Chester-terr. Regent's Park, aged 82, *Mrs. Savill Onley*, widow of *Charles Savill Onley*, esq. M.P. of Stisted Hall, Essex, who died Aug. 31, 1843. (See a memoir of him in vol. xx. p. 546.) She was *Charlotte*, daughter of *John Haynes*, esq. of Twickenham, and was *Mr. C. S. Onley's* second wife, his first having been *Sarah*, her sister.

Aged 73, *John Gould*, esq. army agent, of Northumberland-street, Strand, and Surrey-pl. Old Kent-road.

At Islington, *William Bradfute*, esq. of Lloyd's.

Aged 22, *Ann*, wife of *Edward-James Hunter*, esq. of Lordship-lane, Dulwich, youngest dau. of *George Osborn*, esq. of Northampton.

At the residence of her son, in Regent-st. aged 63, *Mrs. Pugh*, late of Hammer-smith, and of Kingston, Herefordshire.

At Brompton, aged 48, *William Horatio Harrison*, esq. late Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

March 18. Aged 84, *Thomas Mills*, esq. of Saville-pl. Mile-end.

Aged 71, *Thomas Pamplin*, esq. of Claremont-terr. Pentonville.

In Wilton st. aged 35, *Richard-Haigh-ton*, eldest son of *Thomas Wilkins*, esq. of Ringstead House, Northamptonshire.

In Gracechurch-st. aged 68, *William-Readshaw Morley*, esq.

March 19. At Holmes-terr. Kentish Town, aged 60, *Mrs. Ferdinando Jeyes*, widow of the late *Ferdinando Jeyes*, esq. relict of *G. Osborn*, esq. of Northampton.

Aged 90, *George Lane Blount*, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 69, *Elizabeth*, relict of *Thomas Brockelbank*, esq. of Westcombe Park.

Jane-Maria, infant dau. of Mr. and the Hon. *Mrs. J. Walrond Walrond*.

At Lower Tooting, aged 35, *John Reid*, esq. late of Fermoy.

March 20. In Lowndes-sq. *Emma*, wife of Gen. Sir *Henry F. Campbell*, K.C.B. and G.C.H. She was the third daughter of *Thomas Williams*, of Llanvelan, Anglesea, and was first married to *Lieut. Col. Thomas Knox*.

In Great Coram-st. Russell-sq. aged 77, *Moses Daniels*, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, *G. Shearwood*, esq. St. John's Park, Kentish Town, aged 70, *Mrs. K. Perry*.

In Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. aged 82, *Mr. James Harrison*, formerly a printer in Lancaster-court, Strand, and father of

Mr. Harrison, printer, of St. Martin's-lane. He was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers, of which he served Master some years since.

Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Foote, esq. surgeon, of Tavistock-st. Covent-garden.

At her sister's residence, in Bernard-st. Russell-sq. Miss Mary Mannin, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Mannin, Vicar of Orby, Linc. and of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

March 21. At Upper Holloway, aged 54, Sarah, relict of George Pulford, esq. of the East India House.

Aged 81, Richard Gaisford, esq. of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, only surviving son of the late Thos. Gaisford, esq. of Westbury, Wilts.

At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 57, Margaret-Scrymgeour, only dau. of the late Capt. Robertson.

Aged 63, Capt. Samuel Serle, late in the service of the Hon. the East India Company.

At Burlington House, Fulham, aged 41, Mary, wife of Henry Laumann, esq. LL.D.

March 22. Aged 56, Sarah, wife of Alexander Bruce, esq. surgeon, Montagu-st. Portman-sq. dau. of the late Robert Cosgrave, esq. Comptroller of the Customs, Newry, and relict of Rev. John Wright, M.A. of Mansfield, Notts.

At St. George's-terr. Hyde Park, Hannah, wife of Charles Chambers, esq. surgeon R.N. formerly of Leamington.

In London, Jane Colmer, fourth dau. of the late Robert Colmer, esq. of Chard.

March 23. In Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 31, Edward Connor, esq.

In Eaton-sq. Lady Hoare, wife of Sir Hugh R. Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, Wilts. She was Anne, daughter of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, co. Bucks. esq. was married in 1819, and had no children.

March 24. At Pimlico, Robert Fennessy, esq. one of Her Majesty's Corps of Foreign Service Messengers.

At the house of his brother, Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 57, William John Innes, esq. Commander Royal Navy. He was made Lieut. 1808, Commander 1847.

March 25. At Newington Green, aged 74, Christian, relict of William Heale, esq.

Aged 38, Henry Edmondes, esq. of the Middle Temple, formerly Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex.

March 26. In Hornsey-lane, aged 78, Harriet, widow of John Hawes, esq. of Spring Gardens.

In Bedford-sq. Thomas-Wilkinson King, esq. of Guy's Hospital, surgeon. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, and a Fellow in 1844. He was also an hon. member of the Me-

dical and Surgical Society of New York, and corresponding member of the Lyceum of Natural History in the same city. He was a lecturer on Pathology at Guy's Hospital, and author of "The first General Laws or Fundamental Doctrines of Medicine and Surgery. London, 1840;" besides numerous papers in several medical periodicals.

In York-pl. Portman-sq. William Burley, esq.

At Camberwell Green, aged 56, Mary, wife of Mitchell Greenaway, esq.

Aged 22, Louisa, youngest dau. of William Bradwell, esq. of Torrington-sq.

March 27. At St. John's Wood, universally regretted, Anne-Golding-Gale, wife of Griffith Foulkes, and niece of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, of Berkeley.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 2, Edith-Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. Major and Lady Mary Hood.

March 28. At her son's residence, Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 77, Charlotte-Elizabeth, widow of Thomas-Abbott Green, esq. formerly of Marchmont House, Hemel Hempstead.

At Chester-terr. Regent's Park, aged 31, Elizabeth-Catharine, youngest dau. of Peter Trezevant, esq.

March 29. In Union-pl. New Kent-road, aged 76, Hugh Morgan, esq. hop-merchant, of the Borough, Southwark.

March 30. Aged 74, Mrs. Jane Sutton, of Chapel-st. May-fair.

Aged 59, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Cleary, esq. of Alfred-pl.

March 31. John Sayer Poulter, esq.

At Brompton, aged 53, Henry, youngest son of the late John Green, esq. of Dell Lodge, Blackheath.

Aged 62, John Plowman, esq. late of York-row, Kennington.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. Maria, widow of Mr. William Newby.

Lately. In Cadogan-pl. aged 79, Lady Susan Bathurst, last surviving sister of the late Earl Bathurst.

April 1. At Clapham Common, aged 56, Jane-Shorren, wife of Henry Wilkinson, esq.

Aged 6, James Tindall, eldest son of James Whatman Bosanquet, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.

Aged 40, William, eldest son of Thomas Smart, esq. of Hackney.

April 2. At Eliot Vale, Blackheath, aged 69, John Burford, esq.

April 3. In Westbourne-terr. aged 44, Louisa-Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Brotherton.

Aged 74, James King, esq. of Surrey-pl. Kent-road, and of the Stock Exchange.

In London, aged 56, Richard Casson, esq. for many years an able and skilful

surgeon at Hull. He was distinguished for his successful treatment of insanity, and was associated with the late Dr. Alderson in founding the Hull and East-Riding Lunatic Asylum, now under the management of his son, Mr. F. W. Casson, surgeon. The late Mr. Casson was for a short time an alderman of Hull borough, and for several years previous to 1844 one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.

At St. John's Wood, aged 62, Rebecca Dickinson, sister of Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N.

At Brunswick-sq. aged 64, Matilda, wife of William Hickson, esq. of Fairseat, Kent.

Aged 56, William Duerdin, esq. of Tollington Park, Hornsey-road.

April 4. At St. Mary-st. Walcot-sq. aged 34, Mary, wife of E. Scanlan, esq.

At Lavender Hill, aged 66, William Collins, esq. late of Highbury Park.

April 5. Aged 73, Alexander Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq. of Sloane-st. and Lincoln's-inn. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 25, 1808.

Aged 51, Charles Martineau, esq. of Tulse Hill.

April 6. At Camden-road Villas, Thomas Willis Stone, esq.

At her house, in Torrington-sq. aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Adams, sister of Mrs. Coates, Clifton.

April 7. At Stamford Hill, aged 74, James Tyrie, esq.

Aged 29, Anne, only surviving dau. of S. Westcott Tilke, esq. of Thayer-st. Manchester-sq.

April 8. At the residence of her son-in-law, James Newton, esq. aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Baker, esq. late of Lisbon.

At the residence of his brother, Queen-st. Mayfair, aged 32, Henry, youngest son of Thomas Avery, esq. Monmouth.

In Durham-pl. Lambeth, Jane-Josephine-Henrietta, the wife of Major-Gen. Philip Hay.

In Powis-pl. Bloomsbury, aged 49, Sarah-Jane-Henrietta, commonly called Selina, wife of Robert Langslow, esq. barrister-at-law, and youngest dau. of the late William Makepeace Thackeray, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, Miss Marianne Thesiger.

April 9. Suddenly, in Serle's-pl. Lincoln's-inn, Mr. George Davidson, printer, an old inhabitant of St. Clement Danes.

At the house of his nephew, Mr. John Bingley, Camden-road Villas, aged 76, Samuel Richardson, esq. of Dulwich.

At Walcot-terr. Kennington, aged 93, Ann, widow of Edward Wetenhall, formerly of the Stock Exchange.

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April 10. At Brompton-cresc. aged 86, Mary, relict of the late John Thomas, esq. formerly of St. James's and New Bond-streets.

In Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park, aged 60, Mary-Ann, wife of Joseph Reid, esq.

April 11. Frances, wife of Samuel Lovat, esq. of Montagu-st. Portman-sq.

Aged 55, Mrs. Osbaldeston, wife of William Osbaldeston, esq. of Upper Philimore-pl. Kensington.

April 12. At the house of her son, Tulse Hill, aged 86, Mrs. Elizab. Hemsworth.

In Well-st. aged 45, Catherine Maria Roberts, third dau. of the late John Roberts, esq. of Ruthin.

In Portman-st. aged 71, Maria, relict of Rev. John Brooke, Vicar of Elmstead, Essex.

At the residence of her son, T. Smith Barwell, esq. at Putney, aged 78, Catherine, relict of Edward Miller Mundy, esq. of Shipley, formerly M.P. for Derbysh.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. aged 29, Capt. Henry Fenwick, 19th Bombay Native Inf. second son of the late Ralph Fenwick, esq.

April 13. In Hill-st. aged 90, the Right Hon. Frances dowager Lady Brownlow. She was the dau. and heiress of Sir Henry Banks, of Wimbledon, was married in 1775 to the first Lord Brownlow, and left his widow in 1807, having had issue the present Earl, five other sons, and six daughters.

BEDS.—*March 24.* At Leighton Buzzard, the relict of W. R. Lawford, esq. surgeon.

BERKS.—*March 26.* At Windsor, Mrs. Hurd, of the Lodge, Kentish Town, relict of Philip Hurd, esq. of King's Bench-walk, Temple.

March 28. At Greenham, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Graham, esq.

Lately. At Goring Heath, near Reading, aged 15, Caroline-Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. T. Powys.

At Castle-hill, Reading, aged 54, W. Hewitt, esq.

April 1. At Sunning-hill, Louisa, relict of Robert Becher, esq. of Chancellor-ho. Tunbridge Wells.

April 4. At Maidenhead, aged 33, Edmund, second son of the late Richard Goolden, esq.

BUCKS.—*March 27.* At Burnham, Matilda, wife of W. Robarts, esq. surgeon, of that place.

March 28. Elizabeth, relict of Francis Pepper, esq. of Great Marlow.

April 7. At Eton College, aged 88, Mrs. Sophia Angelo. She was the oldest and most celebrated Dame of Eton, having been connected with that establishment near seventy years.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 27.* Aged 48, Cecilia, wife of Mr. Samuel Hayes, of Parker's Piece, Cambridge.

March 31. At St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Christopher Smith, Pensioner of that College, and fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Vicar of Winterton, Linc.

DEVON.—*March 8.* At Exmouth, aged 26, Alfred Gotheux.

March 11. At Exeter, aged 60, Mary-Tucker, relict of Henry Jellicoe, esq. of Van Diemen's Land.

At Springfield House, near Barnstaple, aged 70, Zachary Hammet Drake, esq. senior partner of the banking establishment of Drake, Marshall, Gribble, and Co. of that town.

March 13. At Exeter, Charlotte, relict of Thomas Jennings, esq. of Grove Cottage, Wiltshire.

March 15. At Trehill, aged 30, William Ley, esq. fourth son of John Henry Ley, esq. and Lady Frances Ley.

March 16. At Honiton, aged 21, Henry-Littledale, youngest son of J. C. Jerrard, esq. of that place.

March 17. At Torquay, aged 35, Sophia-Jane, wife of Mr. Tanner, surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Chave, Rector of St. Mary Arches, and priest-vicar of the Cathedral of Exeter.

At Kingsbridge, aged 65, Mary, relict of John Square, esq. solicitor.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Susanna, relict of N. T. France, esq. Commander R.N.

March 18. At Southmolton, aged 93, Mrs. Dyer.

At Lympstone, aged 75, Anne-Ballcombe, relict of Lieut.-Col. West, of the Royal Art.

March 22. At Plymouth, Capt. J. H. Mallard, R.N.

March 23. At Torcross, aged 70, Anne, relict of the Rev. George Baker, Rector of South Brent.

March 28. At Exmouth, Cecilia, dau. of the late Rev. John Cooke, M.A., many years head master of King Edward's School at Birmingham, and at his death Rector of Northfield, Worc.

Lately. At Sidmouth, at an advanced age, the wife of the Rev. W. Slater, Rector of Farway and Northleigh.

April 3. At Axminster, aged 34, Capt. George Daeres Paterson, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Paterson.

April 4. At Ashton, aged 22, Henry Morgan Croft, third son of John Croft, esq. late of Langton Court, Somerset.

April 5. At Winsford House, near Bideford, aged 72, Miss Reynolds.

April 6. At Teignmouth, Harriet, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Phillips, of

Lyndhurst, and dau. of the late Sir Fred. Lemn Rogers, Bart. She was married first in 1811 to Richard Strobe, esq. of Newnham Park, co. Devon, and secondly in 1830 to Sir Charles Phillips, who died on the 20th of June last.

April 11. At Teignmouth, aged 84, W. Legge, esq.

April 12. At Highfield, Torquay, aged 62, Eliza Jackson, widow of William Jackson, esq. Barrister-at-law.

April 13. At Dawlish, Mrs. C. C. C. Philpot, widow of Capt. Philpot, R.N.

DORSET.—*March 13.* At Weymouth, aged 82, James Portbury, esq.

March 25. At Poole, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Osbaldistone.

Lately. At Lyme Regis, aged 47, Miss Mary Anning, the celebrated geologist, a delightful discoverer of the fossils of the blue lias.

April 2. At Lytchet Matravers, aged 82, David Slade, esq.

DURHAM.—*March 4.* At Sunderland, at the residence of his brother-in-law Wm. Potts, esq. aged 62, Wm. Hutton, esq. formerly Lieut. 2d. Foot. He had seen much active service during the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Pyrennees, for which he had a pension.

ESSEX.—*March 27.* At Sion House, Birchanger, Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Woodham Nash, esq.

At Coggeshall, aged 29, Mary-Anna, wife of James Stewart Nott, esq. surgeon, and eldest dau. of John Hall, esq.

March 29. At Hoo Hall, Rivenhall, aged 59, Margaret-Louisa, wife of Edmund East, esq. formerly of Lower Tooting.

April 7. Sarah-Burgh, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Cleypole, esq. of West Ham.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 10.* The wife of Major Simpson, of Cheltenham.

March 12. At Cheltenham, aged 45, William Urquhart, of Craigstone, esq. J.P. and D.L. of Aberdeenshire. He was the son and heir of John Urquhart, esq. who died in 1821, by Isabella, dau. of Alex. Moir, esq. of Scotstown. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Alex. Frazer, esq. of Balgowrie, and had issue a daughter Mary-Isabella.

March 14. At Clifton, aged 90, Mrs. Cobb, relict of the Rev. John Cobb, D.D. Rector of Charlebury, Oxfordshire.

March 15. At Gloucester, aged 37, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Charles Bage, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Bristol, aged 45, Jane, relict of Tristram Thompson, esq. of Somerton.

March 16. At Clifton, aged 85, Susannah-Maud, relict of Benj. Cox, esq. of Barbados.

Sarah Bradstock, aged 105 years and

nine months, in the Cheltenham work-house, of which she had been an inmate upwards of 47 years.

At the residence of her brother at Little Risington, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Shuffrey, esq. of Witney.

March 20. At Clifton, aged 59, Edward Willes, esq. formerly of Newbold Comver, and late of Goodrest Lodge.

March 22. Aged 42, Harriet-Esther, wife of James Wellington, esq. of Bristol, dau. of the late Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, and niece of Richard Blakemore, esq. M.P.

March 23. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mrs. Shaw, relict of Charles Shaw, esq. of Ayr, N.B.

March 28. At Clifton, Sophia, fifth dau. of the late Robert Webb, esq. of Dublin.

March 29. At Clifton, aged 80, Mary, wife of Thomas Cole, esq.

April 3. At Chavenage House, near Tetbury, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. James Phelps.

April 4. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Sophia, relict of Samuel Leeke, esq. of Havant and the Isle of Wight, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Southampton, and dau. of the late Richard Bargas, esq. of Fareham. She was mother of Sir Henry J. Leeke, Knt. K.H. a captain in the Royal Navy; who was promoted to a lieutenant in consequence of the death of his elder brother Lieutenant Samuel Leeke, who fell gallantly in action with the enemy's flotilla off Cadiz, Nov. 2, 1810. (See vol. LXXX. 499, 586.)

April 6. At Prestbury, aged 80, Mrs. Armitage, relict of Edward Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.

April 8. At Cheltenham, aged 97, Mrs. M. Gardner, relict of J. Gardner, esq. brewer and banker.

April 9. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Turner, esq. of Pantou House, co. Linc.

HANTS.—*March 14.* At Wallop, near Stockbridge, George S. Brewer, esq.

March 15. At his residence, Ryde, aged 77, James Dempster, esq.

At Odilham, aged 75, Nathaniel Williams, esq. late of Bagshot.

March 16. At Southampton, aged 73, Joseph Newman, esq.

March 18. At Cheriton Lodge, near Alresford, aged 72, Major Barrett, late of the 11th Hussars.

March 22. At Southampton, aged 30, Captain Wellington Charles Cecil Baker, 23rd Regt. (Welsh Fusiliers), third son of the late Sir E. B. Baker, Bart. and of Lady Elizabeth-Mary, 3d dau. of Wm.-Robert, 2d Duke of Leinster.

Lately. In the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Thompson, leaving upwards of

100,000*l.* behind him. He was a wretched miser, who, for many years, denied himself the commonest necessaries of life.

At Southampton, Samuel Greathead, esq. of Landford Lodge, Wilts.

April 12. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, Louisa-Edith, wife of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart. She was the daughter of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. was married in 1813, and has left issue.

HERTS.—*March 9.* At Turner's Hill, Che-hunt, aged 76, Mrs. Robinson, relict of Anthony Robinson, esq. of Hatton-garden, London.

March 17. At Hemel Hempstead, aged 78, Henrietta, relict of John Tookey, esq. M.D. of Winslow, Bucks.

March 25. At Poles, near Ware, aged 70, Agatha, relict of Sampson Hanbury, esq.

March 30. At St. Alban's, aged 53, John Coales, esq. surgeon, one of the Magistrates of that borough.

April 10. Aged 30, Leah, wife of Albinus Roberts, of St. Alban's, and eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Steedman, of Walworth.

April 13. At the Vicarage, Watford, aged 40, Major Henry Robert Capel, Rifle Brigade, second son of the Hon. and Rev. W. R. Capel, Vicar of Watford.

HEREFORD.—*March 13.* At Woodville Lodge, Sutton, aged 22, Henry-Unett Coates, esq. Lieut. in the 66th regt. eldest son of the late H. W. Coates, esq. of New Romney, and of the 43rd regt.

March 19. At Hereford, aged 84, Thomas Cooke, esq. for many years Lieut.-Col. of the Herefordshire Local Militia, and a Deputy Lieut. for the county.

March 20. At Leominster, Charles Edward, only son of the Rev. J. Charles Napleton.

HUNTS.—*April 9.* At Stirtloe, Louisa, wife of Col. Linton.

KENT.—*March 10.* At Goudhurst, aged 90, Anne Elizabeth, relict of George Johnson, esq. of the Forge-farm.

March 14. At Maidstone, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Thomas Day, esq. M.D.

March 17. At Milton, near Gravesend, aged 79, Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, esq. formerly of Weston House, Branscombe, Devon. By his death various valuable estates in Devon and Somerset devolve on J. C. Langdon, esq. of Chard, one of the firm of Stuckey's banking company.

Aged 39, Mary, wife of E. W. Morris, esq. of Grovehurst, near Tunbridge-wells.

March 18. At Sydenham, aged 69, Anna-Maria, relict of John Rivington, esq. who died in 1842. She was Miss Blackburne, and had only one son, Mr. John

Rivington, now of St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

March 19. Aged 75, Jacob Hopper, esq. of Mulgrave-place, Woolwich, late Lieut. and Adj. of the Hereford recruiting district.

March 20. At Tunbridge-wells, the Lady Letitia Browne, widow of William Brown, esq. of Browne's Hill. co. Carlow. She was the younger dau. of John, first Earl of Norbury, by Grace, dau. of Hector Graham, esq. and was married in 1813, to Mr. Browne, who had previously married Lady Charlotte Bourke, dau. of the Earl of Mayo. He died in 1840.

March 22. At Dover, aged 85, R. Jell, esq. He was many years Lieut. of Deal Castle, and a member of the old corporation.

March 23. At Sudbury House, Wrotham, aged 23, Thomas Augustus Jessopp, esq. son of the late T. A. Jessopp, esq. of Waltham Cross, Herts.

March 24. At Grove House, Northfleet, Mr. Elizabeth Kirwan, relict of Clement Kirwan, esq.

March 27. At Lee, Sophia, fourth dau. of the late Richard Waring, esq. of St. Mary Cray, Kent.

April 2. At Ripple Court, the residence of John Baker Sladen, esq. aged 35, Joseph St. Barbe Sladen, his eldest son.

April 3. At Milton-next-Gravesend, Mary, relict of Thomas Brooks, esq. of Bath.

April 7. At his house, at Berry, Hawkechurch, George Templeman, esq. nephew of the late Adm. Sir William Domett, G.C.B. of West-hay-house, Hawkechurch.

April 8. At Bromley, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Alfred Sanderson, late Vicar of Aston Blanc, Gloucestershire.

LANCASTER.—*March 20.* At Bury, Henry Haig Fell, esq. 69th Regt.

March 23. At Preston, Catherine Howard-Pear, wife of William Martin, esq. K.S.F. late Lieut.-Col. 2d Lancers, B.A.L. and formerly of the 16th Lancers and 38th Regt.

March 25. At Manchester, aged 50, Thomas Holme, esq. of the late firm of T. and J. Ramsbottom.

Lately. At Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. Nightingale, a Roman Catholic Clergyman of St. Anthony's. He has fallen, in discharge of his duty, a victim to typhus-fever, caught in attending the sick.

April 9. At Southport, Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Shadwick, esq. of Prestwich, near Manchester.

LINCOLN.—*March 28.* At Louth, aged 29, McHenry Frederick Lucas, esq. solicitor, clerk to the magistrates of the borough and to the magistrates for the parts of Lindsey.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 13.* At Twickenham, aged 56, Henry Turner, esq.

March 21. Ann, wife of Isaac Akerman, esq. of Finchley Common.

April 1. At Uxbridge, aged 67, North-Naylor Savery, esq.

April 4. At the Mount, Harrow, aged 47, Justina, wife of Wm. Mackenzie, esq.

At Poulett Lodge, Twickenham, aged 81, Andrew Macklew, esq.

At Twickenham, Catharine, wife of J. E. Conant, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

April 5. Ann, relict of Richard Welbank, esq. of Clay Hill, Enfield.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Penpound, Abergavenny, Sydney Vennor, esq.

NORFOLK.—*March 28.* At Norwich, aged 77, Wm. Smith, esq. late of Thorpe.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 13.* Aged 49, Benedict Roper, esq. of Blisworth Lodge.

March 18. At West Haddon, aged 71, Miss Ann Heygate.

NOTTS.—*March 31.* Emily-Eyre, fourth dau. of James Anders, esq. of Newark.

Aged 70, Miss Prisca Needham, of Castle Gate, Nottingham.

April 5. At Woodthorpe, Nottingham, aged 64, Capt. Philipps.

OXFORD.—*March 27.* At Oxford, aged 67, Mr. Charles Haldon, one of the managers of the Oxford Journal for nearly half a century, having been apprenticed to Mr. Jackson, who commenced it, and whose name it still bears.

Lately. At Headington, aged 86, Ann, relict of the Rev. Matthew Armstrong, Rector of Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berks.

SALOP.—*March 25.* At Bradney, Katherine, wife of Capt. J. Brasier, R.N.

SOMERSET.—*March 16.* At Bath, aged 66, B. Hewitt, esq. of Elm-hill, Hawkhurst.

March 20. At Bridgwater, aged 64, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Smith; also on the 21st, Emma-Selina, aged 32, wife of Richard Smith, jun. esq. Town Clerk for the borough of Bridgwater.

March 22. At Ansford House, Frances-Emma-Valentina-Evans Gordon, formerly of the Holm and Shirmers, stewardry of Kircudbright, and widow of Col. George Evans, of Brockley, Suffolk.

March 23. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. John William Aitchison, late Adj.-Gen. of the Bombay Army. He retired from the service in 1833.

March 29. At Bath, at an advanced age, Jane-Arabella, dau. of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D. of Wheatley, Oxf.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 21, Robert Newenham, third son of the late Robert Newenham, esq. of Sandford, Dublin.

April 3. Mary, relict of William Tynedale, esq. formerly of Bathford, Somerset. She was the youngest dau. of Zachary Bayly, esq. by Margaret, second dau. of

Charlton Thrupp, esq. of Hampstead, by Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Booth, D.D. Dean of Bristol; was married in 1810, and left a widow in 1814, having had issue one daughter, Mary-Elizabeth Vere-Booth, married in 1839 to Alex. Pitts Elliott Powell, esq. of Hurdcott House, Wilts.

STAFFORD.—*March 12.* At Elford, aged 22, Henrietta-Amelia, wife of Theophilus Levett, esq. second son of the late John Levett, esq. of Wichnor Park.

March 15. At the Deanery, Wolverhampton, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. A. Newman, M.A.

March 31. At the Close, Lichfield, John Haworth, esq. Deputy Registrar of that diocese.

April 6. At Farley Hall, aged 90, John Bill, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*March 8.* At Ipswich, aged 68, J. H. Buckingham, esq. formerly of Hintlesham Priory.

SURREY.—*March 24.* At Petersham, aged 76, the Most Noble Caroline-Maria Duchess dowager of Montrose. She was the eldest dau. of George fourth Duke of Manchester, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Jas. Dashwood, of Kirtlington, Bart. and in 1790 she became the second wife of James, third Duke of Montrose, who died in 1836, having had issue by her Grace the present Duke, Lord Montague, William Graham, the late Countess of Winchelsea, Lady Caroline Graham, the Countess of Powis, and Lady Emily Foley. The mortal remains of her Grace were interred at Petersham Church, near Richmond. Her sons and sons-in-law, and her grandsons, the Viscounts Maidstone and Clive, attended the funeral.

March 30. At Richmond, aged 87, the Lady Henrietta-Theodosia Ashburnham, aunt to the Earl of Ashburnham.

April 4. At Haslemere, aged 94, P. Williams, esq. late of Kineton, Warwickshire.

April 5. At Frimley, aged 75, Capt. Abraham, formerly of the Royal Military College.

April 6. At Chobham Lodge, aged 59, Caroline, dau. of the late John Jourdan, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

SUSSEX.—*March 10.* At Brighton, aged 77, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Thomas Willis, LL.D. Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

At Hastings, Ellen, wife of G. T. Brandon, esq. of Stockwell, and dau. of the late Thomas William Griffin, of Barking, Essex.

March 14. At Lewes, Eliza, wife of Thomas H. Statham, C.E. late of Brighton.

At Hastings, Louisa, wife of Charles Heath Wilson, esq.

March 16. At Hastings, William Hayes, esq. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, one of the Classical Masters in King's College School.

March 21. At Brighton, Matthew Guerin Price, esq. of Guernsey.

March 23. At Ticehurst, Elizabeth, third dau. of George Robinson, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

March 31. At Petworth, aged 76, Harriot, widow of Robert Rice Palmer, esq.

April 1. At Scaford, aged 70, Harry Harison, esq.

Aged 37, Jane, wife of James Wharton, esq. of Adelaide-crescent, Hove.

April 4. At Worthing, aged 82, John Papworth, esq.

April 5. At Brighton, aged 67, Abraham Goodman, esq.; also on the 15th ult. aged 61, Rosetta, his wife.

April 6. At Rottingdean, aged 80, Thomas Beard, esq.

WARWICK.—*March 10.* At Leamington, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

March 19. At Birmingham, aged 64, Samuel John Nettlefold, esq. formerly of the East India House.

March 21. At Leamington, Caroline, dau. of the late John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen, Staffordshire.

March 22. At Silsborne, near Henley-in-Arden, aged 65, Lawrence Eborall Edkins, esq.

March 23. At Alcester, Mrs. Jones, relict of William Jones, Esq.

April 7. At the Abbey, Southam, aged 57, Robert Welchman, esq.

WILTS.—*March 14.* At Ramsbury, at the residence of her son, aged 61, Catherine, relict of Capt. Cartwright.

March 18. Suddenly, at an advanced age, W. Tanner, esq. of Blackland-house, near Calne, senior proprietor of the Old Bank, Marlborough.

March 22. At Dinton House, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Heathcote.

March 24. Martha-Ann, wife of the Rev. J. A. Hunt Grubbe, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Richards, Rector of Little Cheverell.

March 25. At Potterne Manor House, aged 22, Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Olivier.

March 26. Aged 81, Philip Whitaker, esq. of Bratton, near Westbury.

Lately. At her seat, Warneford-pl. aged 81, the Hon. Elizabeth Warneford, widow of Francis Warneford, esq. She was dau. of the late and sister of the present Viscount Ashbrook, and in 1789 married the late Col. Warneford, the representative of one of the wealthiest families in Wilts. By this union, amongst

other issue, she had Lady Wetherell, widow of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, who, by this event, becomes one of the richest heiresses in the empire.

April 9. At Roundway Park, Edward Francis Colston, esq. of that place, and of Filkin's Hall, Oxfordshire.

April 10. At Salisbury, aged 81, Henry Brooke, esq.

April 11. At Marlborough, Mr. Benjamin Merriman, very generally beloved and respected. He was a member of the corporation, and had served the office of Mayor. He would have completed his 70th year on the 28th inst. He was the last survivor of the five sons of Mr. Nathaniel Merriman, of the same place, who died July 13, 1811, aged 76 years.

WORCESTER.—*March 21.* At Dudley, aged 86, Mr. Fellowes, sen. the father of of the legal profession in that town, where he had practised for more than half a century.

March 25. Aged 29, Edward-Charles, eldest son of Charles-Edward-Moore, esq. of Upper House, Shelsley Beauchamp.

Lately. Aged 29, Joseph Brettell, esq. Fockbury, near Bromsgrove.

April 7. At Shipston-on-Stour, Amelia, wife of Com. Henry Story, R.N.

YORK.—*March 5.* At Beverley, aged 70, Margaret, wife of Carling Hudson, esq.

March 12. At York, Favel J. Copsie, esq. of the firm of Tuke, Copsie, and Co. wholesale tea-dealers, of Castlegate, York.

March 20. At North Ferriby, aged 71, Mary-Ann, relict of John Beevor Lambert, esq.

March 23. Edward Wormald, esq. of Cawood Castle.

March 26. At Maunby Hall, near Thirsk, aged 42, T. Stubbs Walker, esq.

March 30. At Rose Villa, Driffield, aged 71, John Boyes, esq.

April 6. At Worsbrough, aged 51, William-Bennett Martin, esq.

April 7. Aged 23, George Champneys, second and youngest son of Robert Menzies, esq. of Wood Hall, near Howden.

WALES.—*March 9.* Aged 41, Charlotte, wife of William Gunton, Cilrhiw House, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Woods, 58th Regt. of Balladoole, Isle of Man.

March 18. At Trefach, Pembroke, aged 80, Thomas Davies, esq.

March 19. At Cardigan, aged 52, William Amlott, esq. solicitor.

March 20. At Overton Cottage, Flintshire, at an advanced age, Christiana, relict of William Johnson Edensor, esq. of Manchester.

March 26. At Neath, aged 83, Nathaniel Jones, esq. surgeon.

At the vicarage, Llanantffraid-yn-

Mechan, Montgomeryshire, Grace wife of the Rev. R. H. Matthews Hughes, M.A.

March 27. Sarah Jones, well known as "Old Sally of Bwlch." If she had lived until the 10th of April, she would have attained her 107th year; and, notwithstanding her great age, she retained her faculties unimpaired nearly to the last.

April 1. At Coychurch, aged 73, Thos. Edwards, esq. formerly Lieut. and Surgeon in the Glamorganshire Militia.

April 7. At an advanced age, Calvert Rd. Jones, esq. of Heathfield Lodge, near Swansea.

SCOTLAND.—*March 3.* At Wardie, near Edinburgh, Captain John Donaldson Boswall, R.N. on the retired list (1822) of 18s. per diem.

April 7. At Edinburgh, aged 26, Edward-Gordon Bremer, esq. Commander R.N. eldest son of Commodore Sir. J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Woolwich Dockyard.

April 9. At Keir, Archibald Stirling, esq. of Keir.

ABROAD.—*May, 1846.* Drowned in Torres Straits, aged 35, Percy, son of the late Percy Earl, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Oct. 24. At Melbourne, Australia Felix, Edward, eldest son of Isaac Sewell, esq. of Stamford Hill, and Throgmorton-st.

Nov. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, Emily-Ann, wife of William Montagu Manning, esq. Solicitor-Gen. and eldest dau. of Edward Wise, esq. of the Isle of Wight.

Dec. 7. At Rambudde, Frederick Humphry, esq. of the Civil-Engineer's Department, Ceylon, second surviving son of the late William Ozias Humphry, esq. of the Privy Council Office.

Jan. 6. In command of Her Majesty's ship Wolf, off Labuan, on the coast of Borneo, aged 30, Comm. James Alexander Gordon, R.N. only son of Rear-Adm. Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B. Lieut.-Gov. of Greenwich Hospital.

Jan. 30. At Palma, Canary Islands, aged 40, Mr. John Lavers, merchant, eldest son of Nathaniel Lavers, esq. late of Lloyd's.

Feb. 12. Mr. P. A. Spence, jun. son of P. A. Spence, esq. of Marlborough-terr. Old Kent-road. He was a midshipman in the royal mail steamer Tweed, and lost his life when the vessel struck on the Alacranes reef on her passage from Havannah to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

March 1. At Naples, Mrs. Henry Murch, dau. of the late William Jackson, esq. of St. Dorothy's, Jamaica.

At Prague, the Baroness Frederica, wife of George Treherne Thomas, esq. and only dau. of the late Baron de Haldprant, of Blattera and Slabez, in the kingdom of Bohemia.

March 3. At Akron, Ohio, John Shepherd, aged 118 years and 9 months. He fought in the battles of Brandywyne and Germantown Flats.

March 8. At Pisa, William Sturges, esq. late Capt. Royal Scots Greys.

March 9. At Valverde, Andalusia, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Dalley Haffenden, of Addiscombe, Surrey.

March 13. At Milan, Arthur Henry Dickson, esq. Rifle Brigade, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

March 16. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 75, Mrs. Athill, widow of the late John Athill, esq. of Antigua.

March 17. At Odessa, Southern Russia, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of L. F. Cortazzi, esq. Consul of the Venetian Republic, and dau. of A. Hayes, esq. British Consul at Smyrna.

March 22. At Paris, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of John Basset, esq.

March 27. At Bonn, on the Rhine, aged 63, Major Henry Jones Grove, K.H. late of 80th Regt. of Foot.

March 28. At Florence, Laura-Charlotte, wife of William Henry Darby, esq. of Leap Castle, King's County, and third, but eldest surviving daughter of the late

Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Windmill Hill, formerly M.P. for Sussex.

March 30. At Saxe Coburg Gotha, aged 83, the celebrated German philologist, Frederic Jacobs.

At Brussels, aged 39, Palmyra, widow of Lieut. F. Crowther, of the 80th Regt.

April 3. At Paris, John Parkinson, esq. F.R.S. late her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the Republic of Mexico, and formerly British Consul at various other posts in Europe and the Brazils.

April 16. In France, aged 70, Lucy, widow of Alexander Ramsay Robinson, esq. of Kensington. She was the eldest dau. of Robert Lewis, esq. of North End, Fulham, Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex. She was married Sept. 5, 1795, and had three children: 1. Thomas, who married April 7, 1824, Frederica-Emma-Laura, the only dau. and heiress of the late Gen. Sir George Braithwaite Boughton, Bart. by whom he has four children: 2. Lucy-Margaret, who is unmarried; and 3. Robert-Tetlow, who married the only dau. of Joseph Spencer, esq. of Blackheath, and has three sons. Her whole life was spent in doing good to others, and exercising unbounded generosity to all who were brought in connection with her.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham, and the Sub-Districts of Hampstead, Plumstead and Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Eltham, and Sydenham, which sub-districts were added to the Returns issued by the Registrar-General for the first time on Jan. 1, 1847.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MARCH 27, TO APRIL 17, 1847 (4 weeks).

Males	2024	} 4065	Under 15.....	1598	} 4065
Females	2041		15 to 60.....	1463	
			60 and upwards	1002	
			Age not specified	2	

Births for the above period 5516

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 20, 1847.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
77 11	50 0	28 4	53 3	46 8	55 4

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 23.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 23.

Hay, 2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 19	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3843 Calves 103
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	21,500 Pigs 512
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, MARCH 26.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 52*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1847, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	•	•	•	in. pts.	
26	50	56	48	30, 30	cloudy, fair
27	52	60	49	30	fair, cloudy
28	40	50	37	29, 51	heavy rain
29	40	44	37	71	fair, cloudy
30	40	46	35	68	fair
31	40	44	38	47	do. cloudy
A. 1	38	40	37	36	rn. fr. sn. hail
2	27	42	33	26	cloudy, do.
3	27	42	37	36	fair, cly. sn.
4	40	44	44	30, 23	hail, rn. cl. fair
5	40	54	44	29, 68	rain, cly. fair
6	49	54	47	81	cloudy, fair
7	52	56	48	67	rain, do. do.
8	53	58	46	59	fair
9	50	54	48	71	do.
10	50	54	48	69	fine

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	•	•	•	in. pts.	
1	47	49	50	29, 81	rain, hail, s.
12	53	61	54	79	fair
13	44	47	40	84	cloudy
14	44	48	40	95	do. fair, rain
15	40	45	37	30, 01	do. do. snow
16	41	45	36	29, 97	fair, cloudy
17	42	48	36	78	do. do.
18	40	49	42	88	do. do.
19	42	49	44	74	do. do.
20	50	59	45	90	do. do.
21	50	56	48	98	do. do.
22	47	55	45	30, 05	do.
23	47	52	40	01	cloudy, fair
24	44	53	42	04	do. do.
25	48	59	43	29, 94	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29			89½							3 pm. 1 dis.
30			88½						par.	2 pm. 1 dis.
31			88½						1 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.
1			88½						5 dis.	1 dis. 2 pm.
3			88½						3 dis. 2 pm.	par. 2 pm.
5			88½					246½	4 pm.	par. 3 pm.
6	200½	87½	88½	88½	9½				2 pm.	1 4 pm.
7		86½	87½	88	9			246½	5 dis. 2 pm.	par. 2 pm.
8	200	86½	87½	88½	9		96½			1 dis. 2 pm.
9	198	85½	86½	87½	9		95½		5 dis. 2 pm.	par. 3 dis.
10	194	85½	86½	86½	9				1 dis.	3 dis. par.
12	195	84½	85½	86½	9				par. 5 dis.	5 1 dis.
13	195	85½	86½	86½	9				7 dis. par.	par. 4 dis.
14	196	86½	87½	87½	9		96½		2 dis.	4 dis. par.
15	195	85½	86½	87½	9				5 dis. par.	par. 3 dis.
16	195	86½	87½	88	9	84½		242	3 dis.	par. 2 dis.
17	191	85½	86½	87½	9	85½				1 dis. 1 pm.
19		86½	87½	87½	9		96½	245	par.	1 pm. 2 dis.
20	195	86½	87½	88½	9		97½		3 1 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
21	195	86½	87½	88½	9½			246½	3 dis. 2 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
22	195	86½	87½	88½	9½	84½			par. 2 pm.	par. 2 dis.
23	194	86	87	88	9½				2 pm.	2 dis. par.
24	193	85½	86½	87½	9					par. 3 dis.
26	191	85½	86½	87½	9	83½		245		1 4 dis.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

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JUNE, 1847.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, gives lists of the Gentry in most of the counties of England, which he says "were returned by select commissioners into the Chancery, thence into the Record Office in the Tower, 12th Hen. VI. A.D. 1433." And Salmon, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, gives at the end of his work "A list taken in the reign of Hen. VI. of those who could dispense 10*l.* per annum, and resided in the county." As there were twelve of the English counties, the lists of which are not supplied by Fuller, who conjectures that they might have been mislaid in the Record Office, I. will feel greatly obliged to be informed if such missing lists have been since discovered, and also whether the list of persons mentioned by Salmon in all or any of the other counties have ever been published by a record commission or any private individual?

In Boswell's *Antiquities* it is stated that the learned prelate Bryan Walton, the editor of the *Polyglot Bible*, was born not far from Hexham, and educated at the free grammar school in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. NORTHUMBRIAN asks, can any of our readers furnish him with some corroborative evidence of the truth of this statement? "Archdeacon Todd, in his *Memoirs of Walton*, does not notice it; probably he was not aware of it. Walton has always been supposed to have been a native of the district of Cleveland, in Yorkshire, though the exact place of his birth has never yet been satisfactorily determined, whilst none of his biographers, as far as I am aware, have mentioned at what school he was educated. He was admitted a sizar at Magd. coll. Camb. in 1616, but removed in the following year to Peter House. Had the records of Magdalene College been preserved, they might have supplied, probably, the desired information; but unfortunately (vide Archdeacon Todd's *Memoirs*) they have been lost. At Peter House, however, the books of admission are forthcoming, but Walton is simply described as *Eboracensis*. Is it possible that this description may refer to his having been born in Hexhamshire, or that part of Northumberland which until very recently was included in the archdiocese of York?"

MR. GEORGE BOUCHIER RICHARDSON, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will be obliged if any of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* can favour him with any particulars as to the birth-place and private life of Bryan Walton, D.D., the eminent polyglotist, whom he has reason to believe

was a native of Northumberland: as also any matters hitherto unpublished relating to Mary Astell; Robert Trollope, the architect, of York and Newcastle; John Horsley, M.A. the author of the *Britannia Romana*; John Durant, M.D.; Edward Browell, D.D. Rector of Romalldkirk, co. Ebor.; Mark Akenside, the Poet; John Arrowsmith, D.D.; James Jurin, M.D.; Lord Collingwood; Matthew Duane, the Numismatist; or any other eminent natives or residents of Northumberland, Durham, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Qd. Did John Hunter, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and who was a member of the University of Cambridge, 1647, ever take any degree, or was he preferred to any living?

A correspondent is very anxious to obtain some information in regard to a Mr. William Richardson, who is said (McCulloch's *Literature of Political Economy*, p. 339) to have been the real author of the essay "On the Causes of the Decline of Foreign Trade," usually ascribed to Sir Matthew Decker. The essay was first published in a thin 4to volume in London in 1744, and was afterwards more than once reprinted in 12mo. Richardson is designated in a MS. note of the late George Chalmers, "William Richardson, esquire, of Kensington."

GULIELMUS S. observes, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1792, part ii. p. 939, a correspondent requested some account of "Anthony Marshall, created D.D. at Cambridge by Royal Mandate in 1661;" but he does not find by a perusal of that and several of the succeeding volumes, that any answer was returned. Now there was an Anthony Marshall, D.D., who was Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, in 1662, and who he thinks was the same individual with the one inquired after in 1792; but was he the same with a Dr. Marshall, who was Dean of Gloucester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty King James the Second, in 1684? Perhaps some of our present correspondents may be able to answer the above, or else to afford information as to the birth-place and family connexions of Dr. Marshall, who was Rector of Bottesford.

ERRATA.—P. 455, col. 1. Mrs. Burke was the only daughter of the late John Blake, esq. of Windfield, co. Galway. Her remains were interred, March 4th, at the cemetery, Harold's Cross, Dublin.—Ib. For *Ballydragan read Ballydugan*.—P. 538. Middlesbrough is on the south side of the Tees, and therefore in Yorkshire, not Durham.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode, with other Ancient and Modern
Ballads, &c. By J. M. Gutch. 2 vols. 4to.*

AMONG the various and rich treasures of our ballad poetry there is no one portion more prized and more popular than that relating to the life and adventures of the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest. We have from the northern minstrels sounds of a far higher tone, and melodies more deeply touching; in the ballads also which are connected with the social customs and the various professions of common life, and in the effusions from time to time of political and party strife, there is often a richness of humour, a lightness and playfulness of wit, and a graphic power of satire, to which the present class of poems bear no resemblance. Their interest is founded on other circumstances and feelings. The little histories attached to them all awaken and excite curiosity. The character of the hero and his company has that romantic air which involuntarily wins our feelings, and acts through the imagination on the heart. Our sympathies are enlisted on what we believe to be the cause of injured right; and we look upon the long story of the outlaw's relentless spoliation of his enemies as a kind of wild justice, which the oppressed, when all hope of compensation is precluded, have a natural right to exercise. To this we must add the attractive accompaniments of scenery, and the pleasing influences of the natural objects among which the whole of this picturesque drama is enacted,—the leafy forest, with its thousand wild and pathless glades;* the stag herds on their march; the

* The places of Robin Hood's exploits are described in the old play—"The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington," Act III. Scene 2.

Robert.—Wind once more, jolly huntsmen, all your horns,
Whose shrill sound, with the echoing wood's assist,
Shall ring a sad knell for the fearful deer,
Before our feather'd shafts—Death's winged darts—
Bring sudden summons for their fatal ends.

Scarlet.—It's full seven year since we were outlaw'd first,
And wealthy Sherwood was our heritage;
For all those years we reigned uncontroll'd,
From Barnsdale shrogs to Nottingham's red cliffs;
At Blithe and Tickhill were we welcome guests.
Good George-a-Greene at Bradford was our friend,
And wanton Wakefield's Pinner lov'd us well.
At Barnsley dwells a Potter tough and strong,
That never brook'd we brethren should have wrong.
The nuns of Farnsfield (pretty nuns they be)
Gave napkins, shirts, and bands to him and me.
Bateman of Kendall gave us Kendall green,
And Sharpe of Leeds sharp arrows for us made.
At Rotheram dwelt our bowyer—God him bless!—
Jackson he hight; his bows did never miss.
This for our good—our scathe let Scathlock tell,
In merry Mansfield how it once befell, &c.

The Editor says—"The famous *Bagnige Wells* had over an ancient gatè leading into

noon day camp beneath the spreading oak ; the solitary monk on his ambling pad ; the archer band reposing after their toils, or disappearing in distant groups for fresh excursions,—these, and innumerable others, which constantly suggest themselves to the imagination of every reader when warmed by a congenial subject, are in some degree the elements of all popular poetry,—

“*Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurrit ;*”

and therefore are our Robin Hood ballads still read by the people,* and prized by the educated, while the appearance of the present volumes shows that the interest which once prevailed on the subject is, even in these later days, and this soberer age, not wanting. In the care and labour he has brought to his work the Editor has fulfilled his duty : indeed, if we have any fault to find, it is in the abundance of the materials, some of which, we think, in another edition might be spared, and, perhaps, a better distribution of the whole effected. In the meanwhile we shall proceed to give our readers some notion of what they will find in these handsome volumes, which, both in richness of matter and correctness of text, exceed the precious labours of even Ritson himself.

The earliest ballad on the subject of Robin Hood is supposed to be one discovered by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and inserted in his *Metrical Tales*, 1829. This MS. is in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, cap. 5, 48 ; it is also reprinted in the second edition of *Robin Hood*, p. 832, after a careful collation by Sir Frederick Madden. It is there called “Robin Hood and the Monk.” It is probably the oldest extant of the cycle of Robin Hood’s ballads. Mr. Wright considers it to belong to the fourteenth century, and that it was one of those which were sung by the contemporaries of Fordun, and the author of *Piers Ploughman’s Visions*. The editor observes that this ballad is not only the oldest, *but one of the most beautiful*, in the whole series of Robin Hood ballads. The opening stanzas are peculiarly natural and simple. The faithfulness of *Little John* towards his master is admirably portrayed : so is the reconciliation between them ; and the king’s anger is delightfully allayed, after having been made the dupe of Little John’s roguery, in admiration of the fidelity of the servant to his master.

We give a few extracts from the ballad, which is of considerable length.

a garden a sculptured stone, with this inscription : ‘ This is Bagnigge House, near the Pindar a Wakefield. 1680,’ proving the *Pindar* to be the older and better known of the two.’ To this we add, that the gate and inscription still remain, and will be found, where we saw them a few weeks since, in the road called Coppice Row, on the left going from Clerkenwell towards the New Road.—REV.

* “ Among the good men (says Mr. Southey), in Fuller’s acceptance of the term, who have been in any way connected with Doncaster, the first in renown, as well as in point of time, is *Robin Hood*. Many men talk of him who never shot in his bow ; but many think of him when they drink at his well, which is at *Skelbroke*, by the wayside, about six miles from Doncaster, on the York road. There is a small inn near, with Robin Hood for its sign. This country has produced no other hero whose popularity has endured so long. The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Marquis of Granby, have flourished upon sign-posts and have faded there ; so have their compeers, Prince Eugene and Prince Ferdinand. Rodney and Nelson are fading, and the time is not far distant when Wellington also will have had his day ; but while England shall be England *Robin Hood* will be a popular name.” *The Doctor*.—REV.

In somer when the shawes be sheyne,
 And leves be large and longe,
 Hit is full mery in feyre foreste
 To here the foulys song.
 To se the dere draw to the dale,
 And leve the hilles hee,
 And shadow hem in the leves grene,
 Vnder the grene wode tre.
 Hit befell on whitsontide
 Erly in a may mornynge,
 The son vp fayre can shyne,
 And the briddis mery can syng.
 This is a mery mornynge, seid litull Johne,
 Be hym that dyed on tre,
 A more mery man then I am one
 Lyves not in cristianté.
 Pluk vp thy hert my dere mayster,
 Litulle Johne can sey,
 And thynk hit is a full fayre tyme
 In a mornynge of may.

The delivery of Robin Hood from the sheriff by the fidelity and cleverness of Little John, and his generous refusal of all reward, is in the very spirit of chivalry.

The scheref made to seke Notyngham,
 Bothe be strete and styte,
 And Robyn was in mery Scherwode
 As lizt as lef on lynde.
 Then bespake gode litulle Johne
 To Robyn Hode can he say,
 I haue done the a gode turne for an euylle,
 Quyte "me" when thou may.
 I haue done the a gode turne, said litulle Johne,
 For sothe as I you saie,
 I haue brouzt the vnder [the] grene wode lyne,
 Fare wel, and haue gode day.
 Nay, be my trouthe, seid Robyn Hode,
 So shall hit neuer be,
 I make the maister, seid Robyn Hode,
 Of alle my men and me.
 Nay, be my trouthe, seid litulle Johne,
 So shall hit neuer be,
 But lat me be a felow, seid litull Johne,
 No nodur kepe I'll be.
 Thus Johne gate Robyn Hode out of prisone
 Sertan withoutyn layne,
 When his men saw hym hol and sounde
 For sothe they were ful fayne.
 They filled in wyne, and made him glad
 Vnder the levys smale,
 And zete pastes of venysone,
 That gode was "withal," &c.

The second ballad in point of antiquity in the series is that of "Robyn Hode and the Potter." This is also preserved among the manuscripts in the public library at Cambridge, and numbered Ee, 4, 35. It was first published by Mr. Ritson immediately after the legend of *Lytell Geste*. He ascribes it to the age of Henry the Seventh; but Mr. Wright mentions

that it was written in Henry the Sixth's time, half a century before, as appears, says Mr. Wright, by a memorandum on one page setting forth the expenses of the feast on the marriage of the King with Margaret. The orthography, he says, is rude, and the dialect would seem to be that of some of our midland counties. It would appear also by the blunders with which it abounds to have been taken down by recitation. In our opinion it is one of the best of the whole series; abounding in comic incident and broad humour, while the conduct of the plot is naturally and pleasantly conducted. The interest of these ballads always turns upon the curiosity of the reader being excited as to the means by which the "bold outlaw" will deliver himself from the danger in which his rash reliance on his good fortune and courage has placed him; and, with all the spirit that belongs to the "commons," we willingly take part with the offender against the law. We give as our extract from this the return of the forlorn sheriff from the forest.

Hether ye cam on horse soll hey,
And hom schall ye go on fote;
And gret well they weyffe at home,
The woman ys foll godde.

Y schall her sende a wheyt palfrey,
Het hambellet as the weynde;
Ner for the losse of yowr weyffe,
Off mor sorow scholde yow seyng.

Thes parted Robyn Hode and the screffe,
To Notynggam he toke the waye;
Hes weyffe feyr welcomed hem hom,
And to hem gan sche saye:

Seyr, how haffe yow fared yn grene foreyst?
Haffe ye browt Roben hom? [and bon,
"Dam, the deyell spede him, bothe bodey
Y haffe hade a foll grete skorne.

Of all the god that y haffe lade to grene wod,
He hayt take het fro me,
All bot this feyr palfrey,
That he hayt sende to the."

With that sche toke op a lowde lawhyng,
And swah be hem that dyed on tre,
"Now haffe yow payd for all the pottys:
That Roben gaffe to me."

The third ballad is called "Robyn and Gandelyn; or, Robyn Lyth in Grene Wode Bowndyn." This ballad was first published by Mr. Wright in 1836. He says, "In a collection of songs and carols among the Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum, which an incidental coincidence has proved to be written in the Warwickshire dialect, perhaps nearly contemporary with the last mentioned ballad of 'Robin Hood and the Potter,' is a song that appears to belong to our cycle, at least by its subject, if not by the person whose death it celebrates." Mr. Wright conjectures that the MS. may be of rather an earlier date than the reign of Henry the Fifth; but its greatest antiquity must be included within the fifteenth century. Mr. Ritson thought it not improbable that *Robyn Lyth* had been formerly in the suite of *Robin Hood*, and on his master's death had set up for himself. *Gandalin*, an uncommon name, occurs in the old Spanish romance of *Amadis de Gaul*. In it Robin Hood is shot by a "lytil boy, Wrennok of Doune," and his death is revenged by his follower Gandelyn.

He schet throw his grene certyl,
His herte he clef on too.
Now zalt thu neuer selpe, Wrennok,
At ale ne at wyn,
That thu hast slawe goode Robyn
And his knawe Gandeleyne:
Now zalt thu neuer selpe, Wrennok,
At wyn ne at ale,
That thu hast slaw goode Robyn
And Gandeleyne his knawe.
Robyn lyth in grene wode bowdyn.

The fourth ballad is a dialogue between Watt and Jeffrey. * The moral

is the overthrowe of abbyes, the like being attempted by the Puritane, which is the wolfe; and the Poletecian, which is the ffox, agaynst the bushops." This is of much later date, and it is allegorical in its structure, the two universities being the *mounteynes*, and King Henry VIII. the *lyon*. We give the concluding lines as a specimen of the age and style.

As the bee in sommers prime
Sucks the marigoolde and thyme,
Sucks the rose and daffodill,
Leavinge takinge what hee will;
And from flowre to flowre doth glyde
Sweetly by the rivers side,
Where christell streames delightfull ron-
ninges
Ar ever sweetned with his hummings.
Sutch was Adam in his prime,
In the flower of his tyme.
So hee tasted evry sweete,
Till with fatt hee fell a sleepe.
As he slombred on the dale
Spread vpon the gentle vale,
Chann'ste a *lyon* came that way,
Hongry, pantinge, for his pray.

In his graspinge pawes hee hente him,
And in pieces all to rente him;
Then his quiver by his side
As a spoile hee did divide,
And his bowe and arrowes sure,
And his goodly furniture;
Yeat his cabin doth remayne
Beaten with the wynde and rayne,
Spoyled of all the passers by,
Whose huge frame doth testify
Of that wondrous monyment,
All the world's astonishment.
When the wolves and foxes sawe
Adam in the lyons pawe,
Ours is Robin, streight they cry'de,
And sett him round one every side.

The next poem, which is a fragment, we consider to be so curious that we have given it entire. The history of it is as follows:—It was first printed by the Rev. S. R. Maitland in his List of some of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, 1845. The leaves had been used as an end paper for Wynkyn de Worde's impression of Hylton's *Scala Perfectionis*, 1494, but the type is supposed to be Pynson's. What was the subject of the poem from which they were extracted will now probably never be ascertained. There are two leaves in black letter, each containing thirty-one lines. The style is singular, and in some places and turns of expression almost reminds us of Skelton.

For myn owne ware
I tell the syr in preynte,
The kynges men shall loke to me
A thousande pounde and mare.
Oweh he moch the in this cowntre?
What syluer shall they pay the,
For goddes holy are?
Syth, thou arte neyghbour myne;
I wyll my nedes do and thyne,
Therof haue thou no care.
Syr, he sayd, be saynte Edmounde,
Me they owe thre pounde,
And od two shyllynge.
A stycke I haue to wytnes;
Of hasyll I wene it is.
I haue no other thyng!
And yf thou do as thou me be hote,
I shall gyue to the a cote
Without ony dwellynge.
Seuen shyllynge to morowe day,
Whan I am served of my pay.
Gramercy, sayd the kyng;
Now tell me what is thy name,
That I for the bere no blame;
And where thy wonnyng is?
Syr, he said, so mote I the,
Adam the shepherde men calleth me.
For certayne soth I wys,

I was I-bore in orton.
Had not thy fader hochon
Also haue thou blysse.
No, by my fay, sayd the kyng,
I wene thou knowest me nothyng;
Thou redest all a-mysse.
My fader was a Walsshe knyght;
Dame Isabel my moder hyght,
Forsoth I tell the.
In the castell was her dwellynge,
Through the commaundmente of the kyng,
That sche sholde ther be.
Now thou wotest where I was borne,
The other Edwarde here by forne;
Full well he loued me.
Sertaynly I will not fayle,
Some tyme I lyued by marchaundy,
And past well off the se.
I haue a sone is with the quene,
He may do more than other .xv.
That I dare sothly say:
And he pray her for a bone,
And it be nedefull for to done,
She wyll not ons say nay.
And in the courte I haue such a frende,
I shall be serued or that I wende,
Without one delay. [me,
To-morowe, at vndyrn, come speke with

And thou shalt be serued of thy money,
 Longe or hye myddaye.
 Syr, for Saynte Tomas of ynde,
 Where about shall I the fynde,
 And what shall I the call?
 My name is, he sayd, Joly Robyn.
 Eche man knoweth me well a fyne,
 Both in bower and eke in hall.
 Pray the porter as he is free,
 That he doth the speke with me.
 So fayre mote him be fall,
 For outwarde shall I not be,
 Some where in the courte thou shalt me se
 Within the castell wall;
 For the and other that lese theyr thyng,
 Full ofte syth ye curs our kyng,
 And he be not to blame.
 It be other that doth the dede,
 That were worthy so good me spede;
 Therefore to haue grete shame,
 And I wist whiche they were,
 It sholde come [to] the kynges here.
 By God and by Saynt Jame,
 Forsoth they sholden dye,
 That doth theyr lord such velanye;
 For he bereth all the fame,
 Tho answered he to the kyng.
 Syr be Saynt Tomas of Ynde,
 Thou sayest ther of full well,
 They done but good the kynges men,
 They are worse than such ten
 That be with him no dele.
 They gone about by semen and ten,
 And done the hosbondes moch pyne,
 That care full is theyr mele.

They take theyr gees, capons, and hen,
 And all that they may cape and ren,
 And reue them of theyr catayle.
 Some of them were bounde full sore,
 And afterwarde hanged therfore
 For soth, as I you say,
 And yet there be nyne mo,
 At myn hous they were also
 Certes yester day.
 They toke my hennas and my gees,
 And my sheep, with all the fecs,
 And ladde them fayre away,
 And by my daughters they lay all nyght,
 To come agayne they have I hyght.
 Of helpe, syr, I the praye.
 With me they leste all theyr thyng;
 I am sure of theyr comyng,
 And that me reweth sore.
 I haue fayre chambers [thr]e;
 But none may her b[orowe] me,
 Whyle that they be thor.
 Into my carte hous they will me dryue,
 And out at the dore they put my wyfe;
 For she is olde, gray and hore.
 Had I help of some lordyng,
 I sholde with them make such recken-
 yng,
 They sholde do so no more;
 For other thre felawes and I,
 We durst well make party,
 The nyne for to mete.
 For I haue a slyng fayre and good;
 To caste a stone it is full wode,
 To ryue them of theyr [lyues, q.] swete.

The playe of Robin Hood, which succeeds, is composed from two old ballads; it is formed in the shape of a dialogue, and is described as "very proper to be played in Maye games:" the two characters introduced are those of a Friar and a Potter; the humour is very broad and coarse, and doubtless, when it was acted, the selfish and sensual qualities of the Friar excited shouts of merriment. The song of Robin Hood and his Huntsman, No. VII. is by Antony Munday, 1615, taken from the city pageant, called "Metropolis Coronata." The eighth is Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, which has always been considered *one of the most* ancient and best indited among the Robin Hood series. It was first published by Percy, and is contained in his famous folio manuscript. He says, "It never before was printed, and carries marks of much greater antiquity than any of the common popular songs on the subject." The name of "Guy of Gisborne" occurs in an old satirical ballad by William Dunbar, where he is named, together with our hero and Adam Bell.

Was neur *weild Robeine* vnder bewch,
 Nor zitt Roger of Clekkinslewh,
 So bauld a bairne as he;
Gy of Gisborne, na Allane Bell,
 Na Simones sones of Quhynsell,
 Off thoct war neur so alie.

Gisborne is a market town in the west riding of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire. The opening of the ballad is in a simple strain of natural beauty.

Whan shawes beene sheene and shradde full fayre,
And leaves both large and longe,
Itt's merrye walkyng in the fayre forrest,
To heare the small birdes songe.

The woodweele song, and wold not cease,
Sitting upon the spraye,
Soe lowde, he wakened Robin Hood,
In the greenwood where he lay, &c.

From these old ballads, there is a sad falling off to No. IX. the True Tale of Robin Hood, by the well-known Martin Parker, printed probably about 1631, in which all the freshness, spirit, and humour of the former ones is quite evaporated and lost.

We next come to twenty-seven ballads, constituting the contents of "Robin Hood's Garland." "Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign," says Percy, "the genuine old minstrelsy [in the *northern* dialect] seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter kind [written in the *southern* dialect in exacter measure, and having a subordinate correctness], and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *Garlands*," &c. In these ballads, the original story is altered, new characters, and licentious, are introduced, as Clorinda Queen of the Shepherds, and the whole is vulgarised to such an extent as speaks badly for the taste of the times of the virgin queen, *ex. gr.*

For I saw them fighting, and fiddled the while,
And Clorinda sung, Hey derry down;
The bumkins are beaten, put up thy sword, Bob,
And now let's dance into the town.

Before we came to it, we heard a strange shouting,
And all that were in it looked madly,
For some were on bull-back, some dancing a morris,
And some singing *Arthur-a-Bradly*.

and in another we find,

In feasting and sporting they passed the day,
Till *Phæbus* sunk into the deep, &c.

and such trash as the following,

From London I came, the damsel replied,
From London upon the Thames,
Which circled is, O grief to tell!
Besieg'd with foreign arms,
By the proud prince of Arragon, &c.

and

The prince he then began to storm,
Cries, fool, fanatick, baboon!
How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a frown.

There are only two more ballads which we shall quote, for, with the exception of them, we perceive nothing that is not both comparatively modern in execution and common-place in diction and sentiment. The first is—

ROBIN HOOD RESCUING THE WIDOW'S THREE SONS FROM THE SHERIFF.

The Editor says it is probably one of the oldest extant, though in the common editions there is a modernised copy published, and that there is

an allusion to the ballad in A. Munday's play of "The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington."

There are twelve months in all the year,
As I hear many say,
But the merriest month in all the year
Is the merry month of May.

Now Robin Hood is to Nottingham gone,
With a link, a down, and a day,
And there he met a silly old woman
Was weeping on the way.

What news? what news? thou silly old woman,
What news hast thou for me?
Said she, there's three squires in Nottingham town

To-day are condemned to die.

Oh, have they parishes burnt? he said,
Or have they ministers slain,
Or have they robbed any virgin,
Or with other men's wives have lain?

They have no parishes burnt, good sir,
Nor yet have ministers slain,
Nor have they robbed any virgin,
Nor with other men's wives have lain?

Oh, what have they done? said Robin Hood,

I pray thee tell to me.

It's for slaying of the king's fallow deer,
Bearing their long bows with thee.

Dost thou not mind, old woman, he said,
Since thou made me sup and dine?

By the truth of my body, quoth bold Robin Hood,

You could not tell it in better time.

Now Robin Hood is to Nottingham gone,
With a link, a down, and a day,

And there he met with a silly old palmer,
Was walking along the highway.

What news? what news? thou silly old man,

What news, I do thee pray?

Said he, three squires in Nottingham town
Are condemned to die this day.

Come, change thy apparel with me, old man,

Come change thy apparel for mine;

Here is forty shillings in good silver,
Go drink it in beer or wine.

Oh, thine apparel is good, he said,
And mine is ragged and torn;

Wherever you go, wherever you ride,
Laugh ne'er an old man to scorn.

Come change thy apparel with me old churl,

Come change thy apparel with mine;

Here are twenty pieces of good broad gold,
Go feast thy brethren with wine.

Then he put on the old man's hat,
It stood full high on the crown:
The first bold bargain that I come at,
It shall make thee come down.

Then he put on the old man's cloak,
Was patched black, blew, and red,
He thought it no shame, all the day long
To wear the bags of bread.

Then he put on the old man's breeks,
Was patch'd from ballup to side, [say,
By the truth of my body, bold Robin can
This man lov'd little pride.

Then he put on the old man's hose,
Were patch'd from knee to wrist, [Hood,
By the truth of my body, said bold Robin
I'd laugh if I had any list.*

Then he put on the old man's shoes,
Were patch'd both beneath and aboon;
Then Robin Hood swore a solemn oath;
It's good habit that makes a man.

Now Robin Hood is to Nottingham gone,
With a link, a down, and a down;
And there he met with the proud sheriff
Was walking along the town.

Oh, Christ you save, oh sheriff, he said,
Oh, Christ you save and see;
And what will you give to a silly old man,
To-day will your hangman be?

Some suits, some suits, the sheriff he said,
Some suits I'll give to thee;
Some suits, some suits, and pence thirteen
To day's a hangman's fee.

Then Robin he turns him round about,
And jumps from stock to stone: [said,
By the truth of my body, the sheriff he
That's well jump't, thou nimble old man.

I was nee'r a hangman in all my life,
Nor yet intend to trade;
But curst be he, said bold Robin,
That first a hangman was made.

I've a bag for meal and a bag for malt,
And a bag for barley and corn;
A bag for bread and a bag for beef,
And a bag for my little small horn.

I have a horn in my pocket,
I got it from Robin Hood,
And still when I set it to my mouth
For thee it blows little good.

Oh, wind thy horn, thou proud fellow,
Of thee I have no doubt;
I wish that thou give such a blast,
Till both thy eyes fall out.

* Compare with this ballad xlv. p. 370, "But Robin did on the old man's hose, &c.
—REV.

The first loud blast that he did blow,
He blew both loud and shrill;
A hundred and fifty of Robin Hood's men
Came riding over the hill.

The next loud blast that he did give,
He blew both loud and amain,
And quickly sixty of Robin Hood's men
Came shining over the plain.

Oh! who are those, the sheriff he said,
Come tripping over the lea? [say,
They're my attendants, brave Robin did
They'll pay a visit to thee.

They took the gallows from the slack,
They set it in the glen,
They hang'd the proud sheriff on that,
And releas'd their own three men.

There is one other ballad which is worthy of notice, being Robin Hood's Death and Burial; shewing how he was taken ill, and how he went to his cousin at Kirkley-hall, who let him blood, which was the cause of his death. The Editor says, "This very old and curious piece is preserved only in the editions of 'Robin Hood's Garland,' printed at York:

ROBIN HOOD'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

When Robin Hood and Little John,
Down a down, a down, a down,
Went o'er yon bank of broom,
Said Robin Hood to Little John,
We have shot for many a pound,
Hey down, a down, a down.

But I am not able to shoot one shot more,
My arrows will not flee,
But I have a cousin lives down below,
Please God she will bleed me.

Now Robin is to fair Kirkley gone
As fast as he can wen,
But before he came there, as we do hear,
He was taken very ill.*

And when that he came to fair Kirkley-hall,
He knock'd all at the ring,
But none was so ready as his cousin herself
For to let bold Robin in.

Will you please to sit down, cousin Robin,
she said,
And drink some beer with me?
No, I will neither eat nor drink,
Till I am blooded by thee.

Well, I have a room, cousin Robin, she
Which you did never see, [said,
And if you please to walk therein,
You blooded by me shall be.

She took him by the lily-white hand,
And let him to a private room,
And there she blooded bold Robin Hood,
Whilst one drop of blood would run.

She blooded him in the vein of the arm,
And lock'd him up in the room,
There did he bleed all the live-long day,
Until the next day at noon.

He then bethought him of a casement door,
Thinking for to be gone,
He was so weak he could not leap,
Nor he could not get down.

He then bethought him of his bugle
horn,
Which hung low down to his knee,
He set his horn unto his mouth,
And blew out weak blasts three.

Then Little John, when hearing him,
As he sat under the tree,
I fear, my master is near dead,
He blows so wearily.

Then Little John to fair Kirkley is gone,
As fast as he can dree;
But when he came to Kirkley-hall,
He broke locks two or three:
Until he came bold Robin to,
Then he fell on his knee;
A boon, a boon, cries little John,
Master, I beg of thee.

What is that boon, quoth Robin Hood,
Little John, thou begs of me?
Is it to burn fair Kirtley-hall
And all their nunnery.

Now nay, now nay, quoth Robin Hood,
That boon I'll not grant thee;
I never hurt woman in all my life,
Nor man in woman's company.

I never hurt fair maid in all my time,
Nor at my end shall it be;
But give me my bent bow in my hand,
And a broad arrow I'll let flee;
And where this arrow is taken up,
There shall my grave digg'd be.

Lay me a green sod under my head,
And another at my feet;
And lay my bent bow by my side,
Which was my music sweet;
And make my grave of gravel and green,
Which is most right and meet.

* Here some modern corruption of the text is evident, probably the whole fourth line of the stanza is a substitute for an older one lost.—REV.

Let me have length and breadth enough,
 With a green sod under my head,
 That they may say when I am dead,
 Here lies bold Robin Hood.*

These words they readily promised him,
 Which did bold Robin please :
 And there they buried bold Robin Hood,
 Near to the fair Kirkleys.

The following ballad is an additional proof of Robin Hood's popularity in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers† informs us that Robin Hood was anciently celebrated in Scotland by an annual play or pastoral, held generally on a Sunday in the month of May, which it was at length found necessary to repress by public statute. This occasioned a serious disturbance in 1561, which he relates, where the mob overpowered the magistrates; and so late as 1592 the General Assembly complained of the profanation of the Sabbath by making of *Robin Hood's Plays*. The following ballad is from a scarce reprint; the original occurred in Captain Cox's celebrated Black Letter Collection, and was supposed to have been lost. The editor considers it a valuable relic for its graceful simplicity and poetic imagery. The chorus "Brume, brume," &c. is common in many Scottish ballads. See Leyden's edition of the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 100.

ROBIN HOOD'S COURTSHIP WITH JACK CADE'S DAUGHTER.

Brume, brume, on the hill,
 Brume on the hill for me, oh,
 Ye blossomis of the yellow brume
 Are pleasan for to see, oh.
 My native hill is dycht with fleuris,
 Sae blomand for to view, oh,
 With aureat glades of sucred brume,
 An nows of heathery blue, oh.

Brume, brume, &c.

The medis are brusit by the fays,
 Wi guildis and gowands rair, oh,
 An the wilde thyme's sweet-smelling
 breath
 Upon thair wings thai bair, oh.

Brume, brume, &c.

Als in my bower of eglantyne,
 Under the lynden tree, oh,
 I heir the little burdes sing,
 In thair quacint mynstrelsie, oh.

Brume, brume, &c.

An see the burne with birran berr,
 Between its cleuchis rin, oh,
 An after mony lynkis dreich
 Gae loup into the lyn, oh.

Brume, brume, &c.

The waters of the loch that rest
 In undisturbed repose,
 That stills the noyis of my heart
 And soothis all my wois.

Brume, brume, &c.

God wot that troubled wench I am,
 And painet grievously,
 Quhan on my father's deathe I thinke
 Which causit wes by me.

Brume, brume, &c.

An must I leave my bonie woodis
 To gang alang wi' thee;
 Gae, gae your waies, ye fair younge manne,
 It canna, manna be.

Brume, brume, &c.

Town, town for my monie,
 The town it is for me, oh !
 Ye raffan raket of the town,
 Wassail and revelrie, oh.

The stately fortellis of the town
 So pertlie stande on hie,
 And als the gentlis proud demaynes,
 That leukis sae hawtandlie.

Town, town, &c.

The schoppis that sae guidis full,
 Bot to ask us for to bie;
 Alswa the tavernis whar ye birle
 The red wine plenteouslie.

Town, town, &c.

The schippis that sailis on the sea
 Ar fraucht fra fremyt lan,
 We wrak of costlyk flagaries,
 Baith nippertie an gran.

Town, town, &c.

The nonnes quha lukis outwardlie
 Yclad wi modestie,
 The freirs als quha pure of soul,
 Lernis yame vennerie.

Town, town, &c.

An thairs the hallis of nobil knychts,
 Quhare lyart mynstrellis plaies,
 An singis for yair lordis delyte,
 The feychtes of olden daies.

Town, town, &c.

* Probably the last couplet originally ran thus :—

That "Here lies bold Robin Hood,"
 They may say when I am dead !

† See Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. ii, p. 642.

Als in that hall is the plaieurs too,
 Awand yair mysterie ;
 Or bawde interlude befoir
 The nobil companie.

Town, town, &c.

An eke the lymmitt gleemen too,
 Quhase gypmis makis delycht,
 Quhan on the yearly minnyng daies
 He sporttes all the nycht.

Town, town, &c.

So come along wi' me, my love,
 So come along wi' me, oh !
 An I will tak thou to the town,
 Thae joly sights to ze, oh !

Town, town, &c.

Quhat car I for your fortellis,
 Your schoppis and demayne, sir ;
 I wad na gie my bourik shade
 For all your walth an gane, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

Ane quaff fra out the chrystal burne
 Gat pearlis dernelie, sir,
 Is better far than a' your wine
 That ye birle plenteouslie, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

The little skiffe upon the loch
 More pleasure is to me, sir,

Than your outlandis shippis that
 Come from ayont the see, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

Your nonnes an frieris may defoul
 Yaimselfes, but sal not me, sir,
 Thair sadde defames I doe reggret,
 But nevir wus to see, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

Your mynstrellis quently carpit rymes,
 May give delychte to you, sir ;
 The throstle is my quirrister,
 And singis me anew, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

The rural sportis of the swankis
 More pleasan are to vew, sir,
 Than mysteries of players leude,
 An eke your gleemen too, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

Gif you luvie me as you say,
 Thou wad not leave this shade, sir ;
 Bot you wad live, my Robin Hood,
 And I your Joan Cade, sir.

Brume, brume, &c.

And I will nevir from the part
 Bot live within this wode, oh !
 An since thou will be my Joan Cade
 Ise be your Robin Hood, oh !

Brume, brume, &c.

But of all the poems relating to Robin Hood there is not one to be compared for merit or interest with that termed the "*Lytell Geste*," which, indeed, possesses the character of a consistent design and well-arranged plan,—an epic in miniature. Each canto contains some prevailing trait, some leading principle, of his conduct. He is the friend of the poor, the enemy of the indolent, greedy, and rapacious monk, of the crafty and dishonourable sheriff; but he is the friend of the unfortunate, knight of the liberal and generous Sir R. Lee, who is "a good fellow," and he is the dutiful subject of the king. The poetry is worthy of the plan, and the whole forms so interesting and valuable a specimen of our early poetical literature that we are induced to give some account of its first appearance from the press. The editor says,—

"It is to the legendary ballad of the *Lytell Geste* that we must chiefly refer for the most probable conjecture that can be formed of the period when Robin Hood lived, and the transactions in which he is engaged. There are few ancient ballads in existence, either in manuscript or in print, in which such a minute detail of occurrences is narrated, and of such historical accuracy. There are dates specified or referred to, the best test of the accuracy of documentary evidence; and there are

the names of individuals mixed up with these dates, whose existence at the same period is confirmed by national historians, whose fidelity is unquestioned. But it is singular that of a ballad consisting of nearly two thousand lines not a vestige of any manuscript should have been discovered from which the early editions of it were printed, so far as the editor's inquiries have gone. It is in vain, therefore, to affix a date to it, or to attempt to authenticate its writer."

Ritson tells us that this ballad is printed from the copy of an edition in quarto and black letter by Wynkyn de Worde, preserved in the public library at Cambridge, compared with another impression, apparently from the former, likewise in quarto and black letter, by William Copland, a copy of which is in the government collection in the British Museum

The full title of the first edition is as follows,—“Here beginneth a mery geste of Robyn Hode and his meyne, and of the proude sheryfe of Notyngham;” and the printer's colophon runs thus,—“Explicyt. Kyng Edwarde and Robyn Hode & Lytell John.” No other copy of either edition is known to exist; but a few leaves of an old quarto black letter impression by the above Wynkyn de Worde, probably in 1489, totally unknown to Ames and Herbert, was left by Mr. Douce (who received it from Dr. Farmer) to the Bodleian. Another edition was printed at Edinburgh in 1508, a fragment of which is in the library there. A copy of this fragment has been printed by Messrs. Laing at Edinburgh, with other old and curious poems. The *Lytell Geste*, it is generally agreed, is the composition of a writer of the time of Chaucer, probably between the reigns of Richard II. 1377, and his successor Henry IV., who died 1413; they therefore have conjectured that the ballad was written not later than from eighty to one hundred years after the death of Edward I.; and, if so, the *first* conjectured edition of Wynkyn de Worde, 1489, may have been printed within a century of the date of the manuscript. The *Lytell Geste* is undoubtedly the *earliest* printed ballad relative to Robin Hood. This celebrated ballad is divided into eight parts or *fyttes*, each of which is distinguished, like the Homeric books of the *Iliad*, by some one particular exploit, eminent above the rest. In the first canto Robin Hood's character is thus described; so that, according to the prescribed rules of composition, the reader's favour is propitiated, and his curiosity accompanied by a disposition to be pleased.

A good maner then had Robyn,
In loude where that he were,
Every daye or he would dyne,
Thre messes wolde be here.

The one in the worschyppe of the fader,
The other of the holy goost,
The thyrd was of our dere lady,
That he loved of all other moste.

Robyn loved our dere lady;
For doute of dedely synne,
Wolde he never do company harme
That ony woman was yanne.

Mayster, then sayd Lytell Johan,
And we our borde shall sprede,
Tell us whether we shall gone,
And what lyfe we shall lede;

The following passage is characteristic of the feeling connected with the worship of the Virgin. When Robin Hood asks the gentle knight, Sir Richard Lee, what security he could give him if he advanced him the money to pay his son's ransom,

Hast thou any frendes, sayd Robyn,
Thy borowes that wyll be?
I have none, then sayd the knyght,
But God that dyed on tree.

Do away thy japes, sayd Robyn,
Therof wyll I right none;
Wenest thou I wyll have God to borowe?
Peter, Poul, or Johan?

Nay, by hym that me made,
And shope both sonne and mone,

Where we shall take, where we shall leve,
Where we shall abide behynde,
Where we shall robbe, where we shall reve,
Where we shall bete and bynde.

Ther of no fore, than sayd Robyn,
We shall do well I nowe;
But loke ye do no housbonde harme
That tyllth with his ploughe;

No more ye shall no good yemas,
That walketh by grene wode shawe,
Ne no knyght, ne no squyer,
That wolde be a good felawe.

These bysshoppes, and these arche-
bysshoppes,
Ye shall them bete and bynde;
The hye sheriffe of Notynghame,
Hym holde in your mynde.

Fynde a better borowe, sayd Robyn,
Or mony getest thou none.

I have none other, sayd the knyght,
The sothe for to say,
But yf it be our dere lady,
She fayled me never or this day.

By dere worthy God, sayd Robyn,
To seeke all Englund thorowe,
Yet found I never to my pay,
A moch better borowe, &c.

The tricks successfully played on the abbot in the second fyttē, and on the sheriff in the third, are well conceived, and naturally and pleasantly told. In the fifth canto, where Lytell John was wounded at Nottingham by the sheriff's men, he is received for shelter in the castle of the knight who owed such a debt of gratitude to his master—a pleasing incident in itself, and maintaining a connection between the different circumstances of the *drama*.

Then was there a fayre castell,
A lytell within the wode,
Double dyched it was about,
And walled, by the rode.

And there dwelled that gentyll knyght,
Syr Rychard at the Lee,
That Robyn had lent his good,
Under the grene wode tree.

In he toke good Robyn,
And all his company :
Welcome be thou, Robyn Hode,
Welcome arte thou to me.

And moche I thanke the of thy comfort,
And of thy curteysye,
And of thy grete kyndenesse,
Under the grene wode tre, &c.

This hospitality is nobly rewarded in the next stanza, by the deliverance of the knight from the power of the sheriff.

The thickening of the plot that now takes place by the appearance of the king in person, like the forthcoming of Achilles in the *Iliad*, gives new life and interest to the story, and the disguise of the royal person in the habit of a monk seems to foretell fresh adventures.

Full hastily our kyng was dyght,
So were his knyghtes fyve,
Everych of them in monkes wede,
And hasted them thyder blyth.

Our kyng was grete above his cole,
A brode hat on his crowne.
Ryght as he were abbot lyke,
They rode up in to the towne.

Styf botes our kyng had on,
Forsoth as I you say,
He rode syngynge to grene wode,
The covent was clothed in graye.

His male hors, and his grete somers,
Folowed our kyng be hynde,
Tyll they came to grene wode,
A myle under the lynde.

The manner in which Robin Hood receives the disguised king, his courtly hospitality, and especially the introduction of the punishment inflicted on the archer for his bad shot, according to the laws of the game, by the king in person, are very graphically told, as well as the discovery of the king by the strength of his arm.

It falleth not for myn order, sayd our
Robyn by thy leve, [kyng,
For to smyte no good yeman
For doute I sholde hym greve.

Smyte on boldely, sayd Robyn,
I give the large leve.

Anone our kyng, with that worde,
He folde up his sleve.

And sych a buffet he gave Robyn,
To grounde he yede full nere.
I make myne avowe to God, said Robyn,
Thou art a stalworthe frere ;

There is pith in thyn arme, sayd Robyn,
I trowe thou canst well shote.
Thus our kyng and Robyn Hode
Together than they met, &c.

Nor must we overlook the stanza in which the entrance of Robin Hood, and the king and his men, all disguised in the forest livery of green, into Nottingham is described.

All the people of Notyngnam
They stode and behelde,
They sawe nothyng but mantels of grene,
That covered all the felde ;
Than every man to other gan say,
I drede our kyng be slone ;

Come Robyn Hode to the towne, I wys,
On lyve he leveth not one.

Full hastily they began to fle,
Both yemen and knaves,
And old wyves that myght evyll goo,
They hypped on theyr staves.

The honour that the bold outlaw received from the king ; his residence

at Court in London, and his desire again to be in freedom in the glades of "Merrie Sherwood," together with his untimely and treacherous death, bring the poem to a conclusion, and from this we shall make our last extract:—

Forth than went Robyn Hode
Tyll he came to our kynge,
My lord, the kyng of Englonde,
Graunte me myn askynge.

I made a chapell in Bernysdale,
That semely is to se,
It is of Mary Magdalene,
And thereto wolde I be.

I myght never in this seven nyght
No time to slepe ne wyne,
Nother all these seven dayes
Nother ete ne drynke.

Me longeth sore to Bernysdale,
I may not be therfro,
Barefoote and wolwarde I have hyght
Thyder for to go.

When he came to grene wode,
In a mery mornyng,
There he herde the notes small
Of byrdes mery syngynge.

It is ferre gone, sayd Robyn,
That I was last here,
Me lyst a lytell for to shote,
At the donne dere.

Robyn slewe a full grete harte,
His horne than gan he blow,
That all the outlawes of that forest,
That horne coud they knowe,

And gadred them togyder,
In a lytell throwe,
Seven score of wight yonge men,
Came redy on a rowe;

And fayre dyde of theyr bodes,
And set them on theyr kne:
Welcome, they sayd, our mayster,
Under this grene wode tre.

Robyn dwelled in grene wode,
Twenty yere and too,
For all drede of Edward our kynge,
Agayne wolde he not goo.

Yet he was begyld, I wys,
Through a wycked woman,
The pryoresse of Kyrkesley,
That nye was of his kynne.

For the love of a knyght,
Syr Roger of Donkester,
That was her owne speciall,
Full evyll mote they fare.

They toke togyder theyr counsell
Robyn Hode for to sle,
And how they myght best do that dede,
His banis for to be.

Than bespake good Robyn,
In place where as he stode,
To morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
Craftely to be letten blode.

Syr Roger of Donkestere,
By the pryoresse he lay,
And there they betrayed good Robyn Hode,
Through theyr false playe.

Cryst have mercy on his soule,
That dyed on the rode,
For he was a good outlawe,
And dyde pore men moch good.

As regards investigation into the History of Robin Hood, there have not been wanting many ingenious gentlemen who have misapplied their own time and tired the reader's patience by fanciful conjectures and favourite theories, advanced, as such things are, with a confidence proportioned to their absurdity. Dr. Stukeley stands foremost in this list of those who mistake clouds for Junos. In his *Palæographia Britannica* he gives a regular pedigree of him, and, that not being sufficient, he empties the last running of his antiquarian brains in the following MS. addition, "Robin Hood took to this wild way of life in imitation of his grandfather Geoffrey de Mandeville, who being a favourer of Maude, Empress, King Stephen took him prisoner at St. Alban's, and made him give up the Tower of London, Walden, Plessis, &c. upon which he lived on plunder." Then came Mr. Ritson, who insisted that Robin Hood was a descendant of Robert Earl of Hunting-

* As regards Kirkleys Priory—now called Kirkless Park—between the towns of Wakefield and Huddersfield (now the seat of Sir George Armitage, Bart.), and the burial-place and monument of Robin Hood, see the various authorities quoted in the note of the Editor, p. 45 to p. 50.—REV.

ton, that his real name was Robert Fitzorth, and that he was born at Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, though no such town is known ever to have existed. In addition to these, and to make the circle of biography complete, Dr. Gale and Thoresby give us his epitaph; and in the year 1793 the pages of this Magazine were kept in feverish agitation by the controversies which these rash and raw speculators engendered. Fortunately the learned antiquaries quarreled and impeached one another, through which the truth appeared. Thoresby in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 91, says, "The inscription on the grave-stone is scarce legible, yet Dr. Gale gives it as entire and complete as if written yesterday." Then comes Mr. Gough (*Sepulch. Monuments*, p. cviii.) who says, "The stone over the grave of Robin Hood is a plain stone with a sort of cross, the inscription illegible. *That printed in Thoresby was never on it.* Ritson absolutely knows not only the time in which he lived, but the period of his life. He died, he says, in 1247, aged 87, and thus was born in 1160. Others maintain he died in 1294, aged 69, while the French historian carries him back to A.D. 1139; and the passage in Fordun's *Chronicon*, which would have been the best historical authority, is supposed in this place to be interpolated, so that we may now find it time to emerge from this cloudy atmosphere, to the clearer light proceeding from later investigations and better instructed minds.

M. Thierry, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, has touched upon the subject of Robin Hood. After giving some account of the social state of the country after the Norman Conquest, of the distress of the Anglo-Saxon population in consequence of foreign oppression, and of their hatred to the oppressors, and of the opportunities which the state of the country gave them of taking refuge in the vast forests and mountainous solitudes, and forming themselves into predatory bands, ravaging everything that was not included within the walls of the Norman castle, or guarded by the burghers of each beleaguered city,—after mentioning how long these bands of armed Saxons persisted in living beyond the pale of law instituted by their conquerors, and maintaining themselves in considerable numbers, and under a kind of military organization, the author alludes to one the most celebrated of all:

"It can hardly be doubted," he says, "that Robert, or, more vulgarly, Robin Hood, was of Saxon birth. His French prenomina proves nothing against this opinion; for already in the second generation since the Conquest the influence of the Norman priests had caused the ancient baptismal names to fall into disuse, and the names of saints, and other Norman Christian names, to be generally adopted. *Hood* is a Saxon name, and the most ancient ballads rank the ancestors of him who bore it in the class of the English peasantry. Afterwards, when the remembrance of the great revolution effected by

the Conquest was weakened, the village poets thought fit to deck out their favourite hero in the pomp of riches and greatness. They made him an earl, or the supposed grandson of an earl, whose daughter, having been seduced, fled from home, and was delivered in a wood. The latter supposition gave rise to a popular romance, full of interest and of graceful ideas, but unauthorised by any probability.* Whether it be true or false that Robin Hood was born, as this romance tells us, 'in the green wood, among flowering lilies,' he passed his life in the woods, at the head of several hundred archers, who became

* O Willie's large of limb and lith,
And come o' high degree;
And he is gone to Earl Richard,
To serve for meat and lee.
Earl Richard had but ae daughter,
Fair as a lily flower, &c.

Vide Jamieson's *Popular Songs*, ii. p. 24.

the dread of the earls, viscounts, bishops, and rich abbots of England, but were cherished by the farmers, the labourers, the widows, and the poor. They granted peace and protection to all who were weak and oppressed, shared with them who had nothing the spoils of those who fattened on the crops which others had sown, and, according to the old tradition, did good to every honest and laborious person.* Robin Hood was the stoutest heart and the best man to draw a bow of all his band; and after him was quoted *Little John*, his lieutenant and brother in arms, from whom, in danger as well as in rejoicing, he never parted, and from whom in like manner he is never separated by the English ballads and proverbs. Tradition still mentions some other of his companions, as *Much*, the miller's son, old *Scathlock*, and a monk called *Friar Tuck*, who fought in his gown, and used no other weapon than a good cudgel. They were all of right merry humour, having no view to riches, plundering but to live, and distributing their superfluities among the poor families dispossessed of their tenures during the great pillage of the Conquest. Though hostile to the rich and powerful, they did not slay those who fell into their hands, nor ever shed blood but in their own defence. They rarely assailed any other than the agents of the royal police, and the governors of the cities or of the provinces, whom the Normans called viscounts and the English termed sheriffs.

But bend your bows and strok your strings,

Set the gallows tree about;

And Christes curse on his head, said Robin,

That spares the sheriff and the sergeant.†

The sheriff of Nottingham was he against whom Robin Hood had the oftenest to fight, and who pressed him the most vigorously with foot and horse, setting a price on his head, and inciting his friends and companions to betray him. No man ever betrayed him, but many assisted him

in retreating from the dangers into which his boldness frequently led him. A poor woman once said to him, 'I would rather die than not do my utmost to save thee; for who has fed and clothed me and my children but thou and Little John?' The surprising adventures of this chief of bandits of the twelfth century, his victories over the men of foreign race, his stratagems and escapes, were long the only stock of national history that a plain Englishman of those ages transmitted to his sons, after receiving it from his forefathers. The popular imagination attached to Robin Hood, as if an ideal personage, every qualification and every virtue of the middle ages. He was reputed to have been as devout at church as he was brave in combat, and it was said of him that when he had once entered to hear the service, whatsoever danger might occur, he never went away until it was finished. This devotional scruple once exposed him to be taken by the sheriff and his men-at-arms; but still he found means to make a resistance, and the old history even tells us, though a little suspected of exaggeration, that on this very occasion Robin Hood took the sheriff. * * * Not only was Robin Hood renowned for his devotion to the saints and to holy days, he himself had his annual festival, similar to a saint's day; and on that day, kept religiously by the inhabitants of the hamlets and small towns of England, none were permitted to employ themselves in anything but pastime and pleasure. In the fifteenth century this custom was still observed, and the descendants of the Saxons and the Normans shared these popular diversions in common, without reflecting that they were a monument of the ancient hostility of their forefathers. On that day the churches were deserted as well as the workshops: no saint, no preacher, had greater prescription than Robin Hood on his feast, and its observance lasted even after the Reformation had lent a new stimulus to religious zeal in England.‡ * * * None

* From wealthy abbots' chests and churches' abundant store,
What oftentimes he took, he shared among the poor.

R. Brunne's Chron. ii. p. 667.

† Jamieson's Popular Songs, ii. p. 52.

‡ The following anecdote is introduced into Latimer's Twelfth Sermon, preached before Edward the Sixth, descriptive of *Robin Hood's* popularity and the May-games instituted to his memory. "I came myself once," says the Bishop, "to a place, riding on a journey homeward from London, and I sent word over-night into the town that I would preach there in the morning, because it was a holiday, and methought it was a holiday's work. The church stood in my way, and I took my horse and my company and went thither. I thought I should have found a great company in the church, and when I came there the church door was fast locked. I tarried there half an hour and more; at last the key was found, and one of the parish comes to me and says,—'Sir, this is a busy day with us. We cannot hear you: it is *Robin Hood's*

of the tales that have been handed down to our time relate the *death* of Robin Hood. The vulgar tradition is, that he perished in the following manner:—Upon his resorting to a convent for medical aid in sickness it was proposed to bleed him, and the nun who was able by practice to perform that operation, having accidentally recognised him, did it in such a manner that it caused his death.* This account, the truth of which can neither be affirmed nor contested, is quite conformable to the manners of the *twelfth* century. In the wealthy convents in that age many women employed themselves in studying medicine and compounding remedies, which they dispensed gratuitously to the poor. Besides, in England, since the Conquest, the abbesses and the greater part of the nuns were of Norman extraction, as is proved by their statutes, drawn up in old French, which circumstance perhaps explains how it was that the chief of Saxon banditti, whom the royal ordinances had placed *out of the law*, found enemies in the nunnery where he had gone to seek assistance. After his death the troop, of which he was the leader and the soul, dispersed, and his faithful companion *Little John*, despairing of making a stand in England, and impelled by the desire of continuing the war against the Normans, went to Ireland, and engaged in the re-

volts of the natives of that country.† Thus was dissolved the *last* band of English robbers that has had in any way a political object and character, and has thereby deserved a mention in history. * * * * These men took as much pride in the title of *outlaw* as in a free nation is attached to that of *citizen*. History names them not, she has passed them over in silence, or, following the language of the legal acts decreed by the conquering race, she has branded them with epithets which take from them all interest,—with the names of rebel, traitor, robber, bandit. * * * * While ordinances drawn up in the French language were prescribing to every inhabitant of the towns and villages to track the *outlaw*, the forester, like a wolf, and pursue him with hue and cry from hamlet to hamlet, from hundred to hundred, English songs were circulating in honour of this enemy to the foreign power, whose treasury was said to be the court's purse, and his flock the king's deer. The popular poets of the time celebrated his victories, his combats, his stratagems against the self-styled guardians of the public safety—how he had tired out the viscount's men and horses in pursuit—how he had taken the bishop, redeemed him for a thousand marks, and made him dance a measure in his pontifical habits."

The historian's view of the whole subject is thus concluded:—

"If Robin Hood was the *LAST* chief of Anglo-Saxon banditti or outlaws that

enjoyed a real popular celebrity, this is no reason for believing that after him no man

day. The parish are gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood; I pray you let (*hinder*) them not.' I fain was then to give place to Robin Hood. I thought my rochet should have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not serve. I was fain to give place to Robin Hood's men. It is no laughing matter, my friends; it is a weeping matter, a heavy matter,—a heavy matter, under the pretence of gathering for Robin Hood, a traitor and a thief, to put out a preacher, to have his office less esteemed,—to prefer Robin Hood before the ministration of God's word; and all this hath come of unpreaching prelates. This realm hath been ill provided, for that it hath had such corrupt judgments in it, to prefer Robin Hood to God's word. If the Bishops had been preachers there should never have been any such thing; but we have good hope of better. We have had a good beginning, and beseech God to continue it." To this extract from old Latimer the Editor has added another similar story from the well-known tract *Hay any Work for Cooper*. "There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a Vice in a play, for want of a better. His name is Gliberie, of Hawstead, in Essex; hee goes much to the pulpit. On a time, I thinke it was last May, he went up with a full resolution to doe his businesse with great commendations; but see the fortune of it. A boy in the church, hearing either the summer-lord of his May-game or Robin Hood with his merris-dance, going by church, out goes the boye. Good Gliberie, though he were in the pulpit, yet had a mind to his old companions abroad (a company of merry grigs you must thinke them to be, as merry as a Vice upon a stage), seeing the boy going out, finished his matter presently with John of London's Amen, saying 'Ha' ye faith, boy? Are they there? Then ha' with thee;' and so came down, and away he goes."—Rev.

* See Percy's Reliques, vol. i. p. 198, ed. 6th.—Rev.

† See Hanmer's Chronicles of Ireland, p. 179.—Rev.

of the same race ever more embraced the same kind of life, in the same spirit of political hostility to the government, exercised by men of foreign race and language. The national struggle must still have been protracted under the form of plunder and robbery, and the two ideas of a free man and an enemy to the law long remained associated. But this had its termination, and in proportion as the period of the Conquest became more remote, in proportion as the English race, growing accustomed to the yoke, became attached by habit to that which it had tolerated from despair, plunder gradually lost its patriotic sanction, and re-descended to its natural level, that of an infamous profession. Thenceforward the condition of bandit in the forests of England, though

no less perilous and still requiring no less of individual courage and address, created no longer any acknowledged heroes. Only there remained in the avowed sentiments of the inferior classes a great indulgence for infractions of the laws of the chase, and a marked sympathy for all those who, either from necessity or from pride, set those laws of the Conquest at defiance. The life of the adventurous poacher, and the forest life in general, are celebrated with fervour in a multitude of songs and poetical pieces, of which some are recent. In these, *independence* is constantly named among the pleasures enjoyed in the green wood, where there is no enemy but winter and the storm, where the heart is gay the whole day long, and the spirit light as the leaf on tree."

A writer in the London and Westminster Review (No. lxx.), after animadverting on M. Thierry's statements, and bringing the period of Robin Hood's life and exploits down to the time of Henry the Third, quotes the Chronicon of Fordun as his authority; and, mentioning the passage which declares the outlaw as "avoiding the wrath of the king and prince" (*iram regis et fremitum principis declinans*), says,—

"This mention of 'the king' and 'the prince,' from whose vindictive pursuit the yeoman was concealing himself in the woodlands between Doncaster and Pontefract, clearly assigns this achievement to the latter part of the period of two years following the battle of Evesham, during which Prince Edward was engaged in subduing the various bands who remained in arms in different quarters. The very *ire* and *rage* here spoken of seem to have been so violent as could only be excited in the royal and the princely breast by being foiled in their efforts against the last and most obstinate of the insurgent bands. That one or more priests remained with this little fragment from the great wreck of the national cause, appears from the emphatic particularity with which the celebration of mass at the outlaw's quarters is recorded. That the 'certain viscount' who so constantly molested him, and whose capture and ransom are thus related, was the same who figures so prominently in the ballads as 'The Sheryf of

Notynggham,' and what manner of personage this 'Sheryf' really was, will shortly appear from other sources. An outlawed follower of De Montfort, of the yeoman class, who could perform such feats as the one here related by the Scottish chronicler—who could thus continue, long after even the valiant outlaws in other quarters had made their submission, to set the king's authority, and, what was much more, the skilful prowess of Prince Edward, and all the force and dexterity of the royal officers, at defiance—might well be the hero and the idol of the industrious classes of his time, especially of the agricultural. The same spirit which beheld a genuine martyr in 'Sir Simon,' saw in the marvellous achievements and escapes of the religious and patriotic yeoman outlaw, the special protection of Heaven. Well might he become the favourite subject of their holiday plays and songs; well might the ballads concerning him, as Fordun relates, 'delight them beyond all others.'"

We are indebted to the learning and research of Mr. Wright for more accurate knowledge of the Robin Hood poetry than had been previously possessed. He observed that, in the semi-heroic period of the history of most people, the *national poetry appears in the form of cycles*, each having for its subject some grand national story, some tradition of times a little more ancient, which had been a matter of national exultation or national sorrow. He mentions such *cycles* among the Greeks, in later times among the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, and then he observes, that the most extraordinary *ballad cycle*, indeed the only one which has preserved its popu-

larity down to our times, and of which we have large remains, is that of *Robin Hood*. It is curious, as Mr. Wright remarks, that the only attempt to investigate the history of the popular cycle of Robin Hood is contained in a tract, written in French, as a thesis preparatory to taking the degree of Doctor in the university of Paris.* Mr. Barry appears to have treated his subject with cleverness, and, indeed, to have been the first who proceeded on the right path of investigation; but he does not possess all the materials requisite for his purpose. His theory is, that the hero of the cycle, Robin Hood, was one of the *Saxons* who became outlaws in opposing the intrusion of the Normans; that the ballads were originally written in *alliterative verse* in the *thirteenth century*; and that in their modern and altered shape they still picture to us the feelings of the Saxon peasantry to their Norman governors; and this hypothesis, in its general outline, seems approved by Mr. Wright, who observes, "It was necessary to the character of the hero of a popular cycle in England during some centuries after the Conquest, that he should be signalised by his depredations on the *king's deer*. The sheriff and his officers, who enforced the severe forest laws of the Norman kings, are the oppressors against whom the heroes of the popular romance must make war, and in devising which they must show their craftiness and intrepidity. It is curious, however, that this hostile feeling is always directed against the *person*, and not against the *authority* with which they are armed. In the ballads the *peasantry of England always appear loyal*; and one of their most popular cycles was that in which the monarch is represented as being benighted, misled in some one of his forests, and meeting therewith some destroyers of his deer, who, for their loyalty and joviality, obtain his forgiveness and favour."†

We come now to an interesting question, which naturally arises from a review of these wild and legendary stories; Who was Robin Hood, or was there ever a person of that name? Was his history framed on the ballads, or the ballads on him? The authority of such a person living in the time of Henry the Third rests entirely on the passage quoted from Fordun, which was written not earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century, and of which the only foundation was one of the ballads. Wyntoun also, as appears, relies on the ballads when he places Robin Hood in the period 1283, "In Yngelwode and Barnysdale." Mr. Wright dismisses Ritson's conjecture, that our ignorance concerning this celebrated outlaw is entirely owing to the enmity borne to him by the monks and churchmen, who were the chroniclers of the times,—certainly a loose and unauthorised assertion, such as ingenious gentlemen are wont to use when they wish to buttress up the foundation of a rickety and feeble hypothesis; and he is willing to approve the more ingenious and plausible theory of Mr. Barry, who supposes that Robin Hood was one of the outlaws who had resisted the first enterprises of the Normans, and compares him with *Hereward*, who returned from foreign lands to avenge the injury done to his family by William, by the death of the Norman who had had the temerity to intrude upon his heritage, and who gathered his friends and supporters and retired to the fastnesses of the isle of Ely, where he long bid defiance to the

* Thèse de Litterature sur les Vicissitudes et les Transformations du Cycle populaire de Robin Hood. Paris, 1832.—REV.

† See Two Ballads, "Kyng Edward and the Shepherd," and "The Kyng and the Hermit," quoted by Mr. Wright, vol. ii. p. 170.—For a curious and learned review of the Robin Hood Ballads, of the edition by Ritson, and the Essay by Mr. Barry, see the Gent. Mag. Jan. 1837, p. 17, &c.—REV.

mythology; but the giants of the same creed left also marks of their presence in the loose masses of stone which in their anger or their playfulness they had thrown to immense distances, and in others more regularly placed, which had once seemed to mark the length of their steps. Sometimes our hero is identified with the dwarfs of the popular creed. The barrows in the neighbourhood of Whitby and Gainsborough bear his name, and the peasantry have created a story that they were the *butts* where he placed his marks. A large tumulus we know well in our own country, near Ludlow, in Shropshire, which is also called Robin Hood's *But*, and which affords us a curious instance how *new* stories are often invented to account for a name, whose original import was forgotten. The circumstances, too, in this case prove that the story was of later invention. The barrow, as regarded superstitiously, had borne the name of *Robin Hood*. On the roof of one of the chancels of the church of Ludlow, which is called *Fletchers' Chancel*, as having been, when the 'strength of England stood upon archers,' the place where the Fletchers held their meetings, and which is distant from the aforesaid barrow two miles or two miles and a half, there stands an iron arrow, as the sign of their craft. The imagination of the people of that place, after Archer and Fletcher had been forgotten, and when *Robin Hood* was known only as an outlaw and a bowman, made a connection between the barrow (from its base) and the chancel (from the arrow on its roof), and a tale was invented, how the outlaw once stood upon the former and took aim at the weathercock on the church steeple, but, the distance being a little too great, the arrow fell short of its mark, and remained up to the present day on the roof of the chancel. Near Gloucester also, and near Castleton in Derbyshire, are Robin Hood's hills. In Lancashire, in Yorkshire, and in Nottinghamshire there are hills which bear his name, and that in Lancashire is surrounded by places which have long been occupied by the fairies. It may also be noticed as a curious circumstance, proving the antiquity of the connexion of this outlaw with these objects of popular superstition, as having been carried by the English settlers into Ireland, that Little John has his hill near Dublin. At other times Robin Hood figures as one of the *giants*. Blackston Edge, in Lancashire, as we learn from Roby's *Lancashire Legends*, is called Robin Hood's Bed, or Robin Hood's Chair. On a black moor called Moorstone Edge is a huge moor-stone or outlier, which, though part of it has been broken off and removed, still retains the name of Moorstone; it is said to have been quoited thither by Robin Hood from his bed on the top of Blackstone Edge, about six miles off. After striking the mark aimed at, the stone bounded off a few hundred yards, and settled where it now stands. A heap of old ruins at Kenchester, the site of the Roman Anconium, was in Leland's time called the King of Fairies' *Chair*, and King Arthur has many a *bed* and *chair* in Wales and Cornwall. Near Halifax in Yorkshire is an immense stone, supposed to be a druidical monument, which is called Robin Hood's *Pennystone*, and which is said to be the stone with which he amused himself by throwing it at a distant mark. Another stone in the same parish, weighing several tons, is said by the peasantry to have been thrown by him from an adjoining hill with his spade as he was digging; 'Everything of the marvellous kind,' as saith Watson, the historian of Halifax, 'being here attributed to Robin Hood, as it is in Cornwall to King Arthur.' Gunton, in his History of Peterborough, mentions two big stones in a field in *Suffolk*, which are said by tradition to be the

draught of arrows from Alwalton (*Arwarton*?) churchyard, shot thither by Robin Hood and Little John. The legends of the peasantry are the shadows of a very remote antiquity, and in them we may repose our trust with much confidence on a subject like the present. They enable us to place our Robin Hood with tolerable certainty among the personages of the early mythology of the Teutonic peoples."*



ANCIENT PARSONAGE AT CREWKERNE, SOMERSET.

(With a Plate.)

MR. BUCKLER, to whom we have already been indebted for views of so many of the stone mansions of the ancient gentry of Somersetshire, which have been preserved to posterity by the durability of their material, has favoured us on the present occasion with two representations of the Parsonage at Crewkerne; of which we have, however, no other particulars to relate, except that it was in a dilapidated state fifteen years ago, and then inhabited by one or two poor families. Whether it is still standing, we have not ascertained.

The architectural features presented in the rear, (and shown in the wood-cut,) are so remarkable, that we have thought them deserving of a second engraving. The upper chamber pre- sents the appearance of a private

chapel, and we shall be thankful to any gentleman of the neighbourhood, who will communicate a further description. Crewkerne belonged to the church of Winchester, and might probably be occasionally visited by the dignitaries of that church, though it is now only a donative of 80*l.* per annum.

Mr. Buckler informs us that he has visited several of these old parsonage-houses in Somersetshire, some of which have since been swept away. He has enumerated to us, Chedder, Chew Stoke, Conglesbury, High Ham, Huish Episcopi, Kingsdon, Limington, Martock, Pitney, and Stanton Drew. Of these, Chedder, Huish, Kingsdon, and Limington, are pulled down and replaced by modern houses.

* See also a note on this part of the subject in Mr. Gutch's work, vol. i. p. xiii. and p. 64, &c.—REV.



J. B. 1827

J. B. 1827

Ancient Parsonage House at Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

SECRET



ROMAN ALTARS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND.

IN making the excavation of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at Clifton, the Roman Altar here represented was recently discovered. It is now the property of G. Mould, esq. of Coldale Hall, near Carlisle; who, for the inspection of the curious, has kindly deposited it in the yard of Mr. Thomas Raper, stone-cutter, in Botchergate, previous to its being placed in the private grounds adjoining his residence. The annexed engraving is copied from the Carlisle Patriot. The two figures of a vase and præfericulum are on the sides of the altar; the back of it is plain, and in a rough state.

The inscription may be read thus:—

JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
GENIO LOCI
BRITANNICO
SOLVENS VOTUM AP-
OLLINA-
RIS PRIN-
CIPIS CURAVIT FACIENDUM.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

The nearest parallel inscription to this, found in Britain, with which we are acquainted, is one on an altar found at Walton Castlesteads, in the parish of Haltwhistle, on the line of the Roman Wall, (Hodgson,* p. 215)—

I O M E T G
LOCI C VI . . .

In justification of our reading, "Genio loci Britannico," we may refer to another altar, found at Achindavy, also on the Roman Wall, (Hodgson, p. 266)—inscribed GENIO TERRAE BRI-

* It will be understood that we refer to that volume of the History of Northumberland, by the late Rev. John Hodgson, which contains his elaborate memoir on the Roman antiquities of the district, and of which a few separate copies were published, under the title of "The Roman Wall and South Tindal: in Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland." 1841, 4to.

TANNICAE M. COCCII FIRMUS > (centurio) LEG II AUG.

A celebrated altar, found at Virosadum, now Elenborough, and which was esteemed by Horley as "the finest and most curious Roman altar that ever was discovered in Britain," was erected by Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus, "GENIO LOCI, FORTUNÆ REDUCI, ROMÆ ETERNÆ ET FATO BONO." (Hodgson, p. 241.)

A votive tablet found at York, and now in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, is inscribed GENIO LOCI FELICITER. (See it described and discussed in Wellbeloved's Eburacum, 1842, p. 93.)

Before we conclude we may take notice of another altar found at Olenacum, or Old Carlisle, discovered since Mr. Hodgson wrote, and recently communicated by Mr. John Rooke, of Akehead, near Wigton, through Mr. Saull, to the British Archæological Association. It bears the following inscription,

DEAE BEL
LONAE RVF
INVS PRÆ
EQ. ALAE AVG
ET LAI'NIA
NVS'FIL

On this occasion it was remarked by Mr. C. Roach Smith, that this inscription is the only one yet found in this island dedicated to Bellona, although we learn from one of the old Roman historians, that there was a temple of Bellona at York.

MR. URBAN, *New York,*
12 Nov. 1846.

AS a reader of your Magazine for 50 years with much instruction and delight, I have oftentimes noticed your readiness to correct erroneous statements. My object in now writing is to point out two errors in your 23rd volume.

In the obituary of Thomas Phillips, Esq. R.A. (June, 1845, p. 656), you notice his likeness of Napoleon, adding, "This is altogether an extraordinary portrait, and our only wonder is, that no publisher has had the good sense to get it engraved; curious, beyond its intrinsic merits, as the only portrait of Napoleon by a British artist."

I presume the writer has not visited that exquisite rural gem, Gury's Cliff, which is still, as in the days of Leland, "a place meet for the Muses"—for there may be seen a painting of Napoleon, taken under the following circumstances:—

"Mr. Greathed, with a view to improve his judgment in his favourite pursuit (painting), visited France during the short peace in 1802, and his talents are said to have been treated by Napoleon with the most liberal attention; and, although he had no opportunity of seeing that extraordinary man, but what the public audiences afforded him, he painted this likeness of him, which is considered as one of the most correct in existence, and which the mother of Buonaparte was so forcibly struck with, that she declared it to be the strongest resemblance she had ever seen of her son."*

This Mr. Greathed (the son of Bertie Greathed, Esq.) died at Vicenza, in Italy, 1804, aged only 22.

The other error has reference to the Atlantic navigation by steam. At page 659, you give the inscription on Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R.N. cenotaph, lately erected in Passage church-yard, near Cork.

The writer of that inscription doubtless was not aware of the following important facts, or the inscription would have been much shorter.

The first steam ship which crossed the Atlantic ocean was built in this city in April 1819; she was named the Savannah, and was sent to Savannah, under the command of Captain Moses Rogers. On May 11th she was visited by the then President, James Monroe, and his suite. She started about the end of May for Liverpool; when off the Irish coast she was out of fuel, both coals and wood; she made progress with sails until she obtained more fuel.

From Liverpool she sailed up the Baltic to St. Petersburg, and from thence to Savannah; she was afterwards sold to some of our city merchants, and was finally lost on the shores of Long Island. Her log-book is still in existence, I believe in the Museum of the Patent Office, Wash-

* "Warwickshire: being a concise topographical description of the different towns and villages in the county of Warwick, 1817."

ington city; many extracts have been published from it.

In Mr. Rush's "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of St. James's," (1845,) 2nd volume, page 130, will be found the following notice respecting her:—

"3rd July. The Savannah steam-ship arrived in Liverpool the 20th June; she is a vessel of about 200 tons burden. Her passage was 26 days, worked by steam 18 days; was detained in the Irish Channel 5 days, until she got fresh coals. She laid in 1,500 bushels. Her engine is equal to 70 horse power, and acts horizontally. Her wheels are of iron, outside, and are movable at pleasure. These particulars the Captain mentioned, which I repeated in my dispatch."

Lieutenant Roberts arrived in this harbour in the steamer Sirius in 1838, a few hours before the Great Western. But the circumstances I have detailed destroy all claim of the lamented Lieutenant Roberts as being the first to cross the Atlantic by steam.

"Palmarum qui meruit ferat."

Before I lay down my pen, perhaps the following little facts may be interesting.

We have lately had built in this city a new church, something similar to Louth, in Lincolnshire, which has given a taste for the Gothic; otherwise the churches are the ugliest in the world, and the Catholic the most *outré* of the whole.

There are two buildings in this city beginning to look beautiful with ivy foliage. The east and north sides suit it best, from the rain coming from that quarter; yet our winters are horribly cold and severe. But the trumpet-honeysuckle is the most beautiful of all climbers during the summer months.

The last summer has been remarkably wet for this country. I have seen stalks of Indian corn when pulled up 18 feet from the root (not the extreme end) to the end of the tassel. Stems of the sunflower thicker than your wrist, and 14 feet long, with 20 flowers, the smallest larger than a large plate.

We have had this summer a remarkable prolific peach harvest. I have no doubt more have been eaten in this city alone, than have been grown in all Europe. I have often bought three and four for a cent. If the French

had their wits about them, they might send now thousands of bushels to London. We get peaches in three years from planting the stone. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware there are many properties which have each 1000 acres of trees. They come to this city in bushel baskets, of course each basket not full, because they are stowed one basket upon another; many hundreds of these baskets have been sold for quarter dollars.

There is now exhibiting in a florist's window a pumpkin six feet round, weight 140 lbs. This is Jonathan's favourite pie,—no better than a Swede turnip, but the best thing in the world to make cream, and therefore is given to milking cows. I saw a friend open a mouse-trap and let out two mice, who scampered over a pan of milk milked over night on top of the cream into the jaws of a cat; it shook like boys skating on thin ice.

I have heard from authority on which I can depend, there is in this city the identical copy of "The Music of Nature," which the author had presented to Paganini; and, from the statements* in it not being correct respecting him, he gave it away again.

According to Scrope's "Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing," salmon do not leap out of the water more than five feet. I have seen the sturgeon, numbers of which are frolicking about the Hudson river in hot summer weather, leap out of the water 12 feet. What salmon come here are caught much farther north. But we have the shad, noble fellows; the first come about St. Patrick's day; they are caught by thousands, and eaten both fresh and salted.

I was in Liverpool in 1839, and tried Sir John Stanley to let me plant his shores of the Mersey and the Dee with the *clam*—a sort of shell muscle; 10*l.* would have done the deed, but

* We have not Mr. Gardiner's "Music of Nature" at hand, but we suspect our correspondent alludes to the same writer's "Music and Friends," where we find Paganini noticed at pp. 673—676. The retailers of anecdotes are liable to errors, though we are sure anything like intentional misrepresentation would be far from the candid and amiable mind of Mr. Gardiner.

I could make no impression. Oh! what a blessing it would be if the English and Irish shores could be planted with that fish, and they would propagate; they are very prolific, and so large here that three or four would make a meal, and the soup is far preferable to the oyster.

Why do not the waste-land owners near Launceston, Cornwall, plant that ten-mile district with the locust tree, which Cobbett made such a noise about? It is the best wood in the world.

I happen to be the author of the Social History of Great Britain during the Reign of the Stuarts, 2 vols. 12mo. I dread your hawk-eyed and book-billed critics seeing it, and from being poor, very poor, I am obliged to peddle it, having no means to advertise it. Now, as I go very much about different states, in a few days I intend to start for Richmond, in Virginia; their local parliament meet in December; there I hope to sell about 80 copies. Thus book-writers must do if they mean to make anything by their works.

I happen to be a native of Coventry, and am known to Mr. Wm. Reader, whose name I occasionally see in your Magazine, every volume of which I have read from the beginning.

Yours, &c. WM. GOODMAN.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, May 20.*

IF we are to credit the autobiographical sketch by "R. Broun, Bart." in your number for May, the world has been grievously to blame for undervaluing his "meritorious" and "glorious" projects. True it is, that these admirable and benevolent schemes have been publicly characterised as "fraudulent" and "deceptive," and their projector, instead of receiving the thanks of the city of London for his humane and patriotic exertions (voted in a golden snuff-box), has had the misfortune to figure in the pages of one of our most influential journals,* under charges which I need not repeat. Such is the usual fate of the illustrious! Their talents are denied; their motives are misunderstood; and their virtues are depreciated. Cromwell was called a

coward, Newton a fool, Bunn has been termed a poet; and why, therefore, should not Broun be styled a humbug? If a person chooses to top his neighbours, he must abide by the consequences of his presumption.

But it is neither with the founder of the British-American Association, with the railway director, or the manufacturer of knighthoods by bushels, that at present we have to do. It is on Sir Richard Broun, *qua* baronet, that we have to offer a few remarks; because, although our southern countrymen require no enlightenment on the subject of this person's speculations, either in associations, railways, or knighthoods, it cannot be supposed that they can know very much about Scottish titles of honour; and they may be duped by the ridiculous and preposterous trash which the pseudo-baronet has ventured to propagate in relation to his claim to the baronetcy of Coalstoun.

Sir George Broun, the second baronet of Coalstoun, died in 1718, leaving an only daughter, married to Charles Broun of Eastfield, whereby the issue male of the patentee failed. It is said that the title devolved on George Broun of Thorniedykes, as collateral heir male, and that this branch also became extinct in 1775, by the death of Sir Alexander Broun. The title then came to the Reverend Richard Broun, the grandfather of the patriot Richard. This is all very fine; but, excepting the extinction of the heirs male of the body of the patentee, is there a single particle of legal proof of any one of the other assertions? We are gravely informed that by a service expedited before the magistrates of Lochmaben (that *kindly* borough), in presence of fifteen jurymen, presided over by Mr. Hope Johnstone, the propinquity of Sir Richard's father was completely established. *Eto*, that such service was expedited: will this wretched attempt to bolster up a claim avail anything? Did Sir George Tomline Pretymen by his service before the sheriff of Haddington,—a practising barrister, and a jury of which Lord Viscount Maitland was chancellor, establish anything like a right to the baronetcy of Loddington? although there the judge was a legal functionary, instead of a humble

* The Globe, Feb. 23, 1846.

tradesman like a Lochmaben bailie? And then look at the service of Humphreys, the pretended Earl of Stirling, who was tried before the high court of justiciary on a charge of forgery,—what did it profit him that the proceedings took place before Mr. George Tait, an eminent lawyer, one of the sheriffs of the city of Edinburgh, and the author of a most excellent treatise on the law of evidence, justly deemed, like that of Phillipps, a standard authority?

In a word, unless a service is connected with land, it is not considered a sufficient proof of propinquity. When a party takes an estate, his service will be regarded, because the possession of land is something tangible; but when he seeks to take nothing but an empty title, the mere assumption of it will not supersede the necessity of evidence of right to assume it. This doctrine has been recognised repeatedly in claims to a higher dignity than that of a Nova Scotia baronetage. For instance, the very recent claim to the barony of Rutherford, when the claimant was cast at the very outset by relying on a mere service, unconnected with land, to prove one portion of his pedigree. And, in the Airth case, the then and present Lord Advocate (Rutherford) remarked, "that general services were considered but of little weight, being *ex parte* proceedings."

Nor is it surprising that services should be treated with such contempt, considering the way in which they are carried through. Take the service of Sir James Broun, the *patriot's* father: what knowledge of legal evidence could a shopkeeper in the petty burgh of Lochmaben, albeit a magistrate, possess? How could he instruct a jury what proof was admissible, or what was not? What do juries, even with a lord lieutenant at their head, know about good or bad evidence? How can they tell that this scrap of paper is worthless, or that certificate is inadmissible, or deal with the rubbish usually offered as proofs in these *ex parte* proceedings?

Indeed, what sort of verdict is that which is obtained without any contradiction? A general service, with no opponent, is procured without difficulty, even when under the superin-

tendence of a lawyer as presiding judge. The service of Humphreys, as we have already said, was conducted before a distinguished authority on the law of evidence; yet, what was it? The Loddington vanity was in presence of Sheriff Horne; and Mr. Campbell of Airds was actually served heir to a bastard, although the learned knight, Sir John Graham Dalyell, was one of the jurymen! Sir James might, with equal facility, have served himself heir to Louis le Grand, commonly said to be the chief of the clan Brūn, as to Sir George Broun, the last acknowledged baronet of Coalstoun. A general service is of no weight *per se*: it must be supported by evidence, and such we call upon Sir Richard Broun to produce. We ask him to show something like proof of his relationship to Sir Alexander, and we are offered a general service. We desire him to show how Sir Alexander came by the title; we have the like reply, his father's service. We inquire how George of Thorniedykes came to have right to the baronetcy, and once more this eternal service is put forward,—*toujours perdrix!*

In one of our summer perambulations, many years ago, we chanced to dine at the *table d'hôte* of our inn, at which was present one of those worthies (and many of them are most worthy and respectable persons) called bagmen. There had been an exhibition in the place of Napoleon's carriage, and, what was equally interesting, Napoleon's coachman—at least, so said to be—and the interest was increased by his being *minus* an arm. The bagman had been to the show, and was delighted with everything, especially the coachman. A gentleman present ventured to question the identity of Jehu. The bagman repelled the insinuation *con spirito*, and, touching his own arm, exclaimed indignantly—"Nonsense, nonsense! don't you see his arm's *coot* off?" A strong objection was urged: "His arm's *coot* off!" was the answer. Some still more startling cavil was made. Still the rejoinder—"His arm's *coot* off!" At last the gentleman touched him, as he thought, home, by the inquiry, "What evidence is there of any kind that this man was Napoleon's coachman?" The

bagman, with a dignity worthy even of Sir Richard himself, clenched the matter by uttering, in slow solemnity, "Why, sir, his arm's *cool* off!" Perhaps Sir Richard and the bagman were cousins: it would be worth while for him to expedite a service to so pertinacious a knight of the road.

We shall make a fair offer. Let Sir Richard adduce *legal evidence* of his being the heir-male of Sir George Broun who died in 1718, and we will make the *amende honorable*, so far as concerns the question of title. Till then we denounce him as a jackdaw, and in due season we shall give to the public a complete list of fictitious titularies, with veritable details of their real family *status* and origin, unmasking every pretence. In this most necessary work the *pas* shall, as in duty bound, be assigned to the pseudo-baronetcy of Coalstoun.

A word as to services. We had hoped that, although these abominable nuisances have been neglected by the Scottish lawyers who have seats in Parliament, some other of our representatives would have seen to their annihilation. It says, in our opinion, very little for the Order of Nova Scotia to allow their privileges in society to be made the subject of ridicule, by the tacit recognition, as their equals, of persons whose right to the dignity of a baronet is just as substantial as that of the eminent Sir Thomas Christopher Banks, who received his honours from the hands of that most puissant peer the Right Honourable Alexander Humphreys Alexander, Earl of Stirling and Viscount of Canada!

Before quitting dignitaries, your correspondent D. C. L. (in p. 458) is mistaken in supposing that Sir Donald Campbell of Dunstaffnage assumes the title of keeper of that castle. The Duke of Argyll is keeper, but Sir Donald (who was created a baronet in 1836) is really and truly what he styles himself,—heritable captain of that castle. Sir Donald is not of the old family of Dunstaffnage; but he takes no appellative which is not due to him. D. C. L. has evidently mistaken the word *keeper* for *captain*.

H. W. G. R.'s (in the same page) query may be answered simply by the fact that Sir William Rae, Bart. in

whose person the title became extinct, died some time ago, and that his appearance in the list of privy councillors is only one among the many oversights, inaccuracies, and gross blunders of Burke's publications. The Reays and Raes are families quite distinct.

I am, &c.

BRUNO-MASTIX.

House of Assembly, Montreal,
Canada, 10th April.

MR. URBAN,

AS one of the oldest of a line of readers of the Gentleman's Magazine for three generations, my grandfather having commenced his subscription in the year 1740, I take the liberty of seeking information through its columns on a question of genealogy.

I am engaged in researches on the pedigree and arms of the ancient family of Crispe, of Queekes and Clive Court, in Thanet, co. Kent, and of Royton Chapel, in Lenham, in the same county.

From the Crispes of Royton Chapel my descent is clear and indisputable on the paternal side, my paternal grandmother having been a Belcher of Field Farm, in Egerton and Ulcomb, co. Kent, and her mother a Crispe of Royton Chapel, sister of the late William Crispe esquire, my great-uncle, who died issueless, seized in fee of the estate of Royton, in the year 1762.

The aforesaid William Crispe married the sister of my great-grandfather Belcher, and thus the families of Crispe and Belcher became united by a double marriage.

The Belchers of Ulcomb, co. Kent, were three brothers,—Peter, my great-grandfather, afterwards of Field Farm, in Egerton; Samuel, and Stringer: the first of no profession; the second, Samuel, a physician; and Stringer, the Rector of Ulcomb.

They were originally of Gilsborough, co. of Northampton, and their family arms—Or, three pales gules, a chief vair, which arms are engraved on the plate derived by inheritance from my great-grandfather Peter Belcher aforesaid.

The arms of Crispe of Queekes and Clive Court, in Thanet, co. Kent, are those of Sir Henry Crispe, of Queekes,

Knt., temp. Henry VIII.—Ermine, a fesse chequy arg. and sable, quartering Or, on a chevron sable five horseshoes of the first." Another coat of Crispe, Crest, a cameleopard arg. pellettée, collared and lined or.

In all the arms of the Crispes of Kent the crest is a cameleopard, except in one instance which I have recently seen, in a work entitled "The Book of Crests," in 2 vols. anonymous, published by Henry Washbourne, London.

This book gives the crest of Crispe, vol. ii. plate 39, No. 28, as "The attires of a stag issuing out of a ducal coronet, all ppr."

Your heraldic readers will recognise this crest as that of Nassau de Zulestein, first Earl of Rochford, temp. William III., and of Nassau, Prince of Orange, of whom General de Zulestein, first Earl of Rochford, was the grandson, by a natural son of Henry Prince of Orange. (Debrett's Peerage, London, 1824.)

The information that I seek is—to what branch of the Crispe family does the crest mentioned by the anonymous author belong? Under what circumstances, and by whom, was it granted?

At a distance of four thousand miles from the source of direct evidence, and having only Edmondson and Burke, without pedigrees, to refer to, I find nothing to enlighten me on this subject, and am therefore compelled to crave the assistance of those who, with the ability, may have the inclination, to aid me in my inquiries.

I would further observe that there is a tradition in the Crispe family of Royton, co. Kent—a curious piece of secret history—respecting the Orange Nassau family, to which this very crest points, and which more particular research concerning it will enable me to elucidate and explain.

Should any of your learned genealogical readers do me the favour to notice this communication, and give the information I desire, I shall (p.v.) at a future period give a memoir of the ancient family of Crispe from the time of Henry VII., when John Crispe married Agnes, only daughter and heiress of John Quekes, to the present period.

The Crispes appear as sheriffs of Kent with the Septvans, Guilfords,

Diggeses, Darells, &c. (Vide Fuller's Worthies, vol. i. p. 515, note.) And in Lambard's Perambulation of Kent are also the names of "suche of the nobilitie and gentrie as the heralds recorded in their visitation A.D. 1574, including Syr Henry Crispe and William Crispe.

John Crispe was sheriff of Kent 10th Hen. VIII.

Henry Crispe, his son, ditto 38th Hen. VIII.

Nicholas Crispe, his son, ditto 1st Elizabeth." (Vide Fuller, *ut supra*.)

My edition of Lambard is that "imprinted at London for Ralphe Nevvberie, dwelling in Fleetestreete, a litle aboute the Conduit," anno 1576. It is that so highly applauded by Camden, and other chief judges in such matters, and I was fortunate enough to obtain it at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Justice Fletcher, formerly judge of the district of St. Francis, in this province, who was himself a native of Kent.

I fear to trespass further on your time and space; but, before I conclude this letter, feel constrained to ask if William III. left illegitimate issue, and if any, by whom? His constitutional coldness of feeling and manner, and apparent rigid morality, would induce a belief that he did not, and yet there are strong grounds to suppose that he did. Vide Clarendon's Correspondence, 4to. edition, London, 1828, vol. i. p. 165; Dr. Covell's Letter to Mr. Skelton, dated from Dieren, October 25, 1685, with a Note from Bishop Burnet; Harleian Miscellany, 12 vols. 8vo. London, 1810, vol. x, p. 548, where one instance of his weakness in affairs of the heart is alluded to; and also Tindale's Contin. of Rapin, folio, London, 1787, p. 324, in which it is stated "That the king's regards to a favourite lady, not many weeks after the queen's decease, were published to the world by a most profuse and prodigious grant;" and that "her brother, the Earl of Jersey, was a zealous and known Jacobite." This lady was Mary Villiers, daughter of Edward Viscount Grandison, married to Brigadier-General Steuart. Of the prodigious grant alluded to above, I find nothing; but Mrs. Villiers obtained a patent from King William in 1699, granting her the privilege to

enjoy the same title and precedence as if her husband had survived his father, and had actually possessed the title of Viscount Grandison. (Burke's Peerage, Earl of Jersey.)

Yours, &c. WILLIAM WINDER.

MR. URBAN,

IN reading the very interesting Life of Sir C. Hatton, by Sir H. Nicolas, I came to the following passage, p. 479.

"While alluding to the Chancellor's dancing, it is proper to notice Gray's well-known lines in his long story on Stoke Pogeis, in Bucks. Referring to Sir C. Hatton, he says,

Full oft within these spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave lord keeper led the brawls,
The seals and maces danced before him.

Lord Campbell states that Hatton 'had at Stoke Pogeis, co. Bucks, a country house in the true Elizabeth taste. Here, when he was Lord Chancellor, he several times had the honour to entertain her Majesty, and shewed that the agility and grace which had won her heart when he was a student in the Inner Temple remained little abated' (p. 164). It appears, however, that *both Lord Campbell and Gray were quite mistaken in supposing that Sir C. Hatton ever owned Stoke Pogeis, or even resided there*. The Manor House was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and Sir Edward Coke, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and second wife of Sir William Hatton, the Chancellor's nephew, held it as lessee under the Crown in 1601, in which year he entertained the Queen there, and about 1621 it was granted to him by King James the First. Moreover, there is no trace of Hatton's ever having possessed Stoke Pogeis. It is not mentioned among the lands, of which he died *seised*, nor among those which belonged to his nephew and heir at law. After Lady Coke's death, on whom the property was settled, it went to Lord Purbeck, the husband of Frances, her only surviving child, by Lord Coke; whereas, if it had been inherited from Sir William Hatton, it would have devolved upon his daughter the Countess of Warwick, or have gone with Lord Chancellor Hatton's estates on the death of Sir William, without issue male, to his next heir male, Sir Christopher Hatton. Lord Coke's marriage with the widow of Sir William Hatton may have given rise to the tradition that it once belonged to

Lord Chancellor Hatton, and *misled Gray*, who has misled the author of the *Lives of the Chancellors*."

Now, good Mr. Urban, I have nothing to say whatever as to the statements of the author of the *Lives of the Chancellors*, for Sir H. Nicolas has shown so many mistakes and inaccuracies in that work, as to render it perfectly worthless in the estimation of any one, who, like myself, has no time to spare to read fictions and falsehoods, presented in the guise of truth; but my object is to defend Gray from having misled Lord Campbell. It appears to me that Lord Campbell misleads himself by taking no trouble to make those diligent and careful references as historical authorities, which would show the due respect in which he holds both the public and himself, and his conviction of the mischief which is done by erroneous statements in works the value of which depends on strict accuracy and exactness of statement: as to the present matter, however, Gray had nothing to do with it, for he does not state that *Sir Christopher Hatton ever resided at Stoke Pogeis*. It is true, he says, in his quaint and humorous poem, that the Chancellor danced at Stoke; but surely a man may *dance* where he don't *live*. We have had the honour, and hope to renew it, of dancing in Sir Harris's drawing-room in Torrington Square; but we have not the privilege of living there; Sir C. Hatton naturally enough might visit at his relative's house at Stoke, and as naturally, his relative, knowing the Chancellor's capability in dancing—in saltations peritia—*could* so order it, that he should be gratified in that respect; but thus mistakes arise and accumulate. Gray said that Hatton *danced* at Stoke, Lord Campbell upon that asserts that the Chancellor *lived* at Stoke; then Sir H. Nicolas observes that, because the Chancellor did not *live* at Stoke, he could not *dance* at Stoke; and so, Mr. Urban,

Lord Chancellor Campbell

Most grossly doth ramble,

And leads all his readers astray;

And then good Sir Harris

As sadly miscarries

In laying the blunders on GRAY.

B—ll, May 15.

J. M.

MANUSCRIPT COMPILATIONS FOR "HISTORIES OF THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND."

No. I.—COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MR. URBAN,

48, *Summer Hill,*
Dublin.

NOT the least interesting portion of the information acquired through local historical research, is that which it affords for illustrating family pedigrees and achievements, in long transmitted traditions and in details of church and grave-yard memorials. In the compilations which I have amassed on the history, antiquities, and statistics of all our Irish counties, my attention has been very especially interested to preserve these records of past time. What I offer, in affirmation of this position, to the present Number of your Magazine, is an extract from my unpublished collections for those of the county of Antrim, four volumes; and, whether in regard to the sublimity of its coast or the beauty of its interior, the industrious or the peaceful habits of its residents, the romantic character of its annals, or the wide variety of family history which it affords, no other could, I apprehend, be of more general interest. Works of Irish literature, however, must come into market with a bounty, and that incentive is too sparingly afforded to remunerate earnest and effective exertion.

"In the parish of Dunaghy, not far from Broughshane, in this county, immediately adjacent to the rapid Ravel-water, are the ruins of a castle, believed to have been once a chief seat of the MacQuillans, until dispossessed by the MacDonnells after the great battle between those septs near the mountain of Ora, hereafter alluded to. This castle stood upon a high insulated basaltic rock, about twenty feet above the level of the surrounding ground, and was encompassed by a foss; but, according to tradition, was burnt in 1641, with a hostility that left standing but a noble gateway about 20 feet high by 14 wide, with its mortar work five feet in thickness, and powerfully cemented. Through its opening the Derry and Armagh hills are traced in the perspective."

Of the above mentioned ancient in-
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heritors of this territory many notices follow in the MS., of which a few, chiefly from the Annals of the Four Masters, are here retained. Premising that the MacQuillans are considered to have been themselves invaders from Wales on earlier colonists, it is related that in 1285 Geoffrey Slinghall and his English forces, joined by MacQuillan, over-ran the territory of O'Reilly, but were defeated at Lough Leddy, and MacQuillan and his son slain. In thirty years afterwards, when Edward Bruce and his adherents sat down in hostile array before the castle of Carrickfergus, MacQuillan, MacCartane, and ten other petty princes of Ulster tendered their adhesion to him. In 1358 Senichin MacQuillan died, high constable of Ulster. In 1470 the O'Neills of Claneboy were defeated by MacQuillan; Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Buighe O'Neill, MacSweeney of the Wood, and John Roe MacSweeney were taken prisoners, and the castle of Sgathdeirge (in Scarrick island, Strangford lake) was taken and given in charge to MacQuillan, to guard it. In 1513 the castle of Dunluce was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Gerald MacQuillan, and was given to the sons of Walter MacQuillan. These annalists at 1542 record very full and melancholy details of the feuds that then raged between the O'Donnells and the MacQuillans and the O'Canahanes, soon after which the captain of the Antrim sept submitted by indenture to the lord deputy. On the 13th July, 1569, was fought the battle of Ora, before spoken of, between the MacDonnells, headed by Surleboy, and the MacQuillans, by Conway MacQuillan. The latter leader fell upon the field, and his grave is still shown on the townland of Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan. Hamilton, in the fifth of his "Letters on Antrim," gives a romantic narrative of love and war, as occurring soon after between the same families. An inquisition, taken at Carrickfergus, 27th July, 16th James I., finds that Rory Oge MacQuillan, having been seised in fee of a

large portion of the territory of Clymharty, conveyed it over to Sir Faithful Fortescue, knight, for ever; while a later similar record finds that in 1619 Neale Oge O'Neale demised the town and lands of Clough-cam to Collo MacQuillan for a term of years.* Du-bourdieu, in his "Survey of Antrim," says, "A lineal descendant of the chief MacQuillan lives on the road between Belfast and Carrickfergus, near the Silver Stream, and probably enjoys more happiness as a respectable farmer than his ancestor did as a prince in the turbulent times." An Irish Education Report states John MacQuillan to be the master of the parochial school at Glaneavy in 1808, while the Belfast Monthly Magazine of the following year mentions in its obituary the death of Ann MacQuillan, a poor spinstress, who had resided in the county Down. The line, however, of these once territorial "tanists" is, I have reason to believe, not lost in obscurity, but yet traceable in traditional succession, though transplanted from the province of its power.

To resume the manuscript. "The castle and village of Clough are on every side surrounded by forts, and the parish bounded by ever picturesque trout streams. The church of that parish (Dunaghy) stands close to Clough, on very elevated ground. It is a small edifice of unpretending architecture, but presents some monuments worthy of note. One of these is commemorative of James Crawford, of Omernan, who died 15th December (*semble*) 1657, and other members of this Scotch clan. Their stone has the ensigns armorial and the motto. There is also a tolerably well executed monument to Mr. Hamilton, of Mount Hamilton; a slab to Mr. Samuel MacQuorn, of Ballyreigh, obit. 1738; another to Ann, daughter of David Wallyes, of Malin, and wife to the Rev. Joseph Douglas of Clough, obit.

1770. In the churchyard are vaults and inclosures for the MacNaghtens; for Captain Hugh Boyd, and his descendants; to James Dunwoodies, obit. 1703, and to his family; to Andrew Forsyth, obit. 1720, and his family; to Alexander Spear, of Rosedermot, obit. 1764; to Samuel Cupples, of Killyree, obit. 1771, and to his family; monuments to Thomas Alexander, obit. 1712; to James Campbell, obit. 1719; to John Crawford, of Colliery Office (Ballycastle), obit. 1769; to William Edmundstone, of Dunbought, obit. 1770; to the Rev. William Maine (who died in 1816, having been during sixty years rector of this parish) and to his family; to James MacKean, obit. 1772. In this graveyard are also some remains of the old church, but the fragment of their once extensive castle is the only memorial of the MacQuillans."

The county Antrim manuscript collections, here extracted from, contain, with the usual notices of records, chronicles statistics, and local observations, very copious memoirs of the following families, as by title, tenure, or otherwise connected with the county and its localities; viz. McDonnell, O'Neill, Chichester, Upton, Adair, Agnew, Alexander, Bisset, Boyd, Dawson, Dobbs, Davison, Heyland, Irving, Joy, Kerr, Leslie, McAllister, MacAwley, MacManus, MacNaghten, MacNeille, Macartney, Noell, O'Cashane, O'Hara, Pakenham, Sheil, Skeffington, Tennent, and Vaughan,

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

MR. URBAN,

May 20.

IN your Magazine for March, 1846, a correspondent directed the attention of your readers to the frequent occurrence of engraved portraits that are either imaginary or misappropriated. I regret that no other correspondent has since followed up the suggestion there proposed, of affixing a public stigma upon such pretenders as they may present themselves; and I now take leave to mention a very absurd instance which occurs as the frontispiece of a "History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun; their singular office of King's Champion," &c. &c. by T. C. Banks, esq. 1817, 4to. The plate is entitled, "Portrait

* In the confiscations that ensued upon the civil war of 1689 et seq. in this country, James MacQuillan appears in the memorials of that Revolution as a forfeiting proprietor of Achesattau and other townlands in this county, in which the heirs of Sir Robert Colvill asserted a reversionary interest before the Court of sims in 1700.

of Sir Robt. Dymok, Knight Banneret, Treasurer of Tournay, with a Copy of a Mandate sent to him under the Hand and Seal of Henry the VIIIth. A fac-simile of the mandate (authentic enough) is subjoined.

This portrait is that of a gentleman in very long hair, apparently his own, but resembling an uncurled peruke, with a falling band of point lace, and a broad ribbon or scarf coming aslant from his right shoulder. In short, it is evidently of the reign of Charles II.

I must also take this opportunity of noticing, at p. 124 of the same book, the extraordinary comments made upon the fact that Sir Robert Dymoke in 21 Edw. IV. was admitted to his mother's inheritance, notwithstanding King Edward had previously in his 10th year beheaded Sir Thomas Dymoke, the father of Robert, and the Lord Welles his uncle.

"This (says Mr. Banks) undoubtedly was a great indulgence; and at once shews the sense the king had of the injustice he had done the family, as well as the eminent rank with which he viewed it to be circumstanced in point of power, consequence, interest, and alliance."

To this nonsense, which one might imagine was the effusion of a court newsman, rather than an historian or genealogist, is further appended the following note—

"The tide of opinion and affairs had now become greatly changed; inasmuch as King Edward had married Cecily his daughter to John the half brother of that very Richard lord Welles whom he had beheaded but a few years before; and moreover created the said John, viscount Welles. Thus the said John viscount Welles was maternal uncle to the young Dymoke; and he through the same alliance was become the great-nephew of the man who had taken away the life of his father; a gratifying reflection for kingly relationship!"

Now, though such very erroneous views as these may seem to carry their own refutation, it is wonderful how they get copied; and such I find to be the case in the present instance; for Mr. Weir, in his "*Historical Account of the Town and Soke of Horncastle*," 4to. 1820, has adopted the latter statement respecting Cecily Welles and King Edward's change of sentiment

towards the family, probably considering that the authority of Mr. Banks, the compiler of a *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, (and sometimes styling himself Sir Thomas Banks, Baronet of Nova Scotia,) was quite sufficient to stamp it as correct.

But what were the real circumstances of the case? King Edward did not intend to marry any of the princesses, his daughters, to his own subjects. He hoped to make for them suitable alliances with foreign princes; and the princess Cecily was contracted to the heir apparent of Scotland.

But when Henry the Seventh had fixed himself upon the throne, and had strengthened his seat by marriage with King Edward's eldest daughter, then it was that, wishing to have no brothers-in-law that could grow into competitors, he bestowed the princess Cecily upon John Welles. And why? Not from any respect to the bridegroom's own family, or paternal relations; but because John Welles was his own immediate kinsman,—in fact, his uncle of the half blood.

No English genealogist ought to be ignorant that Margaret Beauchamp, one of the King's grandmothers, married three times, and had issue by each marriage. By her first husband, she was mother of the St. Johns, and ancestor of the family which owed their subsequent elevation in rank to this circumstance; by her second, John earl of Somerset, she was mother of Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of Henry VII.; by her third husband, she was mother of John Welles, who in consequence of his near alliance both to the king and queen, was made a viscount and knight of the garter.

Had the marriage of John viscount Welles and the princess Cecily been followed by a family, his name would have been preserved in some measure from the oblivion into which it has now passed. His personal character was probably insignificant; he never induced his royal nephew to raise him to an earldom, and little more than his name remains respecting him. He died Feb. 9, 1498-9. (Beltz's *Succession of the Knights of the Garter*.)

Yours, &c. J.

MR. URBAN,

IN looking over some letters addressed to Bishop Percy, I met with the following passage in one from Mr. Archdeacon Nares, dated Nov. 27, 1801:

"Allow me to ask, against I hear from you again, who was the Mr. Carter who made the very beautiful original tune to your elegant ballad of 'Oh, Nanny, wilt thou go?' &c. and when was it first set? I think it one of the finest ballad airs that were ever composed,—I will not add how fitly bestowed; but the whole effect is admirable. I have heard it harmonized, or thrown into parts, by Harrison, and it was delightful in that form."

Mr. Nares was always in the musical world, being the son of James Nares, Mus. Doc. organist and composer to Kings George II. and III. and he seems not to have doubted Carter having been the composer of "Oh, Nanny," &c. and merely asks who he was, and when it was first set. What the Bishop's answer was I know not. It appears that Carter was then alive, as his death is thus noticed in the *Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine* for 1804, p. 986:

"Oct. 12. Mr. Carter, a celebrated composer of music, and author of many ballads, among which were 'O, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?' 'Tally-ho!' &c. &c."

In the *London Evening Post*, Oct. 18, 1804, to the above is added, "He possessed an uncommon share of genius, but his prosperity in life did not keep pace with the greatness of his talent."

Now, against this evidence of Carter's being the composer of "O, Nanny," &c. we ought to have stronger testimony of its being composed by Mr. Baildon than is brought forward by your correspondent "The Composer's Grandson," in p. 481.

It is not improbable "Nancy" might allude to *Anne*, dau. of Bertin Gutteridge, esq. of Desborough, co. Northampton, to whom the Bishop was married in 1759.

Yours, &c. B. I. N.

P. 376, l. penult. In the letter alluded to, "your *Scotch* song" is only mentioned. The *Editor* presumed it meant "O, Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?" If this does not allude to "O, Nanny," to what song of Percy's can Mr. Grainger's allusion be made?

"377, l. 5, for 1756, read 1758.

MR. URBAN,

LATELY reading Mr. Jesse's pleasing volume on Dogs, I am tempted to send to him, through the channel of your Magazine, an epitaph on one of the canine race, which is so interesting in its matter, and so classically written, that he may think it worthy of a place in his next edition. It is taken from the life of Paciaudius, in Fabroni's *Vitæ Italarum*, vol. xiv.

Yours, &c. J. M.

B—ll, May 15.

MELAMPO,

Actæonis et Lysiscæ filio, cani venatico stirpe Cenomano. Omnium quos tulit Gallia Transpadana præstantissimo. Cui natura sic prævalidos tribuit lacertos, ars vero et institutio tantam sagacitatem fidemque, ut capreolos damasque oculis emissiciis exploratus per saltus et dumeta pervix insequeretur, fluentia quæ semitam interciperent impavidus transaret, leporum perdicumque vestigia olfacta scrutatus, easque detectas vigil, tacitus, immotus observaret caudæque trepidatione de præda moneret; levisomnus excubias ad postes ageret, fures latratu domo ac pomario prohiberet, neminem tamen morsu corriperet; domino fidissimus, lares subeunti assultans blandiretur, noctu facem aut laternam dentibus arreptam illi præferret, viamque monstraret, mane coquum in forum escarium comitaretur, indeque nexilem calathum cibariis refertum domum reportaret, quin ad famem depellendam vel frustulum suffuraretur. Munditiæ retinentissimus, nullam ædium partem aut suppellectilem unquam fœdaret. Herus istum ipsius mortem deplorans sepulchrum dedicavit in lucu malis citrinis consito ad oram Lacus Benaci, ix. kalendas Sextilis MDCCCLXXIX. Vixit annos vii. menses iii. dies xiv.

MR. URBAN,

IN pursuance of the subject of the Consecration of Bishops, which you permitted me to open in your Magazine for May (p. 483), I find that the collections made by Bishop Kennet from the archiepiscopal registers and other sources, would supply many important materials as well for the illustration of the ancient ceremonial on such occasions, as for the establishment of the true *catena episcopalis* of our English Church; a point lost sight of by Le Neve in his *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, for though he has frequently given the dates of Consecrations, he does not state the names of those who

performed the office. I shall content myself, however, in this communication, with bringing before the notice of your readers the consecrations of two successive Bishops of London, immediately before the Reformation, and that of Archbishop Parker, shortly after that memorable era.

Bishop Stokesley.

John Stokesley was consecrated Bishop of London in a chapel within his own palace, on the 27th Nov. 1530, by John Longland bishop of Lincoln, in pursuance of a mandate of William (Warham) archbishop of Canterbury; assisted by Henry Standish bishop of St. Asaph and Richard Rawlins bishop of St. David's.

"1530. Nov. 27. Johannes London. electus in capella infra palatium episcopale London. consecratus est a Johanne Lincoln. episcopo ex mandato Willielmi Cant. archiepiscopo, adstantibus Henrico Assaven. et Ricardo Meneven. episcopis." (MS. Lansdowne 979, f. 179 b.)

Bishop Bonner.

Edmund Bonner, who had been elected Bishop of Hereford in the previous December,* but not consecrated, was consecrated Bishop of London on the 4th March 1540, in a chapel on the north side of the nave of St. Paul's cathedral, by Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, assisted by Richard Sampson bishop of Chichester and John Skipp bishop of Hereford. The usual ceremonies are thus recorded:

Die dominica quarto viz. die mensis Aprilis anno Domini 1540 et regni domini regis Henrici viii^{ti} anno xxxj^{mo}, in quodam sacello inferiori juxta septemtrionalem partem navis ecclesie cathedralis divi Pauli London' infra palatium episcopi Londonensis notorie situato, &c. Reverendus in Christo pater dominus, dominus Stephanus providentiâ Divinâ Wintoniensis Episcopus auctoritate, &c. assistentibus sibi reverendis patribus dominis Ricardo Cicestrensi et Johanne Herefordiensi episcopis, munus consecrationis et sacræ

benedictionis ecclesie Anglicanæ solitum per sacræ chrysmatis unctionem et manuum suarum impositionem reverendo patri et domino domino Edwardo Boner Londoniensi episcopo electo et confirmato, &c. benedixit eumque consecravit et insigniis pontificalibus rite et religiose insignivit. (MS. Harl. 419, f. 149.)

Archbishop Parker.

The consecration of Archbishop Parker is still more interesting. It was performed on the 10th Dec. 1559 by William Barlow formerly bishop of Bath and Wells and now bishop elect of Chichester, John Scory late bishop of Chichester and now elect of Hereford, Miles Coverdale once bishop of Exeter (and who, it seems, exercised on this occasion an episcopal function, although it will be remembered that he declined to accept the charge of another see), and John Hodgeskyn suffragan bishop of Bedford. The bishop elect of Chichester officiated as consecrator: his assistants the elect of Hereford and suffragan of Bedford were robed in linen surplices, but Miles Coverdale only in a long woollen gown. The consecration service was read in English, in every respect according to the book issued by act of parliament in 5 and 6 Edward VI. excepting that they delivered to the Archbishop no pastoral staff.

To the record of this ceremonial will be found appended the *succession* of those who officiated, showing the importance which was deemed to attach to that circumstance. It is stated that William Barlow had been consecrated in the reign of Henry VIII. but the particulars apparently had not been recovered; that John Scory had been consecrated (bishop of Rochester) on the 30th Aug. 1551 by Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Nicholas Ridley bishop of London and John bishop of Bedford; and that Miles Coverdale had been consecrated Bishop of Exeter on the same day by the same consecrators.

In consecratione Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.

Confirmatus fuit nono die mensis Decembris tunc proxime sequenti per reverendos patres dominum Willielmum Barlow nuper Bathoniensem et Wel-

* Die martis xvij^{mo} Decembris anno Domini 1539, et regni regis Henrici viij^{ti} trigesimo, erat presentatio electionis, &c. D'ni Edmundi Boner ad episcopatum Heref. (MS. Harl. 419, f. 149.)

lensem episcopum nunc electum Cice-
tensem episcopum, Johannem Scory
dudum Cicestrensem episcopum nunc
electum Herefordiensem, Milonem Cover-
dale quondam Exoniensem episcopum et
Johannem Hodgeskyn episcopum suffra-
ganeum Bedfordiensem, vigore literarum
patentium decimo die ejusdem mensis De-
cembris consecratus.

Cicestrensis electus, capa serica indutus,
vices supplavit consecratoris. Hereford-
ensis electus et Bedfordiensis suffraganeus
linteis superpellitiis induti, et Milo Cover-
dale toga lanea talari solummodo orna-
tus, assistentes fuere.

Qui quidem consecrator et assistentes
manibus archiepiscopo impositis dixerunt
Anglicè, *Take the Holy Ghost*, &c. cetera
que omnia descripta per quendam libellum
editum pro consecratione episcoporum
auctoritate per parlamentum Anno 7^o et
vj^o Edwardi vjⁱ exercuerunt, preterquam
quod nullum tradebant illi baculum
pastorale.

Willielmus Barlow consecratus fuit
tempore Henrici viijⁱ.

Johannes Scory suffectus est episcopus
per literas patentes datas mandati regii ad
consecrandum eum de xxvij^{mo} Aprilis anno
regni regis Edwardi sexti quinto. Con-
secravit [eum] Thomas Cantuariensis, as-
sistentibus Nicolao Londoniensi et Jo-
hanne Bedfordiensi xxx^{mo} Augusti et regni
regis Edwardi vjⁱ &c. quinto.

Consecratur Milo Coverdale in epis-
copum Exoniensem xxx^o die mensis
Augusti anno Domini 1551^{mo} et regni
regis predicti quinto [per] eosdem con-
secratores.

By the kindness of Mr. Nichols I
am enabled to close this communica-
tion with some remarkable particulars
relative to the consecration by Arch-
bishop Moore at Lambeth of the first
Bishops of the United States of Ame-
rica, after the revolt of the American
colonies. They occur in some letters of
the Rev. Dr. Michael Lort to Dr. Percy
bishop of Dromore, which are about to
be published in the seventh volume of
Nichols's "Illustrations of the Lite-
rature of the Eighteenth Century." The
first passage is from a letter dated
Dec. 16, 1786:

"There are two clergymen just arrived
from the southern states of America, who,
if their testimonials and other circum-
stances are approved of, will probably soon
be consecrated Bishops at Lambeth. When
this is done, the Americans will have three

Bishops, and our colonies none; but I
hope there will be one soon sent to Canada,
when the difficulties of his appointment
shall be removed, which they are in a fair
train of being.* It is determined he shall
not be a suffragan, as I believe no English
bishop would like to admit him as such.
He will have a revenue of at least 1000*l.*
a year; but I do not find that the American
bishops have as yet anything of this sort
settled upon them. Yet Bishop Seabury,
who was consecrated by the nonjuring
bishops in Scotland, has sent over here
for a mitre; and one has been sent him.
This anecdote I only knew within these
few days. I went yesterday to the man
who made it, and he is to bring me the
pattern he made it from: I am sure I
shall never wish for any further use of it.
But it is a singular circumstance that this
ornament, so long disused by our bishops,
should be resumed in America, where Dr.
Price hoped there would be no king, no
nobles, no bishops."

The performance of the consecration
of the American prelates is thus no-
ticed by the same writer on the 8th
of March 1787:

"Notwithstanding what the newspapers
have recorded of three American bishops
having been consecrated at Lambeth last
December, yet no such consecration took
place till the 4th of February, when Dr.
Provost, formerly of Cambridge,† and
married there to a Miss Bousfield, an
Irish lady, whose brother was then a
Fellow Commoner of Trinity college, and
Dr. White, an American, were con-
secrated by the Archbishop, assisted by the
Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of
Bath and Wells and of Peterborough; they
were addressed by the style of Bishops of
New York and of Philadelphia. There is
a Dr. Griffith yet expected from Virginia
for the same purpose, and then I presume
they will carry on their own succession.
As to Bishop Seabury, they do not mean
to act in concert with him; nor, I suppose,
to adopt his mitre."

It will be seen by Gilbert's Clergy-
man's Almanac that there are now
twenty-one Bishops of the Episcopal
Church in the United States of Ame-
rica.

Yours, &c. E. G. B.

* The first Bishop of Nova Scotia was
appointed in 1787.

† Probably Samuel Provoost, of Peter-
house, B.A. 1767.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Deliciae Poetarum Gallorum hujus superiorisque ævi illustrium. Collectore
Ranutio Ghero (i. e. Grutero.) In Six Volumes. Tom. II.—VI.*

(Continued from p. 504.)

WE shall conclude in this paper our extracts from the Latin poets of France, whose notices of persons or events belonging to our country we have found so few and unimportant.

Vol. ii. p. 933.—Among the poetry of Joannes Gesseus is one "Ad Jo. Bethonum Scotiæ Reginæ oratorem."

Phoenix prisca novat Phariæ miracula terræ,
Soliæ Aegypti nam loca sola colit.
At tu Scotorum decus, et pars maxima, præsul,
Unus es è multis, quem loca multa colunt.

P. 934.—Ad Jo. Leslæum Ep. Rossensem, Scotum, by the same author.

Quod Leo, Capra, Draco, fuit uno corpore monstrum
Pegasus magnâ vi superavit eques;
Bellerophontæ sed triplex forma Chimæræ
Horridior vitio non stetit icta gravi;
Gorgoneo vectus domat hanc is præpete; solâ
Virtutis præsul, tu premis illud ope.

Tom. iii. p. 398.—Among the poems of Jacobus Lectius is one—

Jacobo Britanniarum regi Encomium,—

of which it will be sufficient to quote—

Surge age, Christus ait, crinem diademate, sceptris
Induere augustas, rex Iacobe, manus.
Omnibus ecce Deus regnis ter præsidet unus,
Presideas regnis attamen une tribus,
Nam facies, unâ et populos moderabere habenâ,
Seu tute exemplar, sive Isabella tibi, &c.

At p. 564 are the poems of Salmonius Macrinus. In one—De Morte Margaritæ Valesiæ Navarræ Reginæ—we meet with these lines:—

Salsis oceanî Albion in undis
Et ponto undique cincta beluoso
Felix insula, prorsus at remota
Orbis corpore ab integro universi,
Nostro tempore tres tulit puellas,
Janam, Margaritam elegantem et Annam,
Ortas sanguine regio puellas,
Formâ conspicuas venustiore,
Sanctis moribus ingenique cultu et
Musarum ingenua eruditione,
Quæ Sirenibus ut pares canore
Et mulcedine dulcium modorum,
Sic Sirenibus haud pares dolosa
Submergentibus arte transeunt
Nautas æstibus æquoris maligni, &c.

We missed, however (p. 220), some lines by Mich. Hospitalius (Le Chevalier Hôpital) "In Francisci Franciæ Delphini et Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ nuptias." This poem is worthy of attention, both from the celebrity of the author and the subject. We make a few scattered extracts from it, for it is too long to give entire.

Attulero causas properati fœderis hujus
Reges et populos inter duo; namque malignè
Quidam homines etiam hæc vulgo connubia rodunt.

He then extols the beauty of Mary Queen of Scots :

*Illa autem præstat reliquis pulcherrima forma
Virginibus, comitesque suas supereminet omnes.
Aspectu veneranda, putes ut numen inisse,
Tantus in ore decor, majestas regia tanta est.
Accessère etiam divinæ Palladis artes,
Et major sexu prudentia, major et annis,
Quæ bona si posita in mediocri sorte fuissent,
Per se magna tamen poterant, atque ampla videri, &c.*

The poet then mentions the advantages of this match to France :

—————at illa suo regina marito
Scotorum tabulis regnum dotalibus affert,
Parvum (inquis) ; parvum fateor, componimus illud
Si nostro. Sed cujus opem, sensitque paratum
Non semel auxilium labefactis Gallia rebus,
Cum bellum gererent nostris in finibus *Angli*,
Desertam illorum patriam simul agmine facto
Scoti incursabant. *Metus hic sua protinus illos
Respicere, et nostris cogebat cedere terris.*

From the harmonious alliance of the two countries, France and Scotland, the poet says he hopes *England* will learn to restrain her hostile feelings.

*Heredique ferent materni sanguinis ultro
Imperium, vel si malint contendere bello,
Discent quid virtus possit conjuncta duorum.
Magna quidem memoro. Sed enim dii cætera *Guinis*
*Excisus, captoque jubent sperare Caleto.**

The remainder of the poem is employed in defending the propriety of the alliance, and in refuting those who preferred sending the princess and her dowry back to her own country, &c.

In volumes IV. and V. we have met with no poems relating to our subjects. In the VIth and last volume is a poem among "Adeotati Sebæ Elegiæ" on the defeat of the *Armada*—"In Classem Hispaniæ ab Anglis oppressam."

* * * * *
*Quinetiam ardenti mediis occurrit in undis
Non minus ardescens alter et ille Draco (Drake),
Iste quidem patriæ succensus amore tuendæ,
Ille *Anglas* sitiens totus avarus opes, &c.*

At p. 717 is another poem by the same author, "In classem Hispanicam divinitus ad Anglicanæ Classis conspectum profligatam." At p. 1031, among the poems of that eminent scholar, Hadrian Turnebus, is an Epithalamium on the marriage of Mary Queen of Scotland and the Dauphin of France. The poet promises the perpetual union of the two kingdoms.

*At duo perpetua constringes lege maritus
Sceptra ; diis *Francis*, *Scotisque* hæc fœdera nunquam
Dissolvat ; convexa polus dum sidera pascet
Durabunt ; niveo sic vellere Parca fidelis
Nunquam frangendum deduxit pollice flum.*

At p. 1014 is a long poem of several hundred lines by the same, on the capture of Calais, "Panegyricus de Calisio capto ;" and there are two others on the same subject, besides one "De proventu Poetarum, Calisio capto." One at p. 1092 is concluded in the following distich :

*ERRICO debes Maro, verè ut dicere possis
"Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."*

With one other poem of Joannes Vulteius—"Ad Franciscum Regem de morte Magd. filiæ Reginæ Scotiæ," our notices of this work end.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Doctor. Vol. VI.

THOUGH this volume, we think, is inferior to the former ones, yet it possesses much of the same character—their gaiety of manner, liveliness of remark, variety of erudition, and acuteness of criticism. The speculation on the power of the letter D, “whether as regards degrees and distinctions, gods and demi-gods, princes and kings, philosophers, generals, and travellers,” with the meditation that follows, “that the reader will be convinced that it is a dynamic letter, and that the Hebrews did not without reason call it DALETH, the door, as though it were the door of speech, the mystic triangle,” is very amusing, as is also the chapter on Anagrams.

“Two of the luckiest hits which anagrammatists have made were on the attorney-general William Noy, ‘*I moyl in law,*’ and Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, ‘*I find murdered by rogues.*’ Before Felton’s execution it was observed that his anagram was *No! flee not.* Perhaps the story of Dr. Lamb, Dean of Arches, and Dame Eleanor Davies, is one of the best. ‘Madam,’ he said, ‘I see that you build much on anagrams, and I have found out one which I hope will fit you—Dame Eleanor Davies, *Never so mad a ladie.*’ He then put it into her hands in writing, ‘which happy fancy brought that grave court into such a laughter, and the poor woman thereupon into such confusion, that afterwards she either grew wiser or less regarded.’ ‘Except Eteostiques,’ says Drummond of Hawthornden, ‘I think the anagram the most idle study in the world of learning. Their maker must be *homo miserrima patientia*; and, when he is done, what is it but *magno conatu magnas nugas agere?*’ You may of one and the same name make both good and evil. So did my uncle find in *Anna Regina*, Ingannare—as well as of *Anna Britannorum Regina*, *Anna Regnantium Arbor*—as he who in Charles de Valois found *Chassé la d’un loy*, and, after the massacre, found *Chasseur de loyal*. Often they are most false, as *Henri de Bourbon*, *Bonheur de Biron*. Of all the anagrammatists, and with least pain, he was the best who, out of his own name, being *Jacques de la Chambre*, formed *la chambre de Jacques*, and rested there: and next to

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him here at home, a gentleman whose mistress’s name being *Anna Grame*, he discovered it an *anagramme* already.”

On the subject of “The Danger of Personal Charms,” we find the following account of himself by *Wilkes*, being part of a note for his intended edition of Churchill.

“Hogarth’s portrait of him he treated with characteristic good humour, and allowed it to be an excellent compound caricature, or a caricature of what Nature had already caricatured. I know but one short apology, said he, to be made for this gentleman, or, to speak more properly, for the person of Mr. Wilkes; it is that he did not make himself, and that he never was solicitous about the *case* (as Shakspeare calls it), only so far as to keep it clean and in health. I never heard that he ever hung over the glassy stream, like another Narcissus, admiring the image in it, nor that he ever stole an amorous look at his counterpart in a side mirror. His form, such as it is, ought to give him no pain, while it is capable of giving so much pleasure to others. I believe he finds himself tolerably happy in the clay cottage to which he is tenant for life, because he has learned to keep it in pretty good order. While the share of health and animal spirits which heaven has given out should hold out, I can scarcely imagine he can be one moment peevish about the outside of so precarious, so temporary a habitation, or will ever be brought to own *Ingenium Galbæ malè habitat*—Monsieur est mal logé.”

It would be with reluctance that we should pass over in silence chapter CLXXII. “*On an Improvement in the Form of the Human Leg, suggested by a Physician,*” and we quite agree with the learned Dr. Moreton—

“That had the calf of the leg been providentially set before instead of being preposterously placed behind, it would have been evidently better, forasmuch as the shin bone could not then have been so easily broken.’ Supposing the said Dr. Moreton has not been unfairly dealt with in this statement it would have been a most appropriate reward for his sagacity if some one of the thousand and one wonder-working saints of the pope’s calendar

had reversed his own calves for him, placed them in front, consistently to his own notion of the fitness of things, and then left him to regulate their motions as well as he could. The *gastrocnemius* and the *soleus* would have found themselves in a new and curious relation to the *rectus femoris* and the two *vasti*, and the anatomical reformer would have learnt feelingly to understand the term of *antagonising* muscles in a manner peculiar to himself."

Some very good hints are thrown out at p. 194, on a *distinction of genders*, in which our language has been hitherto very defective. For example,—

"*Hemise* and *shemise*."

Here, without the use of an article or any change of termination, we have the needful distinction made more perfectly than by *ô* and *î*, *hic* and *hæc*, *le* and *la*, or other articles serving no purpose.

Again, in letter writing, every person knows that male and female letters have a distinct sexual character; they should therefore be generally distinguished thus,

Hepistle and *shepistle*;

and, as there is the same marked difference in the writing of the two sexes, I would propose

Penmanship and *penwomanship*.

Erroneous opinions in religion being promulgated in this country by women as well as men, the teachers of such false doctrines may be divided into

Heresiarchs and *sheresiarchs*,

so that we should speak of

The *heresy* of Quakers.

The *sheresy* of Joanna Southcote's people.

That troublesome affection of the diaphragm, which most persons have experienced, is upon the same principle to be called, according to the sex of the patient,

Hecups or *shecups*;

which, upon the principle of making our language truly British, is better than the more classical form of

Hiccups and *hæcups*.

In its objective case the word becomes

Hiscups or *hercups*.

And in like manner *histerics* should be altered to *herterics*, the complaint never being masculine. So also, instead of making such words as agreeable, comfort-

able, &c. adjectives of one termination, I would propose

Masculine—*Agreeabeau*.

Comfortabeau.

Miserabeau.

Feminine—*Comfortabelle*.

Miserabelle, &c.

These things are suggested to Mr. Pytches, to be by him perpended to his improvement on our dictionary. I beg leave to point out to his critical notice the remarkable difference in the meaning of the word *misfortune*, as applied to man, woman, and child, a peculiarity for which perhaps no parallel can be found in any other language," &c.

There is a voice worth listening to in what the author says of the *recreations* of the people in the olden times.

"'The youth of this city,' says honest old Stowe, 'used on holidays, after evening prayer, to exercise their swords and bucklers at their masters' doors; and the maidens, one of them playing on a timbrel, to dance for garlands hanged about the streets; which open pastimes among youth, being now suppressed, worse practises within doors are to be feared.' Every one who is conversant with the Middle Ages, and with the literature of the reigns of James, Elizabeth, and Charles the First, must have perceived in how much kindlier relations the different classes of society existed towards each other in those days than they have done since. The very word 'independence' had hardly found a place in the English language, or was known only as denoting a mischievous heresy. It is indeed, as one of our most thoughtful contemporaries has well said, 'an *unscriptural word*, and, when applied to man, it directly contradicts the first and supreme laws of our nature, the very essence of which is universal dependence upon God, and universal interdependence on one another.' The great rebellion dislocated the relations which had for some centuries thus happily subsisted; and the money-getting system, which has long been the moving principle of British society, has, aided by other injurious influences, effectually prevented the recovery which time and the sense of mutual interest and mutual duty might otherwise have brought about. It was one characteristic of these old times, which in this respect deserves to be called good, that the different classes participated in the enjoyments of each other. There were the religious spectacles, which, instead of being reformed and rendered eminently useful as they might have been,

were destroyed by the brutal spirit of *Puritanism*. There were the Church festivals, till that same odious spirit endeavoured to separate, and has gone far towards separating, all festivity from religion. There were tournaments and city pageants, at which all ranks were brought together; they are now brought together only on the race-course. Christmas *nummers* have long ceased to be heard of. The *morris-dancers* have all but disappeared, even in the remotest parts of the kingdom. I know not where a May-pole is now to be seen. What between manufactures and Methodism, England is no longer the merry England which it was once a happiness and honour to call our country. My friend saw enough of this change in its progress to excite in him many melancholy forebodings in the latter part of his life. He knew how much local attachment was strengthened by the recollection of youthful sports and old customs; and he well understood how little men can be expected to love their country who have no particular affection for any part of it. Holidays he knew attached people to the Church, which enjoined their observance; but he very much doubted whether Sunday schools would have the same effect," &c.

These extracts will give a sufficient notion of the spirit of this clever and learned work, and we must leave Mr. Mace, the Lutanist, and the horses who have attained to honours, and the chapter on kings; the king of the crocodiles, who resides in upper Egypt; the king of the fleas, who held his court at Tiberias; the king of the oysters, who seldom moves his court, as our gracious Queen does; the king of the bears, who married his daughter to Hatim Tai; and the king of the monkeys, who is distinguished from his subjects by a turban turned round his head, and a staff in his hand; and lastly the king of the cod-fish, who has a sort of chalked head rising in the shape of a crown, and a projecting jaw-bone. We must leave the goat-king who is *black*, and the sheep-king who is *white*, and the king of the dogs who is *yellow*, and the other king who has a white spot on his breast; all these august and royal personages we must for the present leave, but mention that they are ready to receive the homage of any gentleman or lady at all times who will purchase the volume in which their names and deeds are celebrated.

Letters on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome. By C. Wordsworth, D.D.

THIS we think is a very clear and satisfactory view of the subject, and the whole is treated in a masterly manner; the letters are directed to Mr. Gordon, author of "*Mouvement Religieux en Angleterre*," &c. The author observes in his dedication.

"My main design has been to endeavour to shew unreservedly what the real nature and necessary results of the ecclesiastical and civil principles of Rome are, and to prove at the same time that we enjoy in *this country* a form of religion and polity which other nations may do well to imitate, and which we are bound to maintain; and thus I have aimed to promote the cause of truth and peace."

The chief topics considered are, Mr. Newman's Theory of Development, The Canon of Scripture, The Council of Trent, The Doctrine of Traditions, Corruptions in Doctrine, Inaccuracy of Assertion, On the Fathers, and On the Temporal Power of the Pope, &c. And let it be considered by those who write such works of controversy as the present, with earnestness and anxiety, as by those who read them for the sake of conscientiously knowing the truth, that, in the words of the author, "the majority of Englishmen believe that the tenets of the Church of Rome are of such a kind as to *endanger the salvation of those who hold them*, and that when carried out into practice they tend to *disturb the peace and safety of empires*," &c. To which, if we add the following sentence, we give the reader all that is necessary to enable him to understand the scope and purpose of the work.

"It is my belief that our blessed Lord designed his Church to be commensurate with the world in extent, and co-existent with it in duration. This Church then, called Catholic or Universal, has many constituent elements, commonly termed *particular churches*. Some of these are in a sounder state than others, some are in a healthy, some in a morbid, some in a *moribund* condition. Start not, I pray you, if I profess my conviction, that the Church of Rome is of this *last* description; and that those national churches which communicate with her in *all* her doctrines are necessarily in the same predicament."

We must next give the author's

sentiments as regards the effect of this corruption of the Church of Rome on other churches, and particularly as relates to a separation from it.

"I readily allow that the corruptions of a Church are not in themselves sufficient to justify its members from separating from it. Wilful schism is a mortal sin. No disease can be imagined so great that this can be its remedy. No Church on earth is perfect. The Apostolic and Apocalyptic Churches were tainted with heresies. Tares there are and ever will be mixed with the wheat in every part of the universal field of the Church: and if the wheat will uproot itself because of the tares near it, it must look to grow, or rather live in the air, for it will never find a place to its mind in the soil. Therefore do not suppose that I am calling on you or any one else to pluck himself up from that part of the field in which he has been sown by the providence of God. No; let him only take care not to be tares but good wheat. But then you must suffer me to add that the case may occur of a Church not allowing any persons to communicate with her except on this condition, that they communicate with her in her corruptions. A schism must then take place; and wilful schism, as we before said, is a mortal sin, and woe to him who gives occasion to it, woe to him, I say, by whom the offence cometh. It is clear that in the case supposed the whole guilt of the schism lies with the Church which imposes sinful terms of communion; and the party who does not communicate with her does not separate himself, that is, is not guilty of schism; he is not the injurer but the injured—he does not commit evil, but suffers it," &c.

As regards those who have left the Church of England for that of Rome, the following remark, put as it is in a direct and forcible manner, is surely worthy of most deep attention.

"Let the Church of England be as defective as they allege it is in the means of spirituality and holiness, let her even be as corrupt as we affirm the Church of Rome to be, still they cannot prove that she is not a Church, and that she is not the Church in which they themselves have been baptized; and, unless they can clearly demonstrate that she has excommunicated them by imposing on them sinful terms of communion, as we can shew that the Church of Rome does excommunicate all those who cannot receive the unscriptural and anti-scriptural additions she has made to the faith of the Jews, and of all the Apostolic Churches,

they have severed themselves from the Church, and are guilty of the heinous sin of schism. They are aiders and abettors of those who set up altar against altar, priest against priest, and bishop against bishop; that is, they are promoters of 'confusion and every evil work.' It is in vain therefore for them to speak of their having joined the Church of Rome; they have joined no Church, nor can they do so. They are wilful schismatics, and, as such, have put themselves out of communion with the whole Catholic Church. They are 'sine matre, sine secle, orbi fide, extorres, sine lare,' like Cain. Let them then even possess the knowledge of apostles, the faith of martyrs, and the eloquence of angels; yea, let them give all their goods to feed the poor, and their bodies to be burned; yet they have broken the bonds of Church unity, and therefore they have not charity," &c.

When we say that these extracts have all been taken from the first Letter only, the work consisting of thirteen, we give some idea of the value of the whole work from the specimen. From the second Letter, on the subject of *Implicit Obedience*, we quote one most important document, and then we must dismiss our readers, we trust, to the book itself, which may be to all who will read it carefully and candidly a faithful manual of religious instruction on the points treated of. From the Roman Catholic Confession publicly propounded to Protestants in Hungary, on their reception into the communion of Rome:—

1. "We confess that we have been brought from our heresy to the Roman Catholic faith by the diligence and aid of fathers of the Society of Jesus.

2. "We confess that the Pope of Rome is head of the Church, and cannot err.

3. "We confess and are certain that the Pope of Rome is vicar of Christ, and has plenary power of remitting and retaining sins according to his will, and of thrusting men down into hell (in infernum detrudendi).

4. "We confess that whatever new thing the Pope of Rome may have instituted, whether it be in scripture or out of scripture, is true, divine, and salvific, and therefore ought to be regarded of higher value by lay-people than the precepts of the living God.

5. "We confess that the most holy pontiff ought to be honoured by all with Divine honour, with more prostration than what is due to Christ himself.

6. "We confess that the Pope has the

power of *altering scripture, or increasing and diminishing it, according to his will.*

7. "We confess that holy Scripture is a dead letter, without it is explained by the supreme pontiff, and permitted by him to be read by lay-people."

Such is the doctrine of supremacy of faith, as actually developed in practice by the Church of Rome; and, seeing such to be the case, to what but a temporary and fatal delusion, like to an insane and shapeless dream, bewildering both the mind and heart, can we ascribe the desertion of our own Church by some of her most gifted sons, to join a communion like to this?

The Winter of 1846-7 in Antrim; with Remarks on Out-door Relief and Colonization. By A. S. Adair, Esq.

THE evils under which Ireland labours, and which have burst out with such alarming force in the present year as to appal the stoutest heart, and almost bewilder the most sagacious mind,—those evils which the utmost efforts of the state, united to the most willing and bountiful charity, have only been able to mitigate, but not to remove,—have been the gradual growth of centuries, have struck their roots far and wide into the social system and the private character of the country, have produced a perversion of justice in the higher, and a consequent want of obedience and affection in the lower ranks, and are not to be removed or cured, either in any particular definable period of time, or by any single mode of operation. As it is a work of great difficulty to form a new constitution, so it is equally so to renew and invigorate one enfeebled and injured by external neglect, and by internal discord and injustice. In the meanwhile, while theory after theory is advanced, the imperfections of which are seen as soon as they are laid open to view,—while the interested are proposing one scheme, and the sanguine and visionary another,—what is really wanted is what we have in this valuable little pamphlet—a statement of real and positive facts by one who has lived with the people, who is acquainted with their actual condition, who has assisted in the administration of their laws, and who has formed his general principles upon such a wide survey and extensive

knowledge as enables him to rectify many common misapprehensions, to supply much valuable information, and to offer suggestions for improvement founded on long observation, patient inquiry, and that precise knowledge of circumstances only to be gained by the slow accumulations of experience, and a candour of mind willing to correct the errors of former impressions.

But, while we recommend, and earnestly, this pamphlet to the perusal of all who are desirous of gaining some precise knowledge of the present situation of Ireland under its severe visitation, we are unable to do justice to the author by making such extracts from his work as describe it. For these we have no room; and the subject is so linked together that no advantage could be gained, nor our purpose fulfilled, except by extracts of considerable length. We are pleased however to find that, as a palliation of *immediate and urgent* distress, the author appears to approve some of the leading measures which government adopted—as the opening of soup-kitchens, and the establishment of public works; for it is a great consolation to know that whatever step has been taken is in the right direction, that in a work of doubt and difficulty no fatal mistakes have been made, and that charity is not defrauded of her benevolent purposes and doings. The same may be said also of the *loans* which government are proposing to make to Irish landlords:

"For (says the author) it was scarcely possible for a proprietor to borrow money for objects of evident utility at a fair rate on merely Irish security. A crisis arrives; the legislature imposes *new* duties on the possessor of land, and enforces their performance. There is no doubt of the ultimate ability to support these burdens imposed for the general benefit of the empire; but the state is bound to furnish the accommodation under such restrictions as shall secure the empire against loss on the advances made."

A very valuable part of this pamphlet consists of the author's observations on those legislative acts of the government which are now in progress through Parliament, and which are intended to produce a better and healthier system of social existence, but which must slowly work their way to good through immense obstacles and difficulties,

which must be guided by untiring prudence, and watched by incessant care. We think the remarks, evidently founded on a practical and thorough acquaintance with the subject; those on *out-door relief* and the *labour test* are of the highest value; and if there is one part or portion of the whole question of more importance than another, to be calmly considered and rightly settled, it is that relating to the system of relief to be adopted. It was that one point in the English poor law which was so difficult to adjust, and which cannot have been said to exist without many modifications and adjustments to particular circumstances; but in Ireland it is really one on which the success or failure of the whole system may depend. We also recommend attention to what is said on the subject of emigration, to which we look as a great and effectual assistance to the other plans of improvement simultaneously proceeding. And now we will give the author's own concluding words as the best with which we can leave this most important subject:—

"Let me speak solemnly and earnestly to those whose great privilege it is to deliberate in the legislature on Ireland and her future fate. You are about to undertake a task whose conclusion is not reserved for your hands; other generations shall labour upon it before it be perfected. It may be that these fleeting months shall form the commencement of a new æra in the history of the human race, and that new modes of thought and of action may take their origin from your present discussions. But you are further to assist in the social regeneration of the people. National habits are not formed in a day, nor difficulties swept away before legislative enactments. Much therefore of your work must be temporary and occasional: yet the outline may be bold, and fitted to accommodate within its scope the ever-expanding requirements of civil society. Be not therefore precipitate, lest haste mar work which should endure until the social state from which it was framed shall have grown old, have decayed, and have given place to new combinations."

A Manual of Practical Observations on our Public Schools, &c.

THIS little work is given in the form of two Letters from the author to parents of children under his educational care. Their subject is a com-

parison of the benefits to be derived from a private tuition in a small and select number like his, and the system of the great public schools. But the author observes,—

"That the higher mental and moral points of a public school education are discussed *practically* in the present summary. The more gross, uncivilized, despotic, and brutal systems of *flogging* at Eton, Rugby, &c. and of *neuzing* at Woolwich, with the various loathsomenesses and profanities accompanying the latter, are safely left in the hands of that telling organ of public opinion, 'The Times' journal. The objections which are urged against public schools are, the greatness of number, which renders any certain and individual instruction impossible; secondly, the excessive practice of *versification*; thirdly, the neglect of *mathematics*."

The author then exhibits the arguments which are generally advanced in favour of a public school education; and he concludes with a proposal to "found a college of schoolmasters, or educational institute, with a view to ameliorating and elevating the system of education generally throughout the kingdom."

It is clear that the author's opinion is decidedly opposed to much of the system on which our public schools are conducted, and that he thinks them pregnant with much moral and mental evil; but also, it must be confessed, that he supports his opinions by statements of arguments and facts so interesting that the whole subject should be fairly laid before his readers. As regards the greatness of numbers rendering particular and individual influence impossible, we have this to observe, though we confess we are not intimately nor habitually conversant with any large schools but one; that under the head master we will say Dr. Hawtrey at Eton, are undermasters of equal learning and attention, equally responsible for the well-being of their scholars, as Mr. Cookesley, Mr. Coleridge, &c.; and the *junior* boys may in fact be considered as placed under their care, though the general system is under the direction of the head master; and we also have observed that, when peculiar circumstances required more attention than usual, there are tutors in the own of

Eton who have given unremitted care in the advancement of the pupils committed to their charge, and worked their work as it were supplementary to the ordinary system. Of the attention of the under-masters of Eton to their pupils, we can say most impartially (for we have no connection whatever with that institution) that it is impossible to speak too highly; the whole is conducted under a severe and wholesome discipline. As for *versification*; if the practice of it has not as its great and ultimate purpose to make the pupil better acquainted with the genius of the language, with accuracy of quantity, with the laws of metre, with the idiom of the language, and with poetic licences of diction and construction,—why, if it does not do this, it had better be dismissed at once. If making Latin verses is not the surest way to make a boy thoroughly understand the Latin poets, then give it up and try some other; his composing in Latin verse is only a means to an end, and by experience is presumed to be better than merely construing the original author. And if an undue share of time is bestowed on versification, it is presumed that he who has mastered the difficulties of verse will come with great advantage to the composition of prose. We take *composition* to be the best, readiest, and surest way of mastering the difficulties of a language—far better than reading; but, when joined to a select choice of the best authors, it effects all that can be done in that branch of education. He who has himself mastered the difficulties of composing in the *Alcaic* or other metres will (*ceteris paribus*) be most likely best to relish the *Horatian odes*; in short, constant exercise in composition is, we believe, the best and perhaps only way to master difficulties, and to be intimately acquainted with the structure of a language. The great object of a school is not to teach knowledge so much as the right way to knowledge; not so much to raise a crop as to prepare the ground for future harvests; to teach boys *correctness* in thinking, speaking, and writing, and to build a firm groundwork and platform for the rich and noble structure to be hereafter raised upon them.

With regard to the introduction of *mathematics*, as an important and ne-

cessary part of school education, we entirely agree with all the author says. The foundation of *science* should go hand in hand with that of *literature*, or the system is defective. As regards grammars, we say that the shortest and simplest are the best, and that they should be written in English. The learned grammars of the present day, especially those of Germany, so rich both in philology and philosophy, are only useful to scholars; but we have seen some very excellent elementary ones, published of late years, and well adapted both for the school and university. Although there are certain points in which we find ourselves not agreeing with the author of these Letters, yet we are most willing to do justice to the purity and excellence of his motives, and to his conscientious belief in the importance of his opinions. We also think that his views on the subject of education are worthy of deep attention; that he has pointed out both some defects and some dangers in the old systems; that he has suggested improvements in the new; and we are ready to believe that his own has been attended with success, as regards his pupils, and satisfaction to those who have placed them under his care.

Some Advice to the People, &c. By the Reverend Calamus Kurrens, a Little Country Parson, and Secretary to the Anti-Kant Society.

IT must be confessed that there are certain classes of people whose habit it seems to be, wearing spectacles themselves, to throw dust into the eyes of those who they do not wish may too clearly see what they and their friends are doing. This pretty well pervades all classes of the community, high or low, in black coats or blue. "Sir," says a bishop to a friend of ours,—a young curate, "you must close your classical books for ever: you must attend only to theology. The Church requires all you can do." "Good, my lord—very good; but may I ask why, at the present moment, one of your Lordship's brethren is editing plays of Euripides—why another is reading Boehck's inscriptions—why another is publishing Lord Dudley's Letters—why a fourth writes books on Natural History?" &c. "Sir," says the Bishop, "I have ap-

pointed you to an excellent curacy of 120*l.* a-year." "Thank you, my Lord; but I see by the Times that a certain Canon has just secured himself some 4,000*l.* a-year, being as much as half the bishops have. I hear that some one, also in a high place, has availed himself of a flaw in the Act of Parliament in the Church Reform Bill, and has taken to himself some 50,000*l.* worth of fines, which ought to have gone into the general reserve fund. I see 20,000*l.* paid for the palace of a bishop, while the poorer livings have not even a parsonage-house; and I hear it publicly stated that another bishop will not take Canterbury when vacant, because he would lose 20,000*l.* a-year by the exchange. But it is an excellent curacy, and I am obliged to your Lordship."

Such is the bishop and curate question, regarding which "*Some Advice to the People*" would not be thrown away. Now for the *state* question. "I want," says the friend to the Prime Minister, "a pension or place (a small one is all I ask) for a very deserving man. Look at the list of his works—most honourable to himself—useful to the public." "Very sorry—his claims are indisputable; but government has really nothing to give. We have thousands of applicants; we can assist none." "Good-bye, my lord. I am shocked to hear of the situation of government: it seems little better than a political union-house." The scene changes to Lombard Street. A partner of a banking house steps into the parlour to the elder partner. "I have had an application this morning from So and So; he wants a place for his brother. Something has happened in that merchant's house he was in. We must attend to him." "Well, I'll see. Lord M., you know, is much indebted to us; I'll write immediately." Lord M. gets the banker's note; he drives to Lord R. They have two hours' conversation, and an appointment is at once made to a police magistrate's situation—1000*l.* a-year. "I thought," says the previous applicant, as he read this in the papers, "*they had nothing to give.*"

But private morality and feeling is surely of a higher grade. "My dear sir," says the country squire and lord of a manor to the poor vicar, "I have

sent for you to bestow on you the living of ———: it is full 150*l.* a-year. All I ask in return is double duty on Sundays, a school for the children, and a clothing club. In Lent of course you will have prayers; you will visit the people on week-days. I shall leave the soup and bread charities to you and your excellent wife. I have no doubt of your bounty."—"Excellent man! may Heaven reward you!" I said; but, going home, and taking up a paper in Johnson's Rambler, I found something which said, there could not be a more worthless and degraded character than his who wished others to endure the toil and labour of watching over the people in order that he himself might dine in luxury and sleep in security.

Whether *Mr. Calamus Kurrens* has ever witnessed such things as these we cannot say, but his advice to the people "to beware of humbugs and to hate cant" seems to persuade us that he has; and certainly, as regards *Puseyism*, and some other inflated bladders of the same kind, he seems to have pretty well emptied them of their contents, while he has taken the liberty of humbly hinting to the ministers, the bishops, the ruling kings and princes, the Exeter Hall philanthropists, the evangelical church and school builders, that the first thing a man does in the morning is *to eat his breakfast*, and then he is ready to do his work,—to hear speeches, to attend church, or to assist in a subscription raised to assist the sufferers in a village burnt to the ground in some remote corner of Cochin China. He also ventures to ask, but of course with all due hesitation, whether there is much authority for supposing that a whole nation will continue to *go without breakfasts*, and whether *learning to read* will supply the place; or whether those will be very desirous to *feed their mind* who have a still stronger feeling—a *mind to feed*. These questions, being of a doubtful nature, and such as men may differ about, are proposed with all becoming diffidence, seeing that, on the other hand, all must agree in the great advantage which would accrue if we could once train up a people who would prefer *learning*, not only to house and land, but to bacon, cheese, bread, small beer, and all other

such things, previously considered, in the days of their fathers, necessary for the sustentation of human nature.

The author also considers it very kind of the Bishop of Norwich to assist Father Mathew in preaching the people of his diocese into sobriety, while about six of his brother bishops were sitting down at the Lord Mayor's table to tureens of turtle soup, diluted with arrack punch, and "wine that maketh glad the heart of all men" except curates and labourers;—where Father Mathew's lecture would be more wanted than among the hungry artisans of the manufacturing city of the East Anglians. He might also ask whether the poet had not some meaning when he said—

"Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion crouching nigher

Glares at one who *nods* and *winks* beside a slowly-dying fire;"

and, if he had any which reflected at all on the social state, as it might seem to do; whether the pension which he at present enjoys ought not to be suspended? and whether saying that a minister of state, or a lord chancellor, or a bishop, *nods* and *winks*, be not actionable, as having a revolutionary tendency?

There are some other old-fashioned opinions of the Rev. Calamus Kurrens to be found in his work; as, for instance, he thinks it might be advantageous that the amount of the *national debt should be greatly reduced*, and land let at a very *low* rent. Strange proposition! Have we not for more than a century been most sedulously employed in creating and augmenting this debt, showing, in the plainest way, our belief in its utility? And then to let land at a *low* rent is to stultify ourselves, for every advertisement of an estate for sale says "let at a ruinously low rental, which may be materially improved." Where is there a class of people so thoroughly disinterested and humane as the attorneys? and yet they are always hinting their ability of raising the rentals of any estate put into their hands, which evidently shows the great benefit to accrue to the purchaser through these said attorneys. The author says, "About 1400 the English peasants eat as good victuals as the king does;" and that in Henry the Sixth's time a day-labourer's week's wages would buy him a *bushel of wheat*

and twenty-four pounds of meat," &c. In 1765 "brown bread was cheaper in England than in Italy." This is a useful picture to have before us of the disadvantages of *over-feeding*. Only compare the slovenly and negligent farming, the bad roads, the scanty crops, the absence of machinery, the time lost in sports, as Maygames, morrice-dances, evening festivals, wakes, fairs, with the present condition of the country—the railway speed, the threshing machines (which will clear a farm of its corn in a week without any manual labour), the suppression of all places of amusement, the substitution of the school and weekly lecture, the *moderate* meal, the abundant crops, the inclosure of useless commons and wastes. All these things will show the advantage to be derived from a temperate diet, improved habits of industry, and a higher moral and religious principle, which is shown by the preference of the dissenting chapel to the parish church, and by a desuetude of a foolish old custom of a poor man touching his hat when he meets his clergyman or master, and showing him something of a civil recognition. This badge of servility is now fast ceasing, and a truly honest and manly sense of independence and equality succeeding.

Such are some of the topics treated of in one of the most amusing little books we have lately met with. The Reverend Calamus Kurrens is a singular old man, and among his eccentricities he seems to have a peculiar regard for that class of persons called the *labouring poor*; and he appears to think that their content or discontent, their well-being or their wretchedness and poverty, may possibly be of some importance to the country, and that our interest, as well as our Christian feeling (for he always considers and speaks of them in the light of our fellow-creatures), is concerned in attending to their welfare. Who he is we do not know—perhaps some old country parson, whose notions are as antiquated as his surplice; but he is certainly in earnest in what he says, for he makes no scruple in adopting the words of Burke—"If it should come to the last extremity, and be a *contest of blood*, my post is taken. I would take my fate with the poor and the low and the feeble."

A Manual of Councils, comprising the substance of the most remarkable and important Canons. By the Rev. E. H. Landon. 12mo. pp. iv. 736.

(Continued from p. 508.)

MR. LANDON describes his book as "comprising the substance of the most remarkable and important canons." Different persons, however, will estimate importance very differently, especially when their studies extend to particular subjects; and when the line of selection has once been passed, it is hard to know where to stop.

1. Thus M. Beugnot, in his *Prize "Histoire de la Destruction du Paganisme en Occident,"* 1835, shows from this source what difficulties Christianity experienced, owing to inveterate habits of idolatry in the people. "Le concile d'Elvire nous apprend que souvent les maîtres, par la crainte d'irriter leurs esclaves, n'osaient pas renverser les idoles qui étaient dans leurs champs." (Vol. i. p. 173.)* The 41st is the canon alluded to, which Mr. Landon passes over. "Admoneri placuit fideles, ut in quantum possint, prohibeant ne idola in domibus suis habeant: si vero vim metuunt servorum, vel seipsos puros conservent; si non fecerint, alieni ab ecclesia habeantur." It is curious to compare this admonition with the censure of Serenus at a later period, by Gregory I. for breaking images, when he found them becoming objects of adoration.

2. Another canon omitted by Mr. Landon, is the 65th of the Council *In Trullo*, (Constantinople, 691,) to which the elder Arthur Young has referred, in his *Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*. It condemns the observance of the new moon, making fires before the doors, and leaping upon them, as seeming to imitate the impiety of Manasseh. (2 Chron. xxxiii. 6.) When we consider in how many countries antiquaries and travellers have traced this last practice, the canon is of some importance, as an illustration of habits and usages.

But if these are considered as of minor importance, what shall be said

to the omission of the 7th canon of Valladolid, 1322, which various ecclesiastical historians have concurred in noticing? Out of the twenty-seven canons, abstracts are given only of twelve, passing over the 7th against concubinary clerks, an evil, according to the startling assertion of the contemporary Alvarez Pelagio, of such a prevalence, that their children equalled in number those of the laity. "Quia clericorum nonnulli—in concubinato publico vitam ducunt enormiter dissolutam—monemus—et statuimus," &c. Gradual privation is denounced on the repeated offence, though what is remarkable, it is specified throughout as *public*, and nothing is said to reach it when *private*, which is really to touch the core of the evil. And altogether, the lenient treatment of offenders, joined to the diminishing expression *nonnulli*, reminds us of the moderation employed, in 1566, towards the crime of confessional solicitation.

Excommunication is only threatened by the canon against those who seize on any part of a benefice thus forfeited; and against laymen, who compel ecclesiastics to receive concubines, and to live *publicly* with them. To what, we may ask, does this allude? Perhaps it is explained by a clause in the last section of Zuingle's Exhortation to the Helvetians, 1522, where he mentions an old custom, in some parts of Switzerland, of requiring priests to maintain concubines as a safeguard to families: "Qui novum antistitem recepturi, injungere eidem consueverant, ut concubinam habeat propriam, ne aliorum uxores vaga libidine ductus comprimat." (Zuinglii Opp. t. i. fol. 119, verso.) There are, it appears, few canons of greater importance than that which Mr. Landon has thus omitted; for the Council of Toledo, in 1473, was under the necessity of repeating it. Chateaubriand says, "If you wish to see the horrors of those (the middle) ages, read the Councils;† but when their acts are imperfectly presented, the object is almost frustrated. This repetition, in 1473, occurs at a period which touches on that of the Reformation, and thus serves to vindicate the revival of mar-

* The Council of Elvira, otherwise Illiberis, in Spain, was held in or about the year 300.

† Disc. Hist. t. iii. 420.

riage by the reformers. Dupin has omitted it, which shows that summaries cannot always be depended on.

On the Council of Nicea, 787, Mr. Landon condemns the proceedings of the emperor Leo, in destroying images, as "violent and ill-advised," without adverting to his previous caution, which he maintained till irritated by opposition and insult.* He adds that—

"Both the patriarch of Constantinople, Germanus, and the pope, Hadrian, defended the use of images, declaring them to have been always in use in the churches, and shewing the difference between absolute and relative worship."

Such statements, allowed to pass without a word of explanation, are likely to mislead; and we consider Mr. Landon as incautious, at the very least, in suffering them so to pass. Petavius would have helped him, concisely and plainly to set aside the argument drawn from use, by this remarkable admission: "Certum est, imagines Christi et maxime statuas, primis ecclesiæ sæculis, non fuisse substitutas loco idolorum, nec fideiūm venerationi expositas." (*Dogmata Theol.* l. xv. c. 13, s. 3). And as to the principle, the emperor Julian defends the Pagan use of images by the same argument: "Que les simulacres étoient faits non pour qu'on les regardât comme les dieux, mais afin d'exciter les hommes à la piété." (*Juliani Opp.* p. 293, Lips. 1696; Beugnot, vol. i. p. 209). The Persian poet Firdausi apologises in the same way for the prostration of Cyrus and his paternal grandfather before the blazing altar: "Think not that they were adorers of fire: that element was only an exalted object, on the lustre of which they fixed their eyes." (*Sir W. Jones, Disc. on the Persians.*) If it be objected that these are the sentiments of enlightened persons, but that the vulgar really deified their idols, or, in other words, that their worship was *absolute*, this has its parallel too, for Sall, who left the church of Rome in

1674 for that of England, declares that the distinction is drawn by few of the commonalty, and that "when they bow down to an image the image itself downright they worship." (*Sall's Sermon*, Allport's ed. 1840, p. 50.) We remember an animated discussion between two Frenchwomen, the one maintaining that they did *not* worship the images, and the other that they *did*.

Mr. Landon properly subjoins a brief account of the opposition in France to the Council of Nicea, as shewn in the Caroline Books, composed by order of Charlemagne, against such worship of images as it sanctioned. The reader will be interested further in learning that they have narrowly escaped suppression; as Vogt relates, concerning the scarcity of the first edition of 1549, from Heumann's preface to his reprint of 1731.

"Ex cujus præfatione notamus, pontificios statuissse opus hoc vix natum vel potius renatum opprimere, et oculis mortalium subducere; quod consilium eo usque illis successit, ut hodie nil rarius sit editione prima, atque præstantissimæ bibliothecæ ea careant." (*Catal. Librorum Rariorum*, p. 224, ed. 1793).

On the 21st canon of the fourth Lateran he has these remarks:

"This is the first canon known which orders generally sacramental confession. Probably the doctrine of the Albigenses—that neither confession nor satisfaction were requisite in order to obtain remission of sin—led to its enactment."

The first opinion is correct, but the second is doubtful, as the Albigenses are never once mentioned in the acts of the council; and it is calculated to prejudice readers against those sufferers, whose moral integrity, on their enemies' shewing, might have been mentioned. Thus Bernard, even while inveighing against them, says, "Si fidem interroges, nihil christianius; si conversationem, nihil irreprehensibilis." (*Super Cantic. Serm.* l. xv. *Opp.* p. 761.) Nor is it for leniency that we plead, but justice; as, on the Council of Constance, after stating that Huss was *treacherously* imprisoned, Mr. Landon allows the cause of the council to be pleaded by Mansi, the Italian editor of Labbe, in a note.

In giving the acts of the Council of

* No doubt the proceedings of King Hezekiah were blamed as much as those of Leo, chiefly, of course, in Israel, but also by compromising parties in Judah. (2 Kings, xviii. 4; conf. 2 Chron. xxx. 10.)—REV.

Paris (or Sens), 1528, he has pointed the language of an enemy by saying that—

"After refuting the opinions of Luther upon the subjects of purgatory and of prayers for the dead, this decree goes on to state," &c.

where the word *refuting* is his own, and very improperly used, unless it be employed in the French acceptance, "*Combattre, par des raisons bonnes ou mauvaises*." (Wailly, *Vocabulaire*, ed. 1829.) But few English readers will look so far, as Johnson does not give that meaning.

On the Council of Sardica, 347, there is a good note as to "the local character of the council itself, and the limited authority which it confers, as a new thing, upon the see of Rome." But he might further have shewn how the fanciful principle of Hosius, who proposed appeals to Rome, for the honour of St. Peter's memory (in which we see the germ of the puerile decision of King Oswald at Whitby in 664), received a blow thirty-four years after in the third canon of Constantinople. It enacts that the bishop of that city shall enjoy precedence after Rome, because it is new Rome (*δια την καινὴν αὐτὴν νεὴν Ρωμην*); thus making the ground of priority imperial, not apostolical, as appears still clearer from canon 28 of Chalcedon, in 451.

"The fathers properly gave the primacy to the throne [see] of the elder Rome, because that was the imperial city. And the 150 most religious bishops . . . [at Constantinople in 381] gave equal privileges to the most holy throne of new Rome." (p. 126.)

Hence we learn the utility of comparing councils, and testing the Latin ones—or those in which Latin influence predominated—occasionally by the Greek.

The note on the ancient documents miscalled "apostolical canons" is concise and clear. The council of Constantinople, 869, is described, in accordance with the Greeks, as being "falsely called the eighth œcumenical;" but to the note on that of 879, that Photius did not fulfil his promise to cede Bulgaria to Roman obedience, it should have been added, the Emperor Basil refused to sanction it. At p. 372, like Walker, Mr. Landon considers

the English canons of 1640 as still in force, in which he differs from Bishop Short, and the historian of Convocation, Mr. Lathbury. The council of *Herulford* (see p. 711) is rightly placed at Hertford, instead of Hereford.

Five appendices are added, on ancient and modern names of places, American statistics, &c., and an index of subjects, which, though useful, might have been fuller. Thus the "licentiousness of the clergy" occurs so often in the work, as a cause of censure, during the times of celibacy (even after deductions made for married priests, miscalled *concupinaries*, about the 11th century), that it forms a prominent and appalling topic; yet the index only refers to Pavia, 1022, and to Rouen, 1299, as if the compiler avoided a field where he should have set up a beacon. Since the references are made to councils, the index would be improved by placing them in the order of time; for, when we read "Monothelites, Africa, 645, 646; Constantinople, 680; Lateran, 649," the student is sent backwards and forwards alternately. The council of Arles, 314, which had been omitted, is given at the end. That of Arenda, 1473, is repeated as that of Toledo, being really the same, as it bears both names; but the repetition enables the compiler to give the canons more fully. In the next edition a reference from one name to the other, and the particulars under that, will best be substituted.

In so extensive a work misprints will of course occur; the mistakes of names, such as *Ricker* for *Richer*, at p. 475, appear rather numerous; and at p. 220, the omission of p. (page) confuses the sense. The table mentions *Lanciski* in Poland, but no such council occurs at its place. The names of prelates are sometimes indistinctly given, which is inconvenient; as in the convocation of 1640 we have Godfrey of Gloucester and John of Oxford, without even the plea of uniformity, (which would look like a plan, though a bad one,) since at London, 1286, we have John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1299, Herbert of Canterbury. Perhaps Mr. Landon has now seen the use of being distinct, for in his translation of Pereira, p. 19, he adds [*Grostête*] in

brackets to the name of "Robert Bishop of Lincoln."

It will be seen, from what has been said, that Mr. Landon's work supplies a blank in our ecclesiastical literature, though capable of many improvements. At the same time, it is, what it professes to be, only a *Manual*, and will rather serve for general reference, than supersede other works of the kind, except those of minor pretensions. The student, if he uses it attentively, will soon find out its defects, and wish to procure Dupin, or some other of the larger summaries, if indeed he rests short of the grand collections. He will find the notes in this volume insufficient, in point of number, for a referential commentary, and therefore we would recommend him to procure the "*Histoire de l'Eglise*," by Basnage, (2 vols. folio,) where many of the points which will engage his attention are discussed; or, in default of that, he should have Edgar's "*Variations of Popery*" always at hand, and even beside it, as containing additional elucidations and testimonies.*

With regard to councils themselves, a few cautions against an excessive devotion to their authority may be of service. Indeed, our own 21st article is clear on this point. How defective they often are, was shown by Gregory Nazianzen, as early as the fourth century, when writing to Procopius, to excuse his non-attendance at a synod at Constantinople. "To tell you plainly, I am determined to fly all conventions of bishops: for I never yet saw a council that ended happily, or that did not augment the evil instead of removing it." (Ἐχω μὲν οὕτως, εἰ δὲ τ' ἀληθὲς γράφειν, ὥστε πάντα συλλογὸν φεγγεῖν ἐπισκοπῶν, ὅτι μηδεμίας συνοδὸν τέλος εἶδον χρηστον, μῆδε λυσιμὴν κακῶν μαλλον ἢ προσθήκην. Epist. ad Procop. 130, [al. 55,] t. ii. p. 110, ed. Paris, 1840.) And M. Beugnot, with reference to the same period, says that, after Constantine,

"L'esprit de discorde, apanage ordinaire des Grecs, devint particulier aux Chrétiens. Partout ils étaient en guerre les uns contre les autres, et les conciles,

appelés pour rétablir la paix, ranimaient le plus souvent les haines fatiguées." (Vol. i. p. 85.)

On the other hand, the late Joseph Milner candidly says, in speaking of the condemnation of Paul of Samosata, at Antioch in 269, "I venture to affirm, that religious councils ought not to be universally despised and rejected, because some of them have been useless or hurtful." (Church Hist. ed. 1827, i. 494-5.) Still the argument of Chillingworth must always be borne in mind; "I see plainly, and with mine own eyes, that there are councils against councils . . . the church of one age against the church of another age." (Rel. of Prot. c. vi. s. 56.) But on this subject, we must refer the reader to chap. iv. b. xxvii. of Basnage, entitled "*Histoire de l'Infaillibilité des Conciles*;" and to the whole of the tenth book, which is an account of the eight œcumenical ones, whence we select two remarks, from an excellent summary of their uses and evils.

"En effet, si la vérité doit réposer dans quelque sujet vivant, c'est dans les conciles, ces assemblées nombreuses, composées de Théologiens choisis, que l'honneur et la piété engagent à soutenir les intérêts de Dieu. . . . Si une partie du concile s'égare, l'autre qui agit avec moins de chaleur et plus de sens froid, la ramène à son devoir, et lui fait sentir ses égaremens. . . . Mais . . . d'un autre côté, l'erreur qui se trouve soutenue par la multitude, ne fait plus de honte. On s'encourage mutuellement, on devient plus hardi à la défendre, elle commence à devenir vénérable aux peuples, après la décision d'une assemblée œcumenique, et le petit nombre des Saints qui s'opposaient avec zèle à son établissement, demeurent opprimés, chargés de confusion, et souvent persécutés. Ainsi, si les conciles sont avantageux à l'Eglise, ils peuvent aussi lui être funestes." (c. i. s. 1.)

It would be interesting to point out some of the uses to be made of this collection, but the subject has led us far already, and we must restrain our wishes accordingly.

One special use to which we invite the reader's attention, is that of defence. By foreign Romanists England has often been called the cradle of natural religion. (See the Défense subjoined to Montesquieu's "*Esprit des Lois*," part ii. 10.) Such assertions are aimed, not so much at our country, as at the Reformation; and a re-

* We except, of course, the old account of the 4th Lateran, p. 101, written before Mr. Evans's volume had appeared. See Gent. Mag. May, p. 505.

ference to this, or any similar collection, will help to rebut them, by showing that infidelity, and even pantheism, existed in Italy before that period; for in the 5th Lateran council, 1512, Session 8, "A decree was read, directed against certain philosophers, who taught that the reasonable soul was mortal; and against others, who, allowing the immortality of the soul, asserted that there was but *one* soul pervading all human bodies."

The American writer, Lieber, justly calls this decree "a startling procedure, on account of the state of things it reveals . . . The French convention went, and perhaps was obliged to go, still farther; they declared their belief in a supreme being." (*Political Ethics*, p. 170-1.) In 1501, the Spanish physician, Torralba, to use Llorente's own expression, found *natural religion* at Rome, and the immortality of the soul expressly denied. (*Hist. of Inq.* c. xv. p. 134.) And if space allowed, the gloomy genealogy might be traced still higher.

The reader may further remark the 18th canon of the council In Trullo, which "allows (notwithstanding the decrees of the Roman church to the contrary) that married men when raised to holy orders should keep their wives;" on which Baunage remarks, "Ce qui donne un coup mortel à l'antiquité du célibat." (*Hist.* b. x. 7. 12.) The provisions of the councils of Verberie and Compiegne (753 and 756) in favour of divorce, compared with the modern Roman discipline, will account for Fleury's querulous expression, "Ces inconveniens des conciles nationaux . . . sous la seconde race de nos rois" (*Disc.* iii. c. 20), as interrupting the stream of tradition. The 3rd canon of Paris, 1213 (part 2), which "enjoins bishops to cause the suspicious little doors found in abbeys or priories to be blocked up," may be serviceable to sanguine minds, that connect the idea of devotion inseparably with the cloister, and as Fuller wisely says, "more lament the ruin of monasteries, than the decay and ruin of monks' lives."* One of the latest admissions of such evils, is canon 42 of Bourges, 1586, against concubinary priests, after which more caution is

exercised, to keep such admissions from adversaries. In the synod of Dublin, 1634, canon 8 provides for the celebration of certain portions of the service in Irish, and canon 66 for those parts being read by the parish-clerk, in certain cases, which shows that the native tongue has not been neglected, as is generally supposed. But we must close the subject, nor can we dismiss it better than by requesting the reader to impress a sentence of Fuller's on his memory: "Indeed, a little skill in antiquity inclines a man to Popery; but *depth* in that study brings him about again to our religion."†

The History of the Monastery founded at Tynemouth, in the diocese of Durham, to the honour of God, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Oswin, King and Martyr. By William Sidney Gibson, Esq. Barrister at Law, F.S.A. Two vols. 4to.

IN many respects we cannot express too highly our admiration of this magnificent work. It is very handsomely printed, on excellent paper, and embellished in a style at once singular and appropriate. We allude to the illuminated initials which are profusely interspersed among its pages, and which are not only very beautiful in themselves, but, as they have been selected from the best ancient examples by the experienced skill of Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. compose, in fact, a series of examples in this class of art; for in every instance a reference is given to the original, with an intimation of its date. The work is further illustrated with a series of views of the ruins of Tynemouth priory, very tastefully drawn and etched by Mr. T. M. Richardson senior, together with fac-similes of charters, seals, &c. in short, whatever could tend to render the whole complete.

In the author's portion of the task we find reason to approve his research, in pursuing his inquiries into all the various storehouses of records; his arrangement, in the systematic division and due consideration of his subject; the general intelligence which has led him to the investigation of its minuter features; and the elegance and finish which pervades his usual style of com-

* Holy State, c. vi. The true Church Antiquary. Maxim 1.

† *Id.* *ibid.*

position. It might well be supposed, before examination, that the author had branched forth into various discursive disquisitions, to have occupied the extent of two quarto volumes with the history of a humble priory, that has now lain for three centuries in ruins; but such is not the case, and the wonder is explained by these two circumstances,—first, that Tynemouth was a cell of the great abbey of St. Alban's, several of whose registers are in existence, as well as the works of its historians, Matthew Paris and his continuators; and, secondly, that its affairs were involved with those of the church of Durham, whose records have been preserved probably better than those of any other in the kingdom. From these sources, therefore, and from the public records of the country, the author has had no difficulty in tracing the whole annals of the priory, from one reign to another, and from one prior to another, as fully as if its own muniment room had ever been carefully maintained, and had ever escaped the intrusion of an enemy.

With what views Mr. Gibson may have been induced to embark upon so sumptuous a work,* it is not in our power to say. Whether he deemed that the public, satiated with "cheap literature," showed an inclination to encourage works of greater cost, particularly if accompanied by a revival of those ancient arts, the renewal of which in other departments has been received with much applause and patronage; or whether he designed, either from policy, or from zeal, to sail with that current of religious change, which seems ready to return, with indiscriminate favour, to every usage, and every ornament, for which ancient precedent can be found; certain it is that Mr. Gibson describes with undeviating respect everything that ever belonged to "our holy Church," and the scheme of Monachism among the rest.

* "The author has submitted to some personal sacrifice, in order to make this offering to the memory of S. Oswin; for he has preferred its cultivation to the attractions of society in Newcastle, and he has chosen to bestow upon a book the time and money which he has probably been expected to lay out upon entertainments, a mansion, and dissipation." Pref. p. iv.

"Monachism (he says,) was an institution in keeping with the constant and fervent devotion of primitive times; it has been truly said to constitute a blessed haven of rest, a shelter from the storms of life, a shield against the temptations of the world, a renewal of the spiritual health and vigour conferred in Baptismal regeneration. The Convent in its order, and unity, and obedience, and submission of individual will, formed a triumph of Holy Church, and seemed a type of heaven. In the monasteries the inmates gave up a large portion of natural liberty in exchange for the brotherhood of a community whose regulations conduced to a perfection not easily attainable amid the distractions of secular life; and saved those who were embraced by them from the danger, to which they would have been exposed in the world, of increasing a burthen of sin already perilously heavy. The fraternity were combined for the practice of piety and of a systematic and effectual ministration to the necessities of their poor and afflicted brethren—

In sainted fame the holy fathers grew,
Nor raised their pious voices but to pray."

Such is the beau ideal of Monachism which Mr. Gibson draws in his Preface, and such are the tints which he usually recalls at the close of his chapters, as if to irradiate them with a brilliancy correspondent to the hues with which Mr. Shaw has graced their commencement. Indeed, he aspires to no less than a restoration of Tynemouth and all "the holy monasteries."

"May God of his abundant grace," he prays, "incline our hearts to perform this duty, and grant that the now desolate church and monastery of the blessed Oswin may be yet restored to its primitive splendour, and again become the glory of the people of his antient kingdom!" (Pref. p. xvi.)

But we must now turn from these visionary speculations, which we notice only to show the spirit of the writer, to describe, as far as our limits will allow, the manner in which he has performed his task as an historian.

The work consists of eight principal divisions, which are thus arranged:—The first volume commences with the legend of Saint Oswin; then follows the chronicle or general history of the monastery, divided into chapters according to king's reigns; and lastly, the first division of Addenda, chiefly relating to the estates of the convent.

In the second volume are contained : first, a biographical catalogue of the priors; next, descriptive notices of the architecture, &c. of the conventual church; then, notices of the adjacent castle of Tynemouth; to which succeeds a very copious appendix of charters and other documents; and, lastly, a variety of miscellaneous matters, arranged as a second division of Addenda.

Every portion of the subject is, as far as we have examined, fully and fairly detailed by the author; nor have we observed that, however partial he may seem in his eulogies, he has been biassed in his statement of facts. Thus, a perusal of his pages will afford many intelligible intimations of the real character of monastic life, of that mixture of blind devotion, implicit obedience, petty ambition, restless jealousy, and unceasing contention, of which Joceline de Brakelond has afforded so remarkable a picture in his *domestic history* of the abbey of Bury. These characteristics, it is clear, attached themselves to monachism, in its ordinary state, proving that convents were not more free from human passions than other societies of men. What were its greater faults, under a relaxation of discipline, and a corruption of morals, we do not now wish to inquire. They have been often described, and perhaps often exaggerated: still their existence, in certain instances, it would be against all evidence to deny.

There was one circumstance in particular which must have detracted from the beautiful character of the priory of Tynemouth as "a type of heaven." Being a distant cell, seated on a bleak and stormy promontory, it was the place of exile for those who were disorderly in the abbey of St. Alban's.

"Matthew Paris relates, that in the time of John de Cella (Wallingford), who was elected abbat in A.D. 1195, and departed in 1214, there was in that monastery one who wore the habit of a monk, but was not a monk in heart. He had committed a forgery to the damage of the convent, and was mercifully punished by banishment to the cell of Thinemue, there to do perpetual penance. His banishment and opportunities for reformation were, however, lost on him, for he indulged intemperate habits, continued to

lead an impenitent life, appalling end in the mouth, where, on his death chronicler relates,) a su was heard to give to charge concerning him. de Trumpington, the su John, banished Reimund Alban's, to Tynemouth. other instances to the san

In speaking of the Reimund, Matthew P says that the cell of was one of several ce parts of England that v on the abbey of St. All "employed as a house o monks."

If such was the com fraternity, we cannot that the prior would wearied of his charge. that when the same abl Trumpington came on h Tynemouth, the prior l sought to be released, his advanced years; but he was desired, by the tain the burthen a little

Shortly after the pr trouble, from a quarrel one Simon of Tynemout the perpetual right to (or the food of two pe priory; and the questi settled by the barbarous duel. The prior broug ban's with him his cha William Pigan; and the seem, or perhaps at We combat was fought, a "magnus pugil" of th overcome. So mortified prior with this result, t lutely refused to return a mouth; so at last the ab him to close his days in Alban's.

And who, will it be sup mighty champion upon flesh the monks had rel occasion? He was the mentioned in the ex given as having "worn monk, but was not a m who had been banished "for affixing the com forged grant of North stance of Robert Fitzwa ful baron," (p. 36,) and

far from reformed by his enjoined penance at Tynemouth, that he came to this violent death accompanied, as the religious themselves supposed, by the supernatural horrors related by Matthew Paris.

Now, it is true our historian has not been fully sensible of the character which such anecdotes as these must impress upon the community of Tynemouth; for it seems that he has even failed to recognise the identity of William Figun the forger, (vol. i. p. 36, and p. 75, in which latter page his name is not mentioned,) and William Figun the champion (vol. ii. p. 17).

Still we would not suppose Mr. Gibson to be capable of any wilful suppression. On the contrary, as we have already mentioned, his narrative is in most respects as copious and minute as the most curious antiquary could desire.

There is one particular, however, in which he has shown himself materially deficient, and that is in acquaintance with the Latin language. We are grieved to find the charters and extracts from the Latin so full of errors; and that these errors are more than typographical is shown, not only by their frequency, but by the same occurring in different places, as "per perticam viginti pedam," vol. i. p. 75, and Appx. p. xxviii. It is also sometimes perceptible in the translations made of the charters, as, for instance, in the case of King Richard I. granting a charter sealed with his new seal, because his first seal had been sometime lost, and because whilst he was a captive in Germany it was in the power of other parties, and had consequently been since changed. Mr. Gibson (vol. i. p. 63) has translated this, that the *charter* had been lost, "and the things therein appointed by our authority were changed while we were captive in Germany;" thus travelling far away from the sense of the original. And again, three lines lower, in translating the witnesses, "H. de Chastillon Cantuariensis; Magister R. de Sancto Edmundo Richemundus; Magister Malgertus Eboracus; Magister Peter, Archdeacon of Bath;" not perceiving that the whole four were archdeacons, respectively of Canterbury, Richmond, York, and Bath. And in the original of the same—

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"mutata est, innovationis autem; hujus hii sunt testes"—misprinted and mispointed, instead of "mutatum est. Innovationis hujus," &c. So in the charter of Henry I., p. xiv., the most important words are printed thus: "intromittat sed monachos de Tynemuth' Priorem sibi eligant," instead of "intromittat, sed monachi de Tynemuth' Priorem sibi eligant." At p. 53, vol. i. a translated charter concludes thus:

"—Hubert de Vall, Maurice Bysbet, 'Dapifer,' Henry Fitz Gerald, Chamberlain at Durham;"

of which the Latin is—

"Huberto de Vallibus, Mauricio Bysbet dapifero, Henrico filio Geraldii camerario, apud Dunelmum;"—

and the English of the first name Vaux, Maurice Bysbet being the king's steward, and Henry Fitz Gerald his chamberlain, and "At Durham" the date of the charter.

These and similar inadvertencies are slips much to be deplored in a book upon which so much labour has evidently been bestowed; at the same time they are rather blemishes than absolute defects, as readers who are conversant with such documents will set themselves right by appealing from the translation to the original, or from the original to the translation.

There is only one other remark that we shall venture to make, and that is on the debateable ground of etymology. It must be allowed, that though several etymologies may be suggested for a name, and it is often very difficult to decide on their contending claims, still only one can really be right. In p. 11 Mr. Gibson mentions with equal favour four for Tynemouth: 1. *Tunacester*, so called (as Bede states, from a priest named Tunna; 2. *Tun*, a town; *ea*, water; and *cester*, a fortified place; 3. From the Tyne (with Camden), and the Tyne (says the late historian of Northumberland) from the Celtic *tair*, rapid; 4. *Dunemuth*, from *dune*, a hill, and *mutha*, the mouth of a river. Now, as towns named from the *mouths* of our rivers are so common all round our coast (there is another Teign and a Teignmouth in Devonshire), the present is a case where there is really no room for doubt in the derivation of the name

of the town: it was built at the mouth of the river Tyne. As to the meaning of the river's name Mr. Hodgson was probably right. Tunna must be a fabulous or legendary personage, to be classed with Porta, the fabulous sponsor for the Port's-mouth in Hampshire; and Dunemuth is a mere cacography arising from the interchange of similar letters, and not worthy of further notice.

We think, on the whole, that this work, in its plan at least, and in a great degree in its execution also, is an excellent model for the history of some more important and interesting monastery. We should like to see

Reading, or Tewkesbury, or Bristol, or Gloucester, or St. Edmund's Bury, treated in this way. Or may we not expect the history of the abbey of Lewes from Mr. Blaauw? Newcome's History of St. Alban's, derived in great measure from the same sources as the present work, is the only history of a large monastery that we before possessed, and even that ground might be again traversed with advantage. A rational and impartial view of monastic life might have a beneficial effect in setting right the sentiments of some who appear to have run wild, if not actually become insane, in their "ecclesiastical" career.

A Letter to the Electors of Westminster. From a Conservative.—This is a very able, lively-written pamphlet, and is very severe on Sir Robert Peel and the free traders. We were amused at the *Conservative* having a plan of his own to amend our representation, by disfranchising every one, and conferring the right of voting on all who are willing to pay for it by a voluntary payment on a graduated scale, a kind of voluntary income tax, to redeem the national debt. The elector with one vote to pay 1*l.* annually; 2 votes 3*l.*; 3 votes 6*l.*; 4 votes 10*l.*; 5 votes 15*l.*; 6 votes 21*l.*; 7 votes 28*l.*; and so on for any number an elector might be desirous of having. The writer seems to have some hope that the present ministry may prove Conservative; and suggests that we raise half at least of our revenue from the Customs; sweep away the Property Tax, or retain it for a Poor Rate; insist on Ireland having an efficient Poor Law; promote State Education and State Emigration; cherish the Colonies; and amend the Representation of the People.

Sharp's Stamford Compendium and General Advertiser for 1847. 12mo. pp. 54. —In our January number we noticed a history of the ancient town of Stamford written in the form of a dictionary. A rival bookseller here presents us with another work on the same subject in the shape of a pocket-book; and by the aid of small type he has certainly succeeded in compressing a very circumstantial historical summary into that compendious form. He has also some materials which we noticed as deficient in the other book; as for instance an architectural description of

the ruins of St. Leonard's Priory, accompanied by a plate, as is the description of the new church of St. Michael. In the latter we notice the following paragraph, to the sentiment of which (in all such cases) we fully subscribe. "It is built in what may be called a modernized early-English style: the beautifully foliated capital and slender column are adopted with effect, but the introduction in some instances of figures grotesque almost to grossness approaches to offence." There is certainly no necessity, in the ardour of our ecclesiastical revivals, to imitate sculptures, suggested by popular manners, and probably founded on a popular literature, so much less refined than our own, and really so discordant from the true character of temples of religion.

The present occasion is not one to justify any lengthened criticism, but perhaps the exposure of a few "popular errors" may be useful. We shall not enter into any discussion of the apocryphal university of Stamford, said to have existed in the Anglo-Saxon times, but shall content ourselves with suggesting that the tale may have originated with the circumstance of certain Oxford students, in later ages, having during times of pestilence taken up their sojourn in Stamford.

1. The derivation of Charing Cross from the *chère reine* is puerile and absurd. Not to search for earlier records—before the death of queen Alianor, Robert le Dorteur gave to the knights templars a message in the village of "Cherryngg," in the parish of St. Martin in the fields. There is another Charing in Kent.

2. The statement that newspapers were commenced in England at the time of the Spanish armada is another vulgar error,

that ought now to be considered as exploded, after its excellent exposure by one of the officers of the British Museum.

3. That *dominus* implied "Prior" on a stone found last year at St. Michael's nunnery. "*Dominus Johannes Petrian capellanus*" was either *sir* or *dan* John Petrian, the nuns' chaplain. The superior of the house would of course have been a person of their own sex.

4. That none of the original twenty-five Knights of the Garter survived the sovereign. This was not exactly the fact; though Edward III. survived the foundation of the order more than thirty years, and though there had been sixty-two knights before his death, yet *three* of the original knights survived him, namely, the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Hugh Wrottesley, and Sir Nele Loryng.

In p. 37 for Rosse, R.A. read Rossi.

Household Surgery; or, Hints on Emergencies. By John F. South, one of the Surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital. 12mo. pp. 340.—Sound and useful advice is here put forward in simple unpretending language. A swelling is not called an intumescence, nor is dignity given to a poultice by styling it a cataplasm. We are not taught how to perform phlebotomy, but how to bleed in the arm. Everything is made plain. We should, however, be greatly misrepresenting the design of the author, if the idea was to go forth that it was his object to render mankind independent of the medical adviser. He is too wise a man for this. "When the doctor can be had," says Mr. South, "send to him and trust to him. But when none is forthcoming, I will tell you what good nerve, and firmness and common sense may do, on occasion of 'emergency.' A child's life may be saved by the parent's having the skill and the courage to lance the infant's gum. When the luckless sailor is dragged ashore, hovering 'twixt life and death, each moment is precious; and ere the surgeon can be sent for, that heart may have ceased to beat, which fire and friction might have fostered into activity." Mr. South has, however, extended his advice much further than this. Pressing upon his readers the necessity of calling in the doctor, when the doctor is to be had, he nevertheless teaches how some of the gravest accidents to which we are liable may be treated when scientific assistance is not attainable. He gives, in simple and intelligible language, directions for setting a broken leg, and reducing a dislocated thigh. Under his instruction,

any intelligent settler in our colonies, for whose use the work is specially adapted, might treat a broken collar-bone, and get a jawbone back into its socket. He might do much towards reducing a rupture, and manage cleverly an extensive burn. He could easily apply a tourniquet in the right place, and might even, with a little firmness, take up a bleeding artery. Some of the minor operations of surgery are here taught in a manner which hardly admits of improvement. The practice of cupping is neatly explained. Vaccination is taught, so that he that runneth may read; and by the author's aid, a tooth may be extracted with safety. One great feature of this useful work must not be overlooked. Wood-cuts are dispersed through the page with a liberal hand, illustrating whatever description would fail to render clear. We must add that the value of the work is greatly enhanced by the distinguished character of the author. Instruction in matters of life and death from an incompetent person would have been a positive evil. "*Household Surgery*," from the pen of one of the first surgeons of the day, is a blessing to mankind.

The Christmas Holydays in Rome. By the Rev. Wm. T. Kip, M.A. Edited by the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D. 12mo.—This is a very unassuming little volume in point of form, but it is one of great and sterling merit in regard to substance. The author, it seems, is a clergyman of the episcopal church in the United States. The work which he has produced possesses all the excellencies of the best works which have been written upon Italy, without exhibiting any of their defects. The classical details and illustrations which it contains are exceedingly correct and apposite, and, instead of being forced in and obtruded as is too often the case, take their place easily and in the due course of the narrative. The observations and reflections also which are suggested by the different scenes and objects visited by the author are highly interesting, and display much poetical feeling. The narrative indeed is as lively and amusing almost as a work of imagination, and at the same time is full of valuable instruction and information. In reading its pages we are carried to the very scenes and places which the author describes, and see before us in the mind's eye those mighty ruins of the past, and memorials of the illustrious dead, which are painted in such glowing colours by his pen.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday March 4, the additional regulations for Sir Robert Taylor's foundation for teaching the European languages, received the sanction of the house. The proposition to place 1000*l.* at once, and 100*l.* annually, for the purchase of books, at the disposition of the curator, passed unanimously, as did the appointment of a librarian, with a salary of 150*l.* per annum. The appointment of a professor of modern European languages with a stipend of 400*l.* per annum, for five years only, but to be re-eligible; and that of two teachers in German and French, with an annual stipend of 150*l.* each, the appointments also to be for five years only, but the teachers to be re-eligible, was opposed: but the result of the scrutiny was in favour of the scheme, the majority in each case being more than two to one.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Norrisian prize for the best prose essay on "The Connection of Prophecy with the other Evidences of Revealed Religion," has been awarded to Thomas Luck Kingsbury, of Trinity college.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Council of this college have approved of a scheme for the application of the fund produced by 2,000*l.* bequeathed by the late Mr. Holloway, banker, of Hereford. It will be appropriated to paying the school-fees of boys distinguished for their merit, who need pecuniary assistance in their education; the head master from time to time to report the names and circumstances of pupils deserving such an exhibition. The son of the late Mr. Thomas Hood, the poet, is the first to enjoy this exhibition. The Council have appointed Mr. Bennett Woodcroft, of Manchester, to the newly instituted Professorship of Descriptive Machinery.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 23. The annual general Court of Proprietors was held, the Lord Bishop of Winchester presiding. The report, after congratulating the proprietors on the satisfactory condition and prospects of the college, gave a tabular statement of the various parties receiving instruction within its walls:—Of matriculated students in the department of general literature and science there were 121; in the department of applied sciences, 71; in the medical department, 122; of occasional students in

the various classes, inclusive of medical, there were 48; in the medical classes, 44; in the school, 500—total in the old departments, 966. To these were now to be added, for the first time, the students in the theological department, of whom there were 33; occasional ditto, 2; making a grand total of upwards of 1,000 students. The excellence of the system pursued has been again tested in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. At Oxford, three former students, one also educated in the school, had obtained honours in the first class of classics. At Cambridge, one was third wrangler, and another was in the first class in classics, both having passed through the school and college. Another was also among the wranglers, and three students had been elected fellows, one of Trinity, one of Jesus, and one of Queen's college. The medical department was described as sharing in the general prosperity of the college, and the conduct of the students was reported as entitled to high commendation. With regard to King's College Hospital, it continued to fulfil all the purposes for which it had been founded: while it served as a practical school of instruction for the medical students, it afforded relief and assistance to the suffering poor of a very large district. The total number who had received relief during the past year was 17,823, being 730 more than in 1845. The building fund at present in hand amounted to 4,000*l.*, and hopes were entertained that when some difficulties at present existing to the progress of the work were overcome, this sum would be largely increased. In King's College School a retrospect of the past year showed that the order and diligence of the students had been highly satisfactory and encouraging. The pupil elected to first-class scholarship in the school in 1846 had been further successful in obtaining the Hatford scholarship in the University of Oxford. Both the school and the college had sustained a heavy loss in the recent death of Mr. Hayes, for many years master of the lower sixth class. The vacancy thus occasioned had enabled the Council to make a new arrangement of the upper part of the school for the purpose of relieving the head-master of some portion of his duties, and the Rev. W. Webster, M.A., of Queen's college, Cambridge, and Thomas Markley, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, had been appointed masters in the school. To the list of scholarships instituted last year another had been added

under the title of the "Daniell Scholarship," which was intended for the encouragement of researches in chemistry, conducted in the laboratory of King's College. The fund raised to perpetuate the memory of Professor Daniell had been applied to this purpose. A Chinese professorship has been added during the past year, the funds to support the same having been raised by general subscription. Samuel Turner, esq., had been appointed to the chair. The Rev. J. Allen has resigned his appointment as chaplain to the college, and the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose, had been appointed to succeed him. The Council has instituted an order of Honorary Fellows of King's College, which was intended to comprise the principals and officers of the college who might have resigned, and such students as obtained distinctions at either of the universities. The plan recommended by a proprietor last year, of converting shares into donations of the first class, had been adopted, and the Council had the satisfaction of stating that no less than 120 proprietors had converted their shares into donations. The receipts for the past year were 30,383*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; the expenditure, 27,648*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 2,734*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 3d of May, the President, Lord Braybrooke, in the chair.

The report of the Council announced that the investment standing in the name of the Trustees of the Society had been increased to 877*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cents.; that several names had been added to the list of local secretaries; and that, during the past year, they have added the following to the list of suggested publications:

A Commentary of the Services and Charges of William Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. by his son Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. with Documents illustrating the Biography of those Noblemen. To be edited by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. M.P., F.R.S., &c.

Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, in the years 1289, 1290, with Illustrations from other and coeval Documents. To be edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A.

The Chronicle of the Abbey of Peterborough; from a MS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. To be edited by Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.S.A.

The last work being one of those selected

for publication by the late Record Commission, whose transcript has been transferred to the Society.

The publications of the past year have been—

Polydore Vergil's English History, vol. I. to the Conquest. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Sec. S.A.

A Relation, or rather a True Account, of England, under Henry VII. Translated from the Italian of a Contemporary Venetian Nobleman, resident at the English Court, with Notes, by Charlotte Augusta Sneyd.

The Collegiate Church of Middleham, Documents relating to its Foundation and History. Edited by the Rev. William Atthill, Canon and Sub-Dean of Middleham.

The Camden Miscellany, vol. I. containing:—1. The Register and Chronicle of the Abbey of Aberconway. 2. A Chronicle of the Lincolnshire Rebellion, in the year 1470. 3. The Papal Bull for the Marriage of King Henry VII. 4. A Journal of the Siege of Rouen in 1592, by an Officer of the English contingent. 5. Letter of George Fleetwood, describing the Battle of Lutetia, in 1632. 6. The Diary of Dr. Edward Lake, Chaplain and Tutor to the Princesses Mary and Anne, in 1677-78.

The latter work (which is not quite completed,) has been undertaken in order to receive important historical documents of too limited extent to justify their being printed as separate volumes.

The report was received with approval; and in the annual elections which then took place, John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. the Rev. Henry Hart Milman, M.A. and Sir Harry Verney, Bart. were elected in lieu of the retiring members of Council; and William H. Blaauw, esq. M.A. George Godwin, jun. esq. F.S.A., and Robert Lemon, esq., F.S.A., were elected Auditors for the year ensuing.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The sixth annual meeting of this society was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, John Payne Collier, esq. Treas. S.A. the director, in the chair.

The following volumes have been distributed since the last annual meeting.

1. Memoirs of the Principal Actors in Shakespeare's Plays, enumerated in the folio of 1623. By J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

2. Eight novels employed by English dramatic poets of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, originally published by Barnaby Riche, in the year 1581, and reprinted from a copy of that date in the Bodleian Library.

3. *Ralph Roister Doister*, a comedy, by Nicholas Udall; and *The Tragedie of Gorboduc*, by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville; with introductory memoirs. Edited by William Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A.

With regard to forthcoming publications, the delay of the second volume of the "*Chester Miracle Plays*" has been occasioned by the many avocations of the editor, Mr. Wright. It will, however, be ready for delivery very shortly after the general meeting. Among the other works in the press, is a very curious series of Facsimiles from Sketches by Inigo Jones, designed for Plays and Masques at Court, copied from the originals in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire (see the report of the last general meeting in our Magazine for June, 1846, p. 626): with a new Memoir of the artist, by P. Cunningham, esq.; observations on ancient theatrical costume, by J. R. Planché, esq.; and three Masques by Ben Jonson, from his original manuscripts, edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. The third volume of "*The Shakespeare Society's Papers*" is also in progress, and will contain some curious and valuable contributions. The five vacancies in the Council were filled with the names of the Rt. Hon. Vice-Chancellor Bruce, James Heywood, esq. F.R.S., Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., J. H. Markland, esq. F.S.A., and John Oxenford, esq.

PERCY SOCIETY.

May 1. The seventh anniversary of this society was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature. The publications for the last year have been,—

1. *A Dialogue on Wit and Folly*, by John Heywood, now first printed from the original MS. by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

2. *A Collection of Proverbs and Popular Sayings*, relating to the seasons, the weather, and agricultural pursuits. By M. A. Denham.

3. *Popular Songs*, illustrative of the French Invasions of Ireland. Part II. Edited, with introductions and notes, by T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A.

4. *The Canterbury Tales* of Geoffrey Chaucer, a new text, with illustrative notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I.

5. *The most pleasant Song of Lady Bessy*; and how she married King Henry the Seventh, of the house of Lancaster. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A.

The report made particular reference to the edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, of which the second volume will be delivered on the 1st of September; and it is

anticipated that the society will be enabled to proceed to a complete edition of the whole of Chaucer's works. A new edition of the Poems of the Earl of Surrey, preparing, under the editorial care of Bolton Corney, and is designed to be one of the next year's publications. The concluding portion of Mr. Croker's *Popular Songs*, illustrative of the French Invasions of Ireland, is nearly ready. Several other additions have been made to the list of intended works; and an Index to several pieces contained in the various publications of the society since its commencement is also in preparation. The place of the three retiring members of the Council were elected W. Harrison Ainsworth, esq., Robert Bell, esq., and Edmund Peel, esq.

THE PALÆONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on the 23d March in the rooms of the Geological Society, Henry T. De la Beche in the chair, the society was formed, the object of which was to figure and describe as completely as possible a stratigraphical series of British fossils. It is proposed that the work be in quarto, and that each plate shall contain about twenty figures illustrating half as many species, or more according to circumstances. The work will be produced in the form of monographs, by various authors. As a commencement of the series, the whole of the British tertiary fossils have been proposed to be described by, and figured under the superintendence of, Mr. Searles V. Wood, Mr. T. E. Edwards, Mr. Flower, &c. The precise order of publication will be adhered to; but it is proposed that monograph portions of the secondary series shall be produced as early as the nature of the undertakings will permit. It was resolved that the society be called the Palæontological Society; that each subscriber pay one guinea or more annually shall be considered a member, and be entitled to a copy of every publication issued for the year to which his subscription relates. The following gentlemen were elected for the current year:—Sir H. T. De la Beche, president; S. V. Wood, treasurer; Morris, esq. hon. sec., with sixteen other gentlemen as a council.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.


The annual dinner of this excellent institution took place at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and the company, which was very numerous, contained a great number of the most eminent amongst the literary and scientific men of the country. The amount of subscrip-

reported (200*l.*) exceeded that which was subscribed at any former festival, thus indicating an increasing prosperity of the funds of a society deserving of all encouragement. The Chevalier Bunsen presided, and amongst those present were Prince Lowenstein, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of St. David's, Sir Stratford Canning, the United States Minister, the Earl of Oxford, Lord Sandon, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P.; Archdeacon Hale, Lord Bolton, Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, M.P.; Sir P. F. Shelley, Sir J. Guest, Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Harcourt, M.P.; Sir R. Scamberg; the Rev. Dr. Whewell, the Prussian Consul; the Danish Consul General, the Belgian Consul General; Lieut. Holman (the blind traveller), Colonel Muir, M.P.; Mr. Amyot, Mr. Dickenson, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. Ford, Mr. Drouet, Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Mr. G. P. R. James, Mr. Daniel Gurney, Mr. Albert Smith, &c.

OLD ENGLISH POETRY.

At a recent sale by auction of the rare and curious collection of old English poetry belonging to J. Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq. of Brockley Hall, Somerset, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, many of the curious and rare articles consisted of only a few leaves, and the following were worthy of notice:—"Christine of Pisa, Fayttes of Armes, and of Chivalrye," translated and printed by Caxton in 1489, the fourth year of the reign of Henry VII.—sold for 30*l.* "Wits Bedlam," one of the rarest productions of John Davies, of Hereford, printed in 1617—sold for 3*l.* 9*s.* "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," translated by "Antoine Wydeville, Erle Ryuyeres Lord Scales," and printed by Caxton—sold for 31*l.* 10*s.* "The Tragedy of Gorboduc, sometime King of this land, and of his two Sonnes, Ferrex and Porrex," by Norton and Sackville, 1590—sold for 4*l.* 10*s.* "Quippes for Upstart new-fangled Gentlewomen, or a Glass to view the Pride of vain-glorious Gentlewomen;" first edition, 1595—sold for five guineas. A Collection of Garlands and Songs, in one volume, date 1749, sold for 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The "Oxford Drollery," and the "Windsor Drollery," consisting of a collection of songs of the date 1671-2—sold for ten guineas. "Penelope's Complaint, or a Mirrour for Wanton Minions," by J. R. 1684—sold for four guineas. "Wit a Sporting in a pleasant Grove of New Fancies," by H. Bold, 1657—sold for 6*l.* 18*s.*

CHEETHAM'S LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

Mr. Thomas Jones, B.A. the present able and zealous librarian of this institution, has recently completed a most laborious work,—the re-arrangement of the whole of the books contained in this large and valuable public library. The space allotted for the reception of this collection of nearly 20,000 volumes may be described as a corridor, forming two sides of a square, somewhat in this way,  the entrance-door being near the extremity of the longer limb, and the door of the reading-room at the end of the short limb of the figure. The left side of the long corridor (as you enter), from one end to the other, is a wall covered with book-shelves, within locked doors of wire network; and the opposite side consists of a series of fifteen little apartments, called "classes," separated from the corridor by locked wooden gates, and each lighted by a window opposite the gate; so that the side-walls of each are lined with books on open shelves. From time immemorial, we presume—at all events since the days of Mr. John Radcliffe, A.M. the librarian who compiled the first two volumes of the existing catalogue (which were published in 1791), and who, distracted by an attempt to re-arrange the library, returned to the old collocation of the books,—these classes, as well as the compartments of book-shelves on the opposite wall, have been distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, one letter being assigned to each side of a class. The old arrangement of the books was as follows:—

Classes.

Biblia Sacra.
Concilia.
Patres et Scriptores Ecclesiastici.
Annotationes in Novum Testamentum.
Annotationes in Vetus Testamentum.
Encyclopædias and Lexicons.
Natural History, and various books.
De Sacramenti disciplinâ.
Theologia Practica.
Theologia Polemica.
Historia Ecclesiastica.
Historia, Antiquitates (civil).
Historia Britannica.
—— Gallica, Germanica, et Italica.
Historia, Geographia, et Inscriptiones.
Historia Græca et Romana, &c. &c.
Philosophia Mathematica.
—— Physica et Metaphysica.
—— Lexica et Grammatica.
—— Mythologica et Critica.
Classici Græci et Latini.
Historia Naturalis.
Medicina.

last year, have been distributed. The plate of "The Convalescent from Waterloo," due for the preceding year, and kept back by circumstances beyond control, is now in the printer's hands. The prints for the current year, "The last Embrace" and the "Neapolitan Wedding," engraved by Mr. C. Rolls and Mr. F. A. Heath, after Mr. Uwins, R.A., and the outlines from seven of the cartoons submitted in competition for the premium of 500*l.*, are in the same stage of forwardness.

The council, taking into consideration the importance of encouraging every branch of art, and of varying their plans, with a view to the pleasure of the members, propose to issue for the ensuing year a series of thirty illustrations of Milton's *L'Allegro* and *H Penseroso*, engraved on wood in the best manner. The following artists have already undertaken to supply designs:—J. Absolon, E. H. Corbould, M. Claxton, W. Dyce, E. Duncan, A. Elmore, J. Franklin, F. Goodall, J. Gilbert, J. P. Knight, R.A., W. L. Leitch, Kenny Meadows, H. O'Neil, F. Pickersgill, J. N. Paton, P. F. Poole, H. C. Selous, F. W. Topham, W. C. Thomas, J. Tenniel, E. H. Wehnert, H. Warren, and E. M. Ward. Every subscriber will receive a copy of this work for each guinea subscribed.

For a future year, Mr. Frost's "Sabrina," engraved by Mr. Lightfoot, is in progress; and the council have arranged with Mr. William Finden to produce for the association an engraving of large size, and in his best manner, after Hilton's picture, "The Crucifixion," now in the possession of the corporation of Liverpool. With the view of promoting the connection between manufactures and art, the Council commissioned Mr. Nixon, sculptor, to make a reduced model of a figure of "Thalia," in the gallery of antiquities at the British Museum, which has been ably done, and is now ready for casting in iron. Thirty copies of it were allotted this day.

The reserved fund now amounts to the sum of 2,195*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* With the view of increasing this fund more rapidly, for the purpose of obtaining a gallery and assisting in carrying out efficiently the great objects of the society, it is proposed to make a reserve of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual subscriptions, and also to receive subscriptions for ten or more years in advance, in acknowledgment of which the subscriber will receive one of the society's medals in silver at the time of payment.

The amount set apart this year for the purchase of works of art was 10,730*l.*, allotted in 273 prizes, to which were added twenty

bronzes of "Iris Ascending;" fifty porcelain statuettes of "Innocence;" thirty casts in iron of "Thalia;" 273 lithographs of "La Fleur's Departure," and thirty silver medals commemorative of Flaxman. Mr. Marshall's group, "The First Whisper of Love," commissioned by the council for a prizeholder of 1845, having proved very satisfactory, the council thought it desirable to prepare thirty casts of it in plaster, and these were also included in the distribution, making in the whole 706 works of art. The total sum thus appropriated, including the cost of outlines and engravings, was 14,933*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

On the drawing of the prizes, those of 300*l.* were allotted to Col. B. Eastcourt, of Tetbury, and Mr. R. Potter, of Dartford; the three of 200*l.* to G. M. R., to Mr. W. Hogg, of Crutched Friars, and Mr. A. Stanton, of Thrupp, near Stroud. Among the other fortunate subscribers there are few whose names are known to the public; a prize of 70*l.* was drawn by Lord Viscount Acheson; one of 40*l.* by the Duke of Cambridge, the President; and one of 15*l.* by Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. one of the secretaries.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

Two large church windows have recently been completed, and erected by Mr. Wailes. One of these is placed in St. Martin's church, *Liverpool*, at the cost of about 350*l.* The prominent subject is the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John on each side, and St. Mary Magdalene embracing our Lord's feet, the figures being as large as life. This group occupies the three centre lights of the upper portion of the window; and in the corresponding compartments beneath the transom are the apostles St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. James. A border of groups is carried round the whole window, composed of smaller figures, illustrative of the Passion and other events of our Lord's life. The tracery at the top of the window is filled by four angels, together with the pelican, the dove, and the lamb; the highest compartment of all being occupied with the Ascension. This window is said to contain between 3,000 and 4,000 pieces of glass, and has 120 figures in it.

The other forms the chancel window of St. Mary's church, *Bury St Edmund's*. It contains four principal figures, of the size of life, placed under rich canopies. The first is St. John, in a scarlet robe embroidered with green and gold, over a blue skirt. He is represented beneath on a smaller scale, writing his gospel, with the usual emblems. In the second compartment the Virgin is represented,

bearing the infant Saviour, crowned, on one arm, and the lily, emblem of her purity, on the other. The Nativity is represented below. In the third compartment is St. James, with his scrip, staff, and bottle, and a green upper garment. The subject beneath is the Transfiguration. In the fourth compartment is St. Peter, whose scarlet robe, trimmed with gold, shows a beautiful lining of green. The charge to the apostle,—"Feed my Sheep,"—is the subject below the figure. Beneath these compartments are inscriptions in condensed characters, the first to James Stuart Conran; the second to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles and Hester Blomfield; the third to Edward Valentine Blomfield, their highly gifted son; and the fourth to the parents. In the upper range, the angels at the two sides are kneeling with incense, the two in the centre bear scrolls; those between them have the Crown of Thorns, the Seamless Coat, the Cross, and Implements of the Crucifixion. Underneath them is a line of inscriptions to the family of the late John Smith, esq.

SALE OF PICTURES.

April 24. A sale by auction of a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, the property of a gentleman, formed during the last 20 years, took place at Messrs. Christie and Manson's auction-rooms. There were 112 pictures in this collection, of which the following were deserving of notice:—Lot 48—"The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Murillo, sold for 240 guineas. This picture, the auctioneer stated, was so highly prized a short time since, that 2,000 guineas were offered and refused for it. Lots 50 and 51—Two beautiful little landscapes, by Wilson, sold for 100 guineas. Lot 82—"St. Jerome della Carita," by Schiedone, formerly in the collection of the Marquess de Crevillac, sold for 170 guineas. Two beautiful little pictures by Gaspar Poussin, of the Grotto Ferrato, and L'Arca, sold for 230 guineas. Lot 92—"A Landscape, with a Rainbow," a similar picture to the one in the collection of the Earl of Oxford, by Rubens, sold for 140 guineas. Lot 94—"The Countess of Spannocchi and her Family, represented as Charity," by Razzi, and believed to be the only specimen of this master in England, sold for 200 guineas. Lot 96—"The Virgin and Infant, with St. Katharine," by Fra Bartolomeo, painted when he was in the monastery of St. Mark, sold

for 130 guineas. Lot 102—"The Council of Trent," painted by Terburg for Philip IV. of Spain, sold for 220 guineas. Lot 103—"A Village Festival," a beautiful finished picture by Jan Steen, sold for 370 guineas. Lot 107—"The Opening of the Sixth Seal," the fine picture painted by Danby for the late Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, sold for 500 guineas. The sum Danby received for this—his *chef d'œuvre*—from Mr. Beckford, was stated to be 1,600 guineas. Lot 112—"Descent from the Cross," by Daniel à Volterra, sold for 200 guineas. The gems of the sale, "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Raffaele, formerly in the collection of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and for which the late possessor gave 3,000 guineas; "The Triumph of Galatea," by A. Caracci; "Abraham and the Angels," by Murillo; "St. Jerome," by L. da Vinci; "the Madonna, Infant Saviour, and St. John," a most beautiful little gem, by Correggio; "Christ bearing his Cross," by Raffaele; "the Crucifixion," by Tintoretto; and "Christ's Charge to Peter," by Anibale Caracci, were passed, in consequence of the reserved prices not being offered for them.

DOMESTIC DECORATION.

A glimpse at the ball-room just built for Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid in St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, under the superintendence of Mr. Barry, and decorated in the *cinque-cento* style, suffices to show how unnecessary it is to call in the aid of German or Frenchman in such matters. We, who have seen the decorations of the Travellers' and Conservative Clubs, of the Royal Exchange, Mrs. Drummond's house in Hyde Park Gardens, one in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, and others of minor consequence,—consider the whole design of the decoration of this ball-room, executed under the superintendence of an Englishman, to be greatly superior—both as regards invention and the execution in detail—to them all. At the same time, however, they are as inferior to works of similar style abroad. Any one who, having just left the Bibliothèque at Munich, will visit the two clubs which we have mentioned, will be struck with a poverty of invention and clumsiness of execution which, he will feel, would not pass muster in the former city. After this specimen at Sir Isaac Goldsmid's of Decorative Art, however, we shall probably hear less of the skill of foreign artists.—*Athenæum*.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 24. The Rev. Dr. Plumtre, President, in the chair. Mr. Lowe read the report of the committee, which among other particulars stated that in consequence of the low state of the Society's funds, caused chiefly by the arrears of subscriptions, it had been judged expedient to discontinue the terminal reports hitherto distributed to each member, and that it was hoped that their place might be supplied by a volume published from time to time containing such papers read at meetings as it may be judged well to print. The Dorchester Church sub-committee had reported that the stone-work of the east window was complete, and the roof of the sacristy nearly so, and that the effect bid fair to be magnificent in the extreme, but that the funds will be almost

entirely exhausted by these portions of the restoration; and they consequently made a fresh appeal to the liberal members and others, remarking on the great zeal displayed throughout the authorities and inhabitants of the county, and the apathy and want of interest exhibited by the county in general. W. Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, read paper "On the application of Greek Philosophy to the study of Gothic Architecture."

March 10. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., President, on "the application of the principles of Greek Philosophy to the study of Architecture," treating of the application of the Aristotelian philosophy as the former had done Platonically.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 7. The Dean of Hereford in the Chair.

The subject selected for consideration was Seals, upon which Mr. Hudson Turner, the Secretary, delivered some remarks. He said the subject naturally resolved itself into three simple divisions: the origin and antiquity of seals—the materials of which they were formed, as regards both matrix and impression—and their shape. As respects the antiquity of seals he referred briefly to the use of them among the Babylonians, Egyptians, and Romans; but thought that the origin of the pensile seal—the most important of the various shapes which this instrument has assumed in Europe—was to be recognised in the declining days of Roman power under the Byzantine emperors. The fashion passed from Constantinople to France; where pendant seals were employed by the kings of the first race. The use of the large seal, then termed the "authenticum," was even at that early period accompanied by that of a smaller called the "secretum." The "authenticum" and "secretum" of the Frankish sovereigns were the primitive types of the Great Seal and Privy Seal introduced into England after the Conquest. It seemed possible that seals might have been occasionally employed in Saxon

times, as that people must have been imitators of their use in France; it could not be asserted, on the other hand, one or two supposed instances, that the practice was at all general. The charters, to which were pendant the seals of Saxon kings, mentioned in the letters of the Commissioners Henry VIII. for the suppression of religious houses, were probably more fabrications. Pendant seals, or "bulls," as they were originally named, were of metal—gold, silver, or lead; they struck from dies in the same manner as coins, and in the earliest periods had reverses. Thus in their nature they were more analogous to coins or medals than seals in the present acceptation of the term. The use of metal bulls for authentication of very solemn and important documents prevailed among the princes from the times of the success of Constantine to the days of our Henry the Eighth. Two remarkable examples of golden bulls are still preserved in Chapter House at Westminster: one of the 13th century, pendant to the Domesday Charter of Alanor of Castile, of Edward I.; the other, which has been attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, is attested to the treaty of peace between Henry V. and Francis I. of France. The anti-

of papal bullæ, Mr. Turner observed, had been much disputed by antiquaries; their use, he believed, continued to the present time, and may probably be referred to as early a period as the 10th century. The Doges of Venice continued to use pendant metal bullæ until the suppression of that republic. The inconvenience attending the production of metal impressions must have naturally suggested the application of the die to a more plastic material;—hence the employment of wax. In this country, after the Conquest, the matrices of seals were of metal,—silver, brass, or lead: the latter, from the facility of working it, was most commonly used in the 12th and 13th centuries, and more especially by individuals of the middle class. The wax employed was of various colours and varied composition. In the earliest impressions of English seals it is generally, though not invariably, white; and, from some defect in its preparation, is usually found in a very friable and decayed state. Red and green then became the prevailing colours; and in the 16th and 17th centuries white was again generally used, particularly for the Great Seal and the seals of the several courts of law. Mr. Turner then referred to numerous remarkable instances of the use, during the Middle Ages, of antique intaglios as seals, particularly as *secreta* or privy seals. They were generally surrounded by mediæval legends, which were often grotesquely inapplicable to the subject of the gems. As regarded the shape of mediæval seals, Mr. Turner remarked that the principal forms were circular or an acute oval shape (*vesica piscis*): ecclesiastical seals were generally, though not always, of the latter form. There were, of course, numerous variations from these shapes; but it would not be worth while to enumerate them. In the 12th and 13th centuries seals were, for the most part, oval in outline. In the 14th and 15th centuries circular forms were generally used. Viewing seals as applied to documents, it was to be observed that it is perhaps from the early part of the 13th century that we must date the practice of impressing the seal upon the document itself, instead of suspending it therefrom, by silken threads or a slip of parchment. Strictly speaking, the pendant seal belonged to documents intended to convey general notifications, to letters unclosed or patent; yet many anomalies are to be noticed in its use. Documents of a private nature were folded, and the seal so impressed on the folds that the contents could not be attained without breaking the impression; and it might be remarked that a curious practice grew up during

the 15th century of surrounding seals so impressed by a twisted band of straw, doubtless with a view to their better preservation. This fashion, very prevalent during the time of Henry V., continued until the 16th century. After some general observations on the various devices which occur on seals before the introduction of heraldry, and on the artistic features of English mediæval seals, Mr. Turner concluded by remarking that the most characteristic distinction between English and Foreign seals subsequent to the use of heraldic insignia was, that the former were more architectural in their details, the latter more remarkable for extravagance of heraldic design.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter observed, that in old seals two kinds of white wax were used: one of a finer kind was wax mixed with flour, and of which few specimens in a perfect state were preserved. It was worth the attention of chemists, why green and red seals were better preserved than white.

Mr. J. G. Nichols observed, that no reason had yet been discovered for the use of certain colours in certain seals. The Great Seal was always in white wax—the King's Bench in green.

Mr. Turner remarked that the best-preserved collection of seals from the time of John was in Oriel college, Oxford—that the Vintners' Company, in London, possessed many admirable examples of seals of the 13th and 14th centuries—and that the only seal known of the Empress Matilda was preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. The seal in the Chapter House attributed to Benvenuto Cellini was a high relief, and under-cut. It deserved to be deposited in the British Museum.

Mr. Way instanced examples in mediæval seals of the appropriation of antique legends and figures to sacred subjects. The seal of an hospital dedicated to St. John was a most beautiful dancing faun—used with some allusion, no doubt, to the daughter of Herodias and the story of St. John.

Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, exhibited a silver seal of James IV. of Scotland, set on a modern handle, with the date 1510 upon it. Mr. Hawkins observed that he had failed in finding any old impression of this seal; and a careful search had been made for it both in Edinburgh and London.

The Duke of Northumberland exhibited an antique gold ring, found at Prudhoe Castle.

Lord Holmesdale exhibited a large metal dish of Roman work, cast and then turned;

and a most beautiful gold fibula of the 9th or 10th century, found in the Isle of Thanet in 1841. It was set with bits of coloured glass, tastefully arranged.

The Dean of Westminster observed that the front of the first altar of Westminster Abbey has recently been discovered above the presses containing the wax figures. This altar was, in all probability, removed when the tomb and oratory of Henry V. was erected. It was some 12 feet long by 4 feet high, and admirably executed. There was a single figure of St. Peter, extremely beautiful. He was happy to add that he had induced the Chapter to take it down, and give it a plate glass front. It would soon be on view, and the best time to see it would be by a two o'clock sun; and he would advise any member who came to see it to bring a powerful magnifying glass with him: it would bear the most minute examination. Mr. Eastlake was preparing an account of it.

Letters were read from the Rev. Mr. Bingham, respecting an effigy in Mapowder Church, Dorset; and from Mr. Jabez Allies, on Roman remains discovered at Droitwich, the supposed Saline of the ancients.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 25. Dr. Lee in the chair. Lord Albert Conyngham, V.P. presented to the Society a collection of between three and four hundred Roman coins in brass, of various sizes, purchased by him during a recent tour in the French provinces.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a very rare silver medal of Pope Clement VII. by Benvenuto Cellini, struck to commemorate the general peace concluded in 1533. It was accompanied by an historical description; chiefly derived from Cellini's autobiography. Mr. Pfister also exhibited a rare silver coin of the Castellano de Brancalione, who held the office of Senator Urbis at Rome in 1252-5 and 1257-8. It exhibits (in Byzantine design) the personification of Rome seated, full-faced and crowned, holding in her right extended hand the globe, and in the left a palm branch, indicating that Rome is giving peace to the world, inscribed ROMA CAPVT MVNDI. The reverse has + BRANCALIO. S.P.Q.R., and represents in the field the Bavarian lion of the very ancient house of Welf (the Guelphs). The Emperor Louis I., son of Charles-magne, had married in 819 Judith (Jute), daughter of the Bavarian Count Welf of Ravensburgh and Altorf; he had by her, 823, a son (Charles the Bald). The Welfs went over to the Papal party in 1076, and

in 1099 the first Duke of Bavaria married his son to the famous Countess Matilda. Hence on this coin appears the golden lion in an azure field, the emblem of the Guelphs, and therefore Rome was sometimes denominated the Leonine city, mainly the centre of the Gueiphic faction.

March 25. Dr. Lee in the chair. A paper by Mr. Haggard was read on a satirical medal struck on the Church-animosities in the reign of James II. The obverse of the medal has an owl with spectacles, standing on a cushion, under which is a sword partially concealed; before the bird is a candle, surrounded by seven stars. Legend: "Nog even blind!"—as blind as ever. Exergue, *oss.* Reverse, from the clouds is suspended a pair of scales. The scale on the right hand contains four books, a mitre, a crozier, and a sword; hanging from the scale is a paper, on which is written, *Zeven v.*; on three sides are seven seals, with these letters on them: S.H.M.L.W.M.D.S. In the left-hand scale is the New Testament, having J.C. on the cover, and rays of light darting on the book. These alone bring down the scale considerably against all the other emblems. Legend: "Tekel." Both English and Dutch medallists have supposed the owl to represent James II., but Mr. Haggard can see nothing about it to indicate royalty. The bands shew that it is intended for an ecclesiastic, and the pen and ink infer that he was a writer; the hidden sword shows that justice was lost sight of. With this view Mr. Haggard supposes the owl to represent Bishop Parker, a man who was said by Bishop Burnet "to be one of the fittest instruments that could be found among the clergy to betray and ruin the Church." He wrote a great deal, and particularly a book entitled, "Reasons for abrogating the Test" imposed on all members of Parliament; and King James commanded the booksellers not to print any answer to it. The sword may perhaps represent the sword of persecution. The reverse has not been elucidated with any degree of satisfaction; Mr. Haggard suggests that by it is shewn that the emblems of Popery, the sword of persecution, with the letter of Parker and the initials of the seven commissioners appointed by James to forward the views of the Roman Catholics, are found to be of little weight in comparison to the Protestant religion. The word *Zeven v.* on the paper can be construed into "Zeven Vollmagtige," or seven commissioners with full powers.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a rare silver coin (*mezzo grosso*) of the unhappy Marino Faliero, Duke of Venice, 1354-1355.

April 22. Dr. Lee in the chair. After the reading of a portion of Mr. Haggard's translation of the History of Early Medals, from the German of Herr Holzeuthal, a curious cast in lead (being a fabrication of the time) of a groat of Richard III. was exhibited by Mr. Burton; it differed in type from any genuine specimens at present known, in having a cross on the bust of the king, and a small pellet on the centre of the cross on the reverse.

Mr. W. J. W. Vaux exhibited a very remarkable coin of Al Motamed ala Uah, ben Motawakkel the XV., Khalif of the house of Al Abbas, who reigned at Bagdad between the years of the Hegira, 256-279, A.D. 870-892. Mr. Vaux observed that this coin was a very curious one, for two reasons; 1st, that all the legends on it are reversed, of which very few instances occur; 2dly, from its having been discovered with the great hoard of Saxon coins at Cuerdale, in Lancashire.

Dr. Lowe exhibited a rare shekel bearing a vine-leaf and palm tree, and inscribed in Samaritan characters, with the name of Simeon, the first prince of the Macabees.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited some Gaulish coins in billon, of the Channel islands type, found during the past year in the garden of the Baron de Pirche, at Avranches, a foreign member of the Society. Mr. Smith made some remarks on the qualifications of foreign members, one of which he thought should be that of *bona fide* corresponding; many societies elected foreign members from whom they never received a scrap of information, and who were in fact a dead weight. The coins found in the garden of the Baron de Pirche had been sent to another society by Monsieur de Gerville, the celebrated and active antiquary of Valognes.

RARE ENGLISH COINS.

April 24. The extraordinary collection of English coins formed by the late Lieut.-Colonel Durrant, of Lowestoft, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It comprised some of the finest pattern coins of Simon, Ramage, and Blondeau, and the following notice of the prices will shew their extraordinary value;—A penny of Egbert, date 800, sold for 15 guineas; a similar coin of Alfred, formerly in the Dimsdale collection, sold for 5*l.*; a penny of Eustace, second son of Stephen, sold for 15 guineas; and one of Stephen and Ma-

tilda, struck in 1153 to commemorate a treaty with Stephen and Henry, sold for 14*l.* 5*s.*; a shilling of Henry VII., the first coin issued in England by the name of a shilling, sold for 19*l.*; a sovereign or double rial of the same monarch, one of the rarest coins in the English series, sold for 33*l.* 10*s.*; a testoon or shilling of Henry VIII. sold for 14*l.*; a George noble of the same monarch, finely preserved, sold for 23*l.* 8*s.*; a crown of Edward VI. sold for 16*l.* 10*s.*; a groat of the same king, made of base silver, sold for 10 guineas; a fine double sovereign, coined in the fourth year of Edward VI., sold for 38*l.* 10*s.*; a penny of Queen Mary sold for 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and a rial of the same reign, a most beautiful and rare coin, sold for the large sum of 66*l.*; a half-crown of James I., considered the best extant, sold for 20*l.* 15*s.*; a pattern for a farthing of Charles I., in copper, sold for 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; a half-crown, in fine preservation, of the same reign, sold for 20*l.*; a 20*s.* piece, of the Oxford Mint, struck in 1664, sold for 22*l.* 10*s.*; a crown, one of the finest, rarest, and most remarkable coins in the English series, and known as the Oxford Crown, sold for 56*l.*; a pattern for a crown, by Briot, considered his *chef d'œuvre*, sold for 58*l.*; a pattern for a half-crown of the Commonwealth, by Ramage, sold for 24*l.* 10*s.*; a pattern for a half-crown, by Blondeau, sold for 15 guineas; a pattern for a shilling, by Ramage, sold for 16 guineas; a pattern for a farthing, in copper, of Oliver Cromwell, sold for 10 guineas; a pattern for a coin called a two-shilling piece, sold for 17*l.*; a half-broad, or ten-shilling piece, coined in 1656 by Thomas Simon, sold for 22*l.* 10*s.* The celebrated Petition Crown of Simon, so called from having the petition of the maker struck upon it, of which only twenty were struck, produced the large sum of 155*l.* The other lots sold on Monday consisted of coins of the reign of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne, and brought remarkably high prices. A proof five-guinea piece of George II. 10*l.* 15*s.*; pattern for a crown piece of George III. 10*l.* 5*s.*; pattern for a five-guinea piece of George IV. 28*l.* 5*s.*; pattern for a five-sovereign piece of George IV. 23*l.* 10*s.*; pattern for a two-guinea piece of George IV. 11*l.* 15*s.*; pattern of a shilling of the Commonwealth 16*l.* 15*s.* The whole collection realised 3,405*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 23. The Earl of Clarendon moved the second reading of the CUSTOMS DUTIES Bill.—The Duke of Montrose moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be referred to a select committee, to consider whether the protecting duty of 9d. on Colonial Spirits was a sufficient protection for the English distiller. This was negatived by 57 to 48, and the Bill was read a second time.

April 26. Earl Grey moved the second reading of the ARMY SERVICE Bill.—Viscount Combermere moved that it be read that day six months.—The Duke of Wellington supported the Bill, being convinced that its effect would not be to diminish the number of old soldiers, who are absolutely necessary to the very existence of the army, and without whom the late brilliant successes in India and China could never have been achieved.—The Duke of Richmond, who supported the amendment, thought that the most effectual way to get a better class of men in the army was to increase the pension. Their Lordships divided, when there were—for the Bill, 108; for the amendment, 94. The Bill was then read a second time.

April 27. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES Bill, its object being to facilitate the means of offering for sale this description of property by the removal of existing impediments, and by adopting a less formal and less expensive mode of procedure in Chancery than is the case at present. The Bill was read a second time.

April 29. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) Bill. He denounced the principle of indiscriminate out-door relief, for which some mistaken philanthropists contended, as a principle not only subversive of all the just rights of property, but fraught with the most injurious consequences to the poorer classes themselves. The present Bill repudiated the principle in question, but, whilst recognizing the rights of the poor, was compatible with all the just prerogatives of property.—The Earl of Clancarty spoke at great length in opposition to the Bill. A temporary evil was made the pretext for the adoption of a permanent measure of the most injurious tendency, not as regarded the land-

lords alone, but every class and interest in the country. He concluded by moving as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Earl of St. Germans could not believe that there was any good ground for the alarm which some entertained in reference to the operation of the Bill. So far from ruining the Irish landlords, he conceived that they would largely participate in the benefits which, if properly administered, the measure would confer upon the whole community.—Lord Montagu and Lord Stanley spoke against it; but it was read a second time without a division.

May 4. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) Bill, and explained the object of the measure, which was to advance 1,500,000*l.* at 6½ per cent. interest on all kinds of landed estates in Ireland. As this measure was intended to apply generally throughout the country, it became desirable that it should be made applicable to the circumstances of a vast variety of individuals; the provisions of the Bill had been so framed that they fitted themselves to the case of almost every description of property in Ireland.—The Duke of Wellington declared his conviction that this and the Encumbered Estates Bill were of all measures the most calculated to lead to the improvement of Ireland. There was, however, a most pernicious practice now prevalent in Ireland of making land the circulating capital of the country, and pledging the land for the purpose of paying the wages of the labourer. It was necessary, therefore, to enforce the payment of wages in the current coin of the realm, and he should propose a clause rendering such payments compulsory, notwithstanding any bargain with employers to the contrary.—Lord Montagu thought the Bill would lead to great improvements, and saw no objection to the proposal of the Duke of Wellington. It was his intention to move a clause providing for the erection of small grist mills in various parts of Ireland, to meet the change from the use of potatoes to that of corn.

May 6. In Committee on the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) Bill Lord Montagu moved an amendment, limiting its operation to the 1st Aug. 1848; which was

carried by a majority of 63 to 50.—Lord *Stanley* moved an amendment, that the relieving officers should be appointed by the commissioners instead of the board of guardians, which was negatived by 59 to 53.

May 7. Lord *Stanley* moved the omission of clause 11, relating to the sum to be charged in the unions, and carried his motion against Government by a majority of 73 to 54.

May 14. The amendment of Lord *Monteagle* above-mentioned was struck out, on the motion of the Marquess of *Laudoine*, by 54 ayes to 42 noes.

May 17. The Earl of *Ellesmere* moved the second reading of the *Factories Bill*, which was seconded by Lord *Feversham*.—Lord *Brougham* moved that it be read a second time on that day six months. The second reading was carried by 53 to 11.

May 18. In committee on the *ARMY SERVICE Bill*, the Earl of *Lucan* moved, as an amendment, that twelve years be substituted for ten years in the infantry, and fourteen years for twelve in the cavalry, artillery, or other ordnance corps.—The Bill was defended by the Duke of *Wellington*, and the amendment negatived by 38 to 30.

The *POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) Bill* was read a third time and passed.

May 20. The Bishop of *London* moved the second reading of the *CLERGY OFFENCES Bill*, and said several alterations had been made in the Bill of last year, calculated to remove the objections against what had been called its arbitrary character. In the first place, they did not meddle with the doctrines or opinions of the clergy, except in particular cases. In the next place, the party was to be examined before the diocesan board, and he would have an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. The board would consist of residentiary canons, and, where they could not be had, of rural deans. The Bill also provided that no person should be accused after five years had elapsed, except by the bishop himself, who would still have power to proceed against the party. After some debate it was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 16. The *POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) and LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) Bills* were read a third time, without division.

April 19. Lord *John Russell* explained the plan for *NATIONAL EDUCATION*, in aid of which the Government demands a grant of 100,000*l.* It was no longer a

question as to the Church undertaking the education of the whole people—the Church no longer arrogated to itself the right of educating the people according to the established religion of the State. All that was required was, that in schools belonging to the Church of England the Liturgy should be taught, but that in schools belonging to the Dissenters there should be no such requirement. This was carrying out the principle of religious liberty, and the Dissenters ought, therefore, to be satisfied with it. It was not intended that Roman Catholic schools should share in any portion of this 100,000*l.* If aid should be subsequently extended to them, it would be done with the greatest caution, excluding from its participation monastic schools, or such as were connected with monasteries.—Mr. *T. Duncombe* moved an amendment:—"That, previous to any grant of any public money being assented to by this House, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of national education, as developed in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in August and December last (which minutes have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty), a select committee be appointed to inquire into the justice and expediency of such a scheme, and its probable annual cost: also to inquire whether the regulations attached thereto do not unduly increase the influence of the Crown, invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and interfere with the religious convictions and the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects;" which was seconded by Lord *Duncan*, and, after three nights' debate, was negatived by 372 to 47.

April 21. The House was occupied with a long debate on the Report of the *Factories Bill*, which Mr. *Trelawny* moved should be received on that day six months, but this amendment was defeated by 104 to 46.—Mr. *Leader* proposed a clause to enable millowners to make up for lost time, in cases where, from the derangement of the machinery, they had been obliged to stop work. On a division it was negatived by a majority of 94 to 31. The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

April 23. On the order of the day for a Committee of Supply, Sir *W. Clay* moved, "That it is expedient that in any plan for promoting the *EDUCATION* of the people by pecuniary assistance from the State, provision should be made that, in schools receiving such assistance, the opportunity of participating in all instruction other than religious should be afforded to children whose parents may object to the religious doctrines taught in such schools." The House divided, Ayes, 210; Noes, 74.

April 26. Sir W. Molesworth moved another amendment.—“That any minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, or other regulations, which exclude Roman Catholics from participating in any grant of public money for the purposes of education, by requiring in all schools which receive such grants of public money the use of the authorised version of Scriptures, are inexpedient, and ought to be rescinded.” This was seconded by Mr. B. Esott, but negatived by a majority of 203 to 22.

April 27. Dr. Bowring, after advocating the adoption of a DECIMAL SYSTEM of coinage, currency, and account, which was now in force in most of the nations of the continent, moved an address to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to authorise the issue of coins representing the value of two shillings, being the tenth of a pound sterling, and two pence and two-fifths, being the hundredth part of a pound sterling; such coins to be called Queens and Victorias, or any other name which to Her Majesty might seem best.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and expressed an opinion that the officers of the Mint had been very lax in not carrying into effect a report which had been made on the subject 22 years ago by Mr. Davies Gilbert and a committee of the Royal Society.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not unaware of the advantage of a decimal currency; but was afraid that the people of this country had a strong predilection for their ancient system of keeping accounts. He had no objection to strike a two-shilling piece, as the first step in the experiment which Dr. Bowring wished to make; for, if the people did not like it, no harm would be done.—After some further debate, Dr. Bowring withdrew his motion.

April 28. The second reading of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Bill was opposed by Mr. Roebuck, but carried by 75 to 23.—The RATING OF TENEMENTS Bill was lost (on the second reading) by 71 to 89.

April 29. Mr. Hume moved for a committee of inquiry on NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, which was negatived by 66 to 13.

April 30. In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a grant of 620,000*l.* to be advanced in loan to certain IRISH RAILWAYS, viz. 500,000*l.* to the Great South-Western, 84,000*l.* to the Waterford and Kilkenny, and 36,000*l.* to the Dublin and Drogheda.—This proposal was opposed by many members, including Sir R. Peel, but was carried by a majority of 208 to 75.

May 3. The FACTORY Bill was, after a division of 151 against 88, read a third

time, and sent up to the Lords.—Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the administration of the laws for the RELIEF OF THE POOR in England. He did not propose to make any alteration in the general provisions of the poor-law; but his Bill would be confined to the administration of that law, and to the constitution of the body to which the administration of it was confided.—After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was then read a first time.

May 4. Mr. M. J. O’Connell moved the second reading of the DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT Bill.—Mr. Grogan moved, as an amendment, that it be read *day* six months. The measure, which was strongly supported by the Government, was, after some discussion and a division, negatived by a majority of 12, the numbers being 120 to 108.

Mr. Watson moved for a select committee to inquire into FEES in the COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY; the taxation of suitors in all inferior courts, and in the courts of special and general sessions in England and Wales; and as to the salaries and fees received by officers of those courts; and whether any and what means could be adopted, with a view of superintending and regulating the collection and appropriation thereof.—The Attorney General offering no opposition, the motion was agreed to.

May 5. Mr. Walpole moved the second reading of the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS Bill, which he said was founded on the report of a select committee appointed last year to inquire into the subject. The first object of his bill was to secure the *bonâ fide* voter from a repetition of frivolous objections after he had once substantiated his vote; his second object was to draw a distinction between technical errors and the want of qualification; and his third was to leave the objector the largest powers to purify the register, but to restrain him from exercising those powers vexatiously.—The Bill was read a second time without a division.

May 10. The House having resolved itself into committee on the LOAN (DISCOUNT ON INSTALMENTS) Resolutions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a discount of 5 per cent. should be allowed to all persons who might make advances on account of the 8,000,000*l.* loan on or before the 18th of June, and of 4 per cent. upon all advances on the instalments on or before the 10th of September. The object of the proposition, as well as the increase of interest on Exchequer-bills to 3*d.* per diem (from the 18th May), was to relieve the pressure in the

money-market. He had the authority of the Governor of the Bank for stating that, considering the moderate demand made upon the deposit of Exchequer-bills, the amount of Dutch gold which had been imported, and that the exchanges on America presented a likelihood of a cessation in the exportation of bullion, he thought the aspect of our monetary affairs much improved during the last few days.

May 12. Lord *John Manners*, in moving the second reading of his *PIETOUS AND CHARITABLE USES* Bill, affirmed that the Mortmain Act of 1736 was contrary to the spirit of our laws, and was intended as an attack upon, and not as a defence of, the Church of England, and contended that there was not a charity which ministered to the bodily wants and to the physical sufferings of the people of England which had not its efficiency impaired and frustrated by the mischievous operation of that uncharitable law.—Sir *G. Grey* opposed the bill, contending that the Act of 1736 did not actually prohibit the alienation of landed property for cha-

ritable purposes; it only prescribed certain conditions, which were to attach to all alienations for such purposes. After some discussion the bill was lost by a division of 166 against 20.

May 13. Mr. *Stuart Wortley* moved, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the state and operation of the LAW OF MARRIAGE as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity, and to marriages solemnized abroad or in the British colonies."—This motion having met the concurrence of Sir *G. Grey*, who said that the law of marriage was at present in a very unsatisfactory state, was agreed to, Sir *Robert Inglis* being the only dissident.

May 17. Sir *G. Grey* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION Bill; and Mr. *Ferrand* moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months. After four nights' debate, the second reading was carried by 218 to 42.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of 9th May published five royal ordinances, containing the following nominations:—M. *Dumon*, Secretary of Public Works, to be Minister of Finance, in the place of M. *Lacave-Laplagne*—M. *Trezel* to be Minister of War, in the place of Lieut.-General *Moline de Saint Yon*—The Duke de Montebello, Ambassador to the Two Sicilies, to be Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral Baron de Mackau—M. *Jayr* to be Minister of Public Works, in the place of M. *Dumon*. The fifth ordinance charges M. *Guizot*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the interim of the ministry of Marine and Colonies, during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

PORTUGAL.

The civil war in Portugal still continues. The insurgents' forces, having occupied the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, were in possession of all the surrounding country. The Lisbon Democrats threw open the gaol of *Limoeiro*, containing upwards of 1,000 prisoners; but the troops and the volunteer battalions acted with great promptness. Fifty escaped convicts were shot dead in the streets, and 500 were again made prisoners; the remainder had escaped to the country. The English

steamer "Royal Tar," which had been bought by the Portuguese government from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for 10,000*l.* was captured by the insurgents on the 21st of April, as she was about to enter the Tagus. She had on board 10,000 muskets and 40,000 cartridges.

On the 1st of May an important battle was fought at St. Ubes, in which the Queen's troops had greatly the advantage, driving back the insurgents from all their positions. On the Queen's side there were 57 killed and 120 wounded, while *Vinhaes* reported that he had buried 300 of the insurgents.

On the 3d Colonel *Wylde* proceeded to Oporto to negotiate with the Junta a submission to the Queen's authority, conveying the alternative of a resort to force by England, Spain, and France in conjunction, to compel them to return to obedience. The Queen accepted the terms proposed by the British Government; but they have not been agreed to by the Junta, and it is feared that an armed intervention will be required.

ROME.

Intelligence from Rome to the 9th of April states that an attempt to murder the Pope had been discovered. It was

found out by the French Ambassador, and he revealed the names of the conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him whilst giving audience to one of them, who was, by lot, to be appointed to kill him. A Capuchin presented himself for an audience of the Pope. His Holiness requested his name; this he gave boldly, but, before being admitted, the Pope looked over the list of the conspirators, and found the name of the Capuchin there. He immediately called for and concealed six carbineers, who, on the Capuchin's entrance, seized him, and on searching him found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The Capuchin was conveyed to prison.

SAXONY.

The town of Wernigerode has been set on fire by lightning. 244 houses, seven children, and a servant were burnt to death, and many horses and cattle perished in the flames.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has by an ukase, dated the 13th April, determined to invest in the foreign funds thirty millions of silver roubles in specie, equal to £4,500,000 sterling, which it is intended should remain as a permanent investment in those securities. It is supposed that the real object of this measure is to relieve the money market of Europe from its depressed condition, and thereby to enable foreigners to purchase an additional quantity of that corn with which Russia is glutted.

TURKEY.

The arrival of the French fleet under the command of the Prince de Joinville in the Grecian Archipelago has created considerable uneasiness to the Porte. The conduct of Turkey in the late affair with Greece has met with the approbation of the Emperor of Russia. Mehemet Ali's fleet has left Alexandria, and was cruising in the Archipelago. He has assured the Sultan that in case of a struggle he might depend upon his co-operation. On the 19th April an order was issued for fortifying and reinforcing the islands of the Archipelago.

MEXICO.

The American force under General Scott

has taken the Mexican city of Vera Cruz by storm. The whole operation lasted 20 days from the disembarkation of the troops on the 4th of March to the evacuation of the city and castle by the Mexicans on the 29th. The negotiation for a surrender began on the 26th. During the 16 days of active hostilities there were five days of violent "norther," those hurricanes of the coast of Mexico which effectually interrupt all communication by sea, and must have placed the squadron in considerable peril. For two days and nights the wind was so violent and the drifting sand so damaging, that it was almost impossible to clear the trenches or to man the batteries. Yet, in spite of all these untoward circumstances, we are informed that in the course of the whole series of operations, including the landing of 13,000 men, and the storm of shot and shell from the works of the town and of St. Juan d'Ulloa, the combined forces of the United States lost but 17 men killed, or in all 65 killed and wounded. On the side of the Mexicans, the loss of life and property is said to have been frightful. About a third—the south part—of Vera Cruz is partially destroyed. The persons killed and wounded, during the bombardment of two days, were principally old men, women, and children, amounting to about 400. An American force of 600 men will remain to garrison the city and castle of Vera Cruz, and General Scott, with 14,000 men, 1,500 waggons, and a heavy train of artillery, were preparing to proceed to Jalapa and city of Mexico.

INDIA.

The death of Akbar Khan, of Cabool, has been confirmed. It was at first stated that he had died of delirium tremens; it is now asserted that he has been poisoned at the instigation of his father, Dost Mahomed.

CHINA.

A civil war, or rather feud, has lately taken place between the two neighbouring departments of Chang-Chao and Tsaven-Chao, in the province of Gokien, in which 24,515 houses and 668 huts were pillaged and burnt to the ground, and 130,638 persons killed or wounded. It appears that wars of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the interior of this country, without the government attempting or rather caring to interfere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—The miscellaneous services estimates under this head for 1847-8 amount to 575,734*l.*, or larger by 112,804*l.* than those for last year. The estimates proposed are—royal buildings and royal palaces, 117,929*l.*; Buckingham Palace, 50,000*l.*; Palm House at Kew, 5,500*l.*; Houses of Parliament (temporary), 17,709*l.*; New Houses of Parliament, 150,000*l.*; Home Office, Board of Trade, &c. 11,435*l.*; Holyhead Harbour, roads, &c., 4,429*l.*; Harbours of Refuge, 140,000*l.*; Caledonian Canal, 50,000*l.*; public buildings, &c., in Ireland, 20,476*l.*; Kingstown Harbour, 8,200*l.*; total, 575,738*l.* The expense required for Buckingham Palace, which is estimated at 150,000*l.* in the whole, is said to be for "new east front to the Palace; clearing out and re-arranging rooms in south wing; alterations in the north wing; new kitchens and other offices, with ball-room over; decorations and painting; taking down the marble arch; alteration of drains, &c." The Palm House at Kew is reported to have so far advanced that the great outer scaffolding is nearly removed. The vast central framework is complete, and the side walls and ventilators are nearly finished. The gallery, balustrade, and spiral staircase are also nearly all completed, and the two wings are begun, their concrete foundation and several granite blocks laid, and the surrounding terrace in progress.

COUNTY COURTS.—In the county courts just established, all actions for debt or damage under 20*l.*, that is, for money owing or matters of contract; all cases of assault or injury to the person or goods in which the damages claimed do not exceed 20*l.*; all matters in dispute between masters and servants, or masters and workmen, under 20*l.*, may be tried and disposed of in less than fourteen days. A debt of 20*l.* may be recovered for less than 2*l.*, which the defendant will have to pay with the debt, and smaller amounts at a proportionately less expense if parties attend in person. The great advantage of these courts over the old system will be the expeditious mode in which business will be disposed of, the small amount of expense attending the proceedings, and that persons may see to their own business if so disposed. The Act constituting the courts was passed on the 28th of August last, and is the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 95. The Palace Court is understood to be exempted from the opera-

tion of the Act, and actions in that court are likely to increase and militate against the success of the new measure in the metropolitan districts. There is a provision in the Act (the 122d), which is likely to be of considerable service, in obtaining possession of houses and land where the rent does not exceed 50*l.* a-year.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The large room in *Ironmongers' Hall*, Fenchurch-street, which is 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 feet high, has been decorated recently by Messrs. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, in the Elizabethan manner, by means of papier maché, colour, and gilding. The ceiling is coved and divided into panels by massive ornamented beams, something like the well-known ceiling at Audley End. The entrance-door has Ionic columns, the fire-place caryatides, and the opposite end of the room an ornate gallery, all made to look like oak. The total amount of the contract was 1,563*l.* The character is well preserved throughout.

The Corporation of London are determined, it seems, not to abandon *Smithfield*, as they continue to improve and enlarge it. The whole of the houses at the north-east side, at the back of Charterhouse-square and lane, have been recently demolished, and the vacant ground paved and divided into sheep-pens. The space thus obtained will afford increased room for about 4000 sheep. A plan is now in the progress of formation for the construction of *subterranean* abattoirs under the market.

CHESHIRE.

On the appointment of the Rev. R. Yarker to the Vicarage of Neston, the parishes of St. Michael and St. Olave, in *Chester*, have become united, the Rector being the Rev. J. Eaton, F.R.S., precentor of the cathedral. The number of minor canons, by Mr. Yarker's removal, is reduced to four, as required by the act for regulating cathedrals, so that no successor is needed in that office.

CUMBERLAND.

The Dean and Chapter are proceeding with the restoration of *Carlisle* Cathedral. A handsome parapet has been erected along the front of the gallery over the triforium on the north side of the choir. The design is an open quatrefoil, and adds much to the beauty of one of the most richly decorated choirs in England. Work-

men are now employed in repairing the window on the west side of the transept, preparatory to the insertion of a stained glass memorial of the late Chancellor, the Rev. W. Fletcher, M.A.

DEVONSHIRE.

April 27.—A very destructive fire broke out in the village of *Stoke Canon*, which is close to the Bristol and Exeter Railway, about four miles and a half from the last-named city. The flames were first discovered on the thatch roof of the premises of Mr. Hunt, a pork butcher and farmer, from which large flakes of fire were blown about; so that in less than twenty minutes upwards of a dozen barns, &c., were blazing with terrific fury. When the engines arrived from Exeter, it was seen the only way to get the fire under would be to cut off the flames north and east. The New Inn, the large school-house, Mr. Haycroft's wool warehouse (which, previously to the year 1770, was the Sheriff's ward for the debtors of the county), the King's Arms, the Vicarage house, the houses of the Rev. Messrs. Knight and Peirce, and Mrs. Craig's seminary, were all on fire at the same time. The flames, owing to the arrangements of the firemen, were at length cut off and before midnight were extinguished. Besides thirty-two houses destroyed, thirty or forty barns, outhouses and stables are reduced to ashes, and a great deal of property lost; the furniture saved was placed in the church, where the poor families also sought shelter for the night. The property is nearly all uninsured. The origin of the calamity is believed to have been a hot cinder flying from the engine of one of the trains passing along the railway.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 15th April the Bishop of Winchester consecrated Trinity church, *Southampton*, which has undergone considerable enlargement; and the next day he consecrated St. Thomas's church, *Winchester*, erected on the west side of Southgate-street.

LANCASHIRE.

Plans for alterations at *Lancaster Castle* are now before the Secretary of State, with an estimate for the work, by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, of about 5,000*l.* In addition to this expense, the erection of two lunatic asylums, and the purchase of land for the same, are being proceeded with.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

March 4. A new church erected at *Woolthorpe*, near Belvoir Castle, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

March 23. The parish church of *Boughton*, which has been considerably enlarged, was consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough; and also of ground adjoining for a burial-ground, the present one being very near or lying the present Green, where the *Boughton Green Fair* is annually held. June, and at a considerable and in a distant distance from the village.

The Church of *Eye*, near *Peterborough*, which has been entirely rebuilt, designs by the late Mr. Basevi, opened on Thursday, the 8th April, sermons were preached by the Venerable Mr. Davys, Archdeacon of Northampton. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough is liquidating the building debt. The church is in the early-English style, substantial and commodious, but plain, and is capable of accommodating about 600 persons. The tower has been carried up only one story, the remaining part and the spire being deferred for want of funds.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The parish church of *Marnham*, 4 miles from Newark, has been restored at the cost of about 1000*l.* under the direction of Mr. Browning, of Stamford. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a well-developed chancel, along the north side of which the aisle of the nave is extended, a southern porch, and a tower at the western extremity. The external character of the structure is that of the perpendicular period; but, upon examination internally the pillars and arches of the northern aisle, it would seem that the original nave and chancel were erected in early-English style; but that they have been repaired, with considerable alterations and additions, during the time of the perpendicular style was prevalent. With the exception of the tower and porch, the whole of the church has been substantially repaired and restored. The roof is entirely new, and the timbers stained of a dark brown colour. The floor of the nave and part of the chancel has been paved with black and red tiles. The ancient font, which is very simple, has been placed on a new base, cleaned and furnished with a water drain. The chancel (the roof of which has elaborate carved beams, &c.) is fitted with stalls, returns, and the nave with open seat oak. The reading desk, on the south side of the chancel arch, is of oak, with open panels, and the pulpit is of Ancaster stone, carved in a style to correspond to the general features of the building.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 24. Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kincardine, *vice* Viscount Arbuthnot, res.

April 28. Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B. to be Admiral.—Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt. to be Vice-Adm.; Capt. Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, Knt. C.B. K.C.H. to be Rear-Adm.—Knighted, William Snow Harris, Esq. F.R.S.—Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Maurice, K.H. to be Clerk of the Cheque of Her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.—Henry Chard, esq. to be Exon of the same.—Henry James Sumner Maine, esq. B.A. to be Reader of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Geldart, res.—

April 29. The Hon. Flora-Clementina-Isabella Macdonald to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Anne Napier, res.—Col. George Hamilton, Marquess of Donegal, G.C.H. of the Antrim Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp for the Militia Force, and to take rank immediately after the Junior Col. of Her Majesty's Forces.

April 30. 15th Light Dragoons, Major G. W. Key to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. M. W. Smith to be Major.—26th Foot, Major W. D. Davenport, from 94th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. Paterson, who exchanges.

May 3. Martin Tupper Hood, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Monte Video) to be Consul at Buenos Ayres; Geo. Grey Sullivan, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Amoy) to be Consul at Ningpo.

May 5. Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of Great Britain and Ireland; Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. to be Rear-Adm. of Great Britain and Ireland.

May 7. 10th Foot, Major G. S. Montzambert, from 62d Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major W. H. Goode, who exchanges.—80th Foot, brevet Major C. Lewis to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. James Davis, 40th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. R. Wolfe (on half-pay, as Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands), Commandant of Robben Island, Cape of Good Hope, to be Major in the Army.

May 8. Second Lancashire Militia, Hon. H. T. Stanley to be Colonel, *vice* the Earl of Derby, res.—Francis Corbet Singleton, esq. to be Auditor-General of Accounts for South Australia.—William Morrison, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Hong Kong.

May 13. Vice-Adm. the Marquess of Thomond, G.C.H. to be Admiral; Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. E. W. Hoare to be Rear-Admiral.

May 14. Major Alex. Maclean, 3d West India Regt. to be Lieut.-Col. unattached, and to Lieut.-Col. of the same regiment, *vice* C. H. Doyle, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. Hon. C. W. S. Jeruingham, 3d Foot, and Wm. M'Invoy, 69th Foot, to be Majors.

May 15. Royal Artillery, brevet Majors F. Ward and W. B. Ingilby to be Lieut.-Cols.—Richard Robert Madden, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.

May 17. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, of Bedwell Park, co. Hertford, Bart. to take the surname of Eardley only, and quarter the arms of that family.

May 18. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady Chancellor of Ireland, Richard Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, and Lieut.-Gen.

the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, Knt. to be Justices and General Governors of Ireland.

May 20. The Earl of Clarendon to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Andrew Clarke, esq. of Comrie Castle, co. Perth, eldest son and heir of Robert Clarke, esq. of Comrie castle, by Isabella, elder dau. and coheir of Robert Wellwood, of Garvock, co. Fife, esq. to take the name of Wellwood after Clarke.

May 21. 57th Foot, Major J. Stuart, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, *vice* J. W. Randolph, who exchanges.—63d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. Watson, C.B. to be Colonel.—81st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Willcocks to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Hort to be Major; brevet, Major John Stuart, of 57th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

May 22. Vice-Adm. the Earl of Dundonald to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Morley Balders, 3d Dragoons, and Lieut.-Col. George Congreve, 29th Foot, to be Companions of that Order.—Edw. Kelly, esq. Lieut. R.N. to be Harbour Master for Mauritius.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Gateway Co.—Thomas J. Burke, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. R. J. Eden, to be Bishop of the Isle of Man and Sodor.

Rev. R. R. Anstice, Wiggington P.C. Herts.

Rev. J. Appleton, Worksop V. Notts.

Rev. F. Beamish, Ardfield V. co. Cork.

Rev. H. J. Bigge, Rockingham R. Northampton.

Rev. G. S. Blunt, Trinity Ch. Fareham P.C. Hants.

Rev. T. Boodle, Christ Church, Virginia Water, Egham, P.C. Surrey.

Rev. E. C. Brice, Newnham P.C. Glouc.

Rev. B. F. Carlyle, Badgeworth with Shurdington V. Glouc.

Rev. J. Chapman, Bothamstall P.C. Notts.

Rev. C. Clark, Rusland V. Lanc.

Rev. E. Creek, Swanmore P. C. Hants.

Rev. T. P. Dale, St. Vedast with St. Michael-le-Querne R.R. London.

Rev. S. Dauby, King Cross, Halifax, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. D. Dixon, St. Luke's Church P.C. Leeds.

Rev. C. G. Dorton, St. Benedict's P.C. Lincoln.

Rev. D. M. Evans, Llanvair-Tallhaearn P.C. Denb.

Rev. E. Eyre, Larling R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Frere, Finningham R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto R. West Canada.

Rev. R. Hartley, Staveley R. Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Heath, Canewdon V. Essex.

Rev. W. Hornby, St. Michael-on-Wire V. Lanc.

Rev. T. Jones, Great Bentley V. Essex.

Rev. T. H. Jones, Pendoylon V. Glamorgansh.

Rev. Lord A. C. Loftus, Magheraculmney R. Clogher.

Rev. W. R. Molesworth, Drinagh V. co. Cork.

Rev. J. Packer, St. Mary-le-Port R. Bristol.

Rev. E. Pickard, St. Edward P.C. Cambridge.

Rev. T. F. Plummer, Mahonagh R. and V. Limerick.

Rev. H. Pratt, Shepton Mallett R. Som.

Rev. V. W. Ryan, St. Mary's Edge Hill P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. J. Sharpe, Castle Eaton R. Wilts.

Rev. J. P. R. Shepard, Kemeys Commander P.C. Monmouth.
 Rev. J. Shooter, Edensor P.C. Staff.
 Rev. C. A. J. Smith, Macclesfield P.C. Chester.
 Rev. C. E. Smith, St. Andrew R. Canterbury.
 Rev. H. Smith, Easton Manduit V. Northpt.
 Rev. C. Vansittart, Wetherall P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. J. Vincent, Jacobstow R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Wilkinson, Martindale P.C. Westmorland.
 Rev. H. M. Willis, Little Dean P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. W. W. Woodhouse, St. Helen with St. Clement R. Ipswich.
 Rev. W. Woolcombe, Henock V. Devon.
 Rev. A. M. Wyatt, Penrose V. Monm.
 Rev. K. Yarker, Neston V. Cheshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. Badnell, to the Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope.
 Rev. W. H. Charlton, to the Marq. of Exeter.
 Rev. C. F. Newmarch, to the Earl of Yarborough.
 Rev. J. H. Ward, to the Duke of Cambridge.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Rawle, to be Principal of Codrington College, Barbados.
 Rev. G. M. Gould, to be Head Master of the Endowed Grammar School, Martock, Som.
 Rev. G. D. Sparks, to be Head Master of the Diocesan School, Newport, Monmouth.
 Rev. T. Thackeray, to be Head Master of the Grammar School of Bishop Auckland, Durh.
 Rev. W. Webster, to be a Master in the School of King's College, London.
 Rev. H. S. Wood, B.A. to be Master of the Diocesan School, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staff.

BIRTHS.

March 5. In Davies-st. Berkeley-sq. the wife of Dr. Woodfall, a son.

April 11. At Curzon st. the Hon. Mrs. Adelerley, a dau.—15. At Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr Tydvil, the wife of Robert Thompson Crawshaw, esq. a son and heir.—18. At Duke-st. Westminster, Mrs. Brunel, a dau.—At Maisonette, Ingatstone, Essex, the wife of Capt. Jesse, a son.—20. At Cahir Guillemore, the Viscountess Guillemore, a son.—21. At the Master's-lodge, St. Peter's coll. Camb. the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, a son.—22. At Richmond, Lady Frederic Kerr, a dau.—23. In Chesham-st. the wife of W. H. Pole Carew, esq. M.P. a dau.—25. At Methley, Yorksh. the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.—28. At Torrington-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a dau.—At Sulhamstead House, Turnham Green, the wife of W. H. Wyld, esq. of the Foreign Office, a son.

Lately. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Russia, Princess Mary of Hesse, a son, who has been christened by the name of Wladimir.—In Cavendish-sq. the wife of Capt. Bunbury, R.N. M.P. a son.—In Wales, Lady Newborough, a son.

May 1. In Sussex-sq. Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Laws, R.N. a son.—3. At Purton House, Wilts. the wife of Capt. Prower, a son and heir.—In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Johnstone, of Alva, a son and heir.—4. At Thorp Perrow, the wife of Mark W. Vane Milbank, esq. a dau.—5. In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Tritton, esq. a dau.—7. In Charles-street, Lady Dalmeny, a son and heir.—The wife of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunningham, Bart. of a dau.—10. At Ripple

Hall, Worcestershire, Mrs. John Dowdeswell, a son.—11. At the Pulteney Hotel, Alhmarie-street, the wife of William Gore Langton, esq. a son and heir.—12. At Kensington, the wife of Robert Ogle, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—At Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Carrington, a dau.—13. At Whiligh, Sussex, the wife of George C. Courthope, esq. a dau.—At 5, Arlington-street, Lady Mary Stephenson, a son.—14. At Habraham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the late Henry John Adeane, esq. a son.—At Eastbourne-terrace, Sussex-gardens, the wife of Charles Pemberton, esq. a dau.—16. The lady of Rosa D. Mangles, esq. M.P. a son.—At Thornbury House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq. 42d Royal Highlanders, a son and heir.—In Eccleston-street, the wife of W. D. Christie, esq. M.P. a dau.—20. At Melville Castle, N. B. the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, of twins, a son and dau.—22. In Cadogan-place, Mrs. Charles Morgan, a son.

[We are authorised to contradict the announcement of a birth at Upper Harley-street, which appeared in our May number under the date of April 1st.]

MARRIAGES.

Sep. 24. At Wellington, New Zealand, 1846, Edward William Stafford, esq. eldest son of Berkeley Buckingham Stafford, esq. of Mayne, co. Louth, to Emily-Charlotte, only dau. of Col. William Wakefield, and grand-dau. of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst, Kent, Jan. 3. At Vellore, John Olive Buttler, esq. 49th Regt. N. I. to Susan Maria, second dau. of the late Thomas Prendergast, esq.

Feb. 1. At Allahabad, H. C. Griffiths, esq. Adj. of the 3d Bengal N. I. to Adelaide-Sarah, third dau. of the late Frederick Moule, esq. of Melksham, and niece of Lieut.-Col. Moule.

10. At Madras, Adam A. Gordon, esq. M.A. to Letitia, dau. of the late Mr. John Richardson. 11. At Calcutta, Charles William Mackillop, esq. Bengal civil service, to Dorcas-Mary, only dau. of Hay Tweeddale Stewart, esq. of Mirapore and Calcutta.

16. At Madras, C. J. Bird, esq. Civil Service, to Emily-Honour, eldest dau. of James Webster, esq. of Hatherley Park, near Cheltenham.—At Ahmednuggur, A. Fletcher Davidson, esq. to Honoria-Florence, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. P. Tucker, Bomb. Arm.

20. At Bombay, Edmond A. H. Bacon, esq. 25th Regt. N. I. to Maria, second dau. of the late Edward Dashwood, esq. of Colchester.

March 2. At Whitehaven, the Rev. George Wylie, A.M. Rector of Newham with Mapledwell, co. of Hants, to Helen Craik, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Hunter, esq. of Lochrennie, in the stewardry of Kircudbright.

8. At Sherborne, John Eveleigh, second son of the late Cyrus Davie, esq. Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, Gloucester, and nephew of the late John Eveleigh, esq. Post-Capt. R.N. to Agnes, second dau. of James Poole, esq. of the former place.

9. At Walmer, H. S. Mitchell, esq. 40th Regt. to Hester-Louisa, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Coast, 21st Fusiliers.

10. At Florence, Count Des Geneys, only son of the late Count Des Geneys, Adm.-in-Chief of the Kingdom of Sardinia, to Miss Hamilton, dau. of Mr. Charles Hamilton, M.P.—At St. Botolph's, Charles Hay, esq. of the Island of Nevis, to Georgiana-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Mair, Vicar of Fulburn and Curate of Newton.—At Melksham, Wiltsh. the Rev. William Jackson, to Emma, dau. of Edward Phillips, esq. of Melk-

sham.—At Camberwell, Gustavus-Watson, eldest son of Gustavus Belford, esq. of Côté d'Inguville, France, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Barnard Turner, esq. of Ilfracombe.

16. At Marylebone, Edward Flood, esq. late 16th Regt. second son of Edward Flood, esq. of Middlemount, Queen's co. Ireland, to Adelaide-Jane, second dau. of John Maddock, esq. Her Majesty's ship Rodney.—At Weston-super-Mare, Clement Alexander Edwards, esq. Capt. 18th Regt. only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. M. Edwards, and First Commissioner of the Colonial Audit Office, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Newenham, esq. of Sandford, co. Dublin.

17. At Maidstone, G. F. Hodgson, esq. late H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. Davey, Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Maidstone.—At Hammer-smith, Floyd Minter Peck, esq. of Folkestone, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Charles John Robertson, esq. of Worton House, Isleworth.—At Shropham, the Rev. Augustus Barker Hemsworth, second son of Henry D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. of Shropham Hall, Norfolk, to Duncana, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Campbell, esq. of Kilmartin, Argyleshire.—At Plymouth, Capt. George Songsworth Dames (late 66th Regt.), to Caroline-Amelia-Brunswick, dau. of T. Northmore, esq. of Cleve.

20. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, William Lodwick, esq. 12th Regt. Bombay N. I. to Georgina-Maria, dau. of John Warden, esq. Bombay Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bt., K.C.B., G.C.H., &c.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, W. Scrope Ayrton, esq. of Dorset-sq. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas M. Alsager, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.—At Battersea, John Charles M'Mullen, esq. of Laverd-hill, Surrey, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late John Greenwood, esq. of Barnsley, Yorksh.—At Deptford, Septimus Wray, esq. M.D. of Tudor Lodge, Brixton, to Sophia, only child of Richard Bate, esq. of NewCross, Surrey.

23. At Clifton, Francis, second son of William Tothill, esq. of Stoke Bishop, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. John Digby, of Osbertown, co. Kildare, and New Park, Meath.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Selby, esq. son of the late and brother of the present Frideaux Selby, esq. of Swansfield and Porston, Northumberland, to Anne-Nikolson, widow of William Henry Angell, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Robert, son of Giles Loder, esq. of Clarendon-pl. to Maria, dau. of Hans Busk, esq. of Great Cumberland-pl. and granddau. of the late Sir Wadsworth Busk.—At Paris, B. L. Sandham, esq. to Anna, sister of the late George Stockwell, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Upper Chelsea, George Henry Suetett, of John-st. Bedford-row, only son of the late George Sawtell, esq. of the Stamp Office, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. E. Sabin, Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks.—At St. John, Westminster, John Wainwright, esq. of Hyde Park-pl. West, to Anne-Hannah-Jemima, second dau. of Lewis Hertslet, esq. of Great College-st.

26. At Greenham, Berks, John Gaise Westmacott esq. M.D. eldest son of Henry Westmacott, esq. to Martha-Hedges Graham, only dau. of the late Charles Moss, esq. of Doughty-st.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles Leopold Bushech, esq. of Wilton-crescent, to Harriette, dau. of the late John Sowerby, esq. of Hackney, and Terrington, Yorksh.—At Leicester, Thomas Yate Lee, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, to Mary-Joanna, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Berry, of Leicester.—At St. John's, Paddington, Robert Ganthony, esq. late of Calcutta, to Caroline-Har-

vey, of Maida Hill, dau. of the late George Harvey, esq.

27. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William, eldest son of Aneurin Owen, esq. of Egryn, Denbighsh. to Anna, third dau. of William Edwardes, esq. Sealyham, Pembrokesh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Daniel, second son of the late Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington-st. to Mary-Elinor, only dan. of the late Ferdinand Anley, esq. R.N. of Cambleton.

30. At Cheltenham, Hungerford Boddam, son of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Grace-Savage, youngest dau. of the late John Halliday Martin, esq.

31. At St. Pancras, Dr. William Smiles, of Doughty-st. second son of the late Edward Smiles, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Harriet-Ann, eldest dau. of Henry Wakefield, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. and granddau. of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.—At Glasgow, Thomas Balbirnie, esq. architect and surveyor, Glasgow, to Ann, youngest dau. of Capt. Robert Alward, of Brixham, Devon.

Lately. At Nonington, the Rev. Algernon Coote, Rector of Marsh Gibbon, third son of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart. M.P. to Cecilia-Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of John P. Plumtree, esq. Tredville, Kent.—At St. James's, Sir Edward Brackenbury, K.T.S., K.F. and K.C.B.A. of Skendleby, Lincolnsh. to Eleanor, widow of William B. Clark, esq. of Belford Hall, Northumberland, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Addison Fenwick, esq. of Bishopwearmouth.—At St. James's, Paddington, John Montgomery Campbell, esq. to Emily-Georgina, eldest dau. of George Chilton, esq. Q.C.

April 3. At Christchurch, Hants, Henry Knight, esq. of Basinghall-st. London, solicitor, to Mary, second dau. of Mr. Wm. Lipscomb, late of Sherborne, Dorset.—At Haul Horace, youngest son of Charles Frost, esq. of Faulkner Margaret-Matilda, eldest dau. of Faulkner Boyes, esq.—At Plumstead, Captain Hill, Roy. Art. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hill, of the Roy. Reg. to Rose-Leigh, only dau. of Basil Heron Goldie, esq. of Goldie Leigh Lodge, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Goldie.

5. At Hessele, Mr. Thomas Selby, of Manchester, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Col. Owen, and grand-dau. to Gen. Owen, of Wales.—At Camberwell, Frederick Studdy, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Ann, relict of Wm. Henry Langworthy, esq. of Exeter.—At Southport, Hughes Ridgway Denton, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, London, to Constance Macdonald, eldest dau. of the late John Meacock, esq. of Liverpool.

6. At Jersey, Lieut. Henry Park Wildig, of the 34th Reg. of Bengal N. I. to Laura-Matilda, youngest dau. of Thomas Gibson Brewer, esq. barrister-at-law, of Elm Lodge, Pinner, and Portland-pl. Jersey.—At Brighton, the Rev. Alex. P. Birrell, M.A. of Sidney college, Camb. to Mary-Anne-Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. the Precentor of Chichester, and the Hon. Mrs. Holland.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Thomas Henry Strangways, esq. of King's-road, Gray's-inn, solicitor, to Catherine-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Mr. George Hodson, of Lambeth.—At Hull, Henry Titus Bourne, esq. solicitor. Alford, Linc. to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John King, M.A. Hull.—At Beaumaris, Thomas Wallace, esq. of Belfield, in the co. of Dublin, to Sophia-Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. William Roberts, of Beaumaris.—At Boldre, Hants, Cap. Alex. Cameron, 42d R. Highlanders, to Caroline-Laura, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. K.T.S.—At St. John's, Notting Hill, Charles, eldest son of Charles Walton, esq. of Tulse Hill, to Martha,

Debenham, second dau. of the Rev. T. Heward, of Ladbroke-terr.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Alex. Akak, esq. of the Bengal Civ. Serv. eldest son of Henry Shank, esq. of Gloucester-pl. and Castle, co. Fife, to Harriet-Georgina, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Dundas Campbell, of Northend House, Hants.—At Hardington, Northampton. Henry Andrew, esq. of Truro, surgeon, to Henrietta-Eliza, 8th dau. of the late Charles Whitworth, esq. of Northampton banker.

7. At Bathaston, Som. W. Badd, esq. M.D. of Bristol, to Caroline-Mary, only dau. of G. Hilton, esq. of Bathaston.—At Lyme Regis, Dorset, Thomas Hall, esq. of Hull, Yorksh. to Mary-Anna-Murley, second dau. of Capt. Murley, R.N. of Lyme Regis.—At Lyme, Robert Daintrey Drevitt, esq. of Peppering, Arundel, Sussex, son of the late John Drevitt, esq. banker, of Arundel, to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of Charles Lane, esq. Capt. 47th Regt. of Inf.—At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Daniel Pegler, esq. of Colchester, to Mademoiselle Amelina, second dau. of M. Henry Joseph Chiquennois, of Rouen, France.—At Clifton, Chas. Massingberd, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. C. B. Massingberd, Rector of Kettlethorpe, Linc. to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Keary, Rector of Nunington, Yorksh.—At Cirencester, Isaac Solly, Jun. esq. of Southgate, Middlesex, to Cornelia, widow of Capt. Julius Brockman, 55th Reg.—At Brighton, James Wm. Newcombe, esq. to Frances-Anne, second dau. of Capt. Thomas B. P. Festing, late of the Bengal Army.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. James Reynolds Young, Rector of Whitmarsh, near Leamington, third son of Wm. Young, esq. of Highbury Grange, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late John Urquhart, esq. of Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.

8. At Clifton, James Augustus Elmslie, esq. of Somers-pl. Hyde-pk. to Mary-Johanna, eldest dau. of Col. Baumgardt, C.B. Inspecting Field Officer, Bristol District.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. fourth surviving son of the Marquess of Anglesey, to Miss Cecilia Wyndham, second dau. of the Countess of Listowel, by her first husband, the late G. T. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.—At Thorpe, Notts, Theodore Moilliet, esq. of King's Heath, Worcestersh. to Louisa-Joyce, youngest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Townsend, Rector of Thorpe.—At Worcester, the Rev. Joseph Moore, M.A. Vicar of Buckland, Berks, to Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. John Davison, B.D. Preb. Worcester.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Wm. Henry Pattinson, esq. of Barfield House, Ryde, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Bushnell, M.A. Vicar of Beenharn.—At Clitheroe, Ralph Blegborough, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall, Clitheroe.—At Milton next Gravesend, William, eldest son of Wm. May, esq. of Lower Clapton, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of R. P. Cruden, esq. of Gravesend.—At East Teignmouth, Edgar Montague, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Marianne-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Major George Mackenzie, of the 23d Reg.—At Nettleham, Linc. the Rev. Alexander Leslie Bromhead, to Susan, second dau. of the Bishop of Lincoln.—At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, Edward Alfred, eldest son of Edward Cooper, esq. of King's coll. London, to Juliana youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Hanson, esq.—At Southam, the Rev. Julius Couran Lowe, of Queen's coll. Oxf. only child of the Rev. Richard Lowe, Vicar of Misterton, Som. to Fanny-Anne, youngest dau. of Robert Poole, esq. Southam.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George, eldest son of George Wheldon, esq. High Sheriff of Warwicksh. to Anne, widow of James Mortimer, esq. of Wyke House, Dorset,

and Ferry Hill, Aberdeensh.—At Rydal, Alfred Twining, esq. of Bedford-pl. Gray's In. to Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Arnold, D.D. Head Master of Rugby.—At Hunsdon, Herts, William Philip Haywood, esq. of Mark's Hall, Essex, to Frances-Emma, eldest dau. of Charles Phelps, esq. of Regens Park, Herts.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Julius Bordier, esq. to Clara, only dau. of Dr. Gairdner, of Bolton-st.—At Everton, Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas Charles Price, Rector of Holtby, Yorksh. eldest son of Thos. Price, esq. of Clementhorpe, near York, to Ellen, fourth dau. of John Taylor, esq. of Benton-terr. Liverpool.—At Limerick, Conn. Thos. Fisher, H.M.S. Stromboli, eldest son of the late Capt. Fisher, R.N. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Hamilton, C.B.—At St. Margaret's, James Ansell Smith, of Princes-st. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Moses Lindo, esq. of Church-st. Stoke Newington.

9. At Ide, near Exeter, William, only son of the Rev. William Belgrave, of Preston Hall, Rutland, to Ellen-Mary, second dau. of F. H. Earle, of Torquay, esq.

10. At Billingham, Charles Smith, esq. of Monk's Hall, Gosherton, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Hildyard, of Buckminster Hall, Billingham.—At St. Peter's, Finsbury, Warner Charles, son of the late Col. Sir S. G. Higgins, K.C.B. to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late John Carr, esq.

12. At Brighton, George Kirwan Carr, esq. only surviving son of the late Bishop of Worcester, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Watson, esq. of Wick Lodge, Brighton.—John Stanford, esq. of Dublin, to Harriet, only dau. of Capt. Sir Andrew P. Green, R.N. of James-st. St. James's Park.

13. At Glastonbury, Richard Holman, esq. of Butleigh, to Gemina, dau. of the late John James Roach, esq.—At Trinity church, Brompton, Joseph Callow, esq. solicitor, of Walbrook-buildings, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late William Allen, esq. of Whitechurch, Hants.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Alexander Donovan, esq. of Framfield-pl. Sussex, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Poulett Thomson, esq. of Rochampton, Surrey, and sister of the late Lord Sydenham.—At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, M.A. youngest son of, and Chaplain to, the Lord Bishop of Durham, and Rector of Eaglescliffe, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B.—At Great Finborough, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Massingberd Pyke, Rector of Onehouse, Suffolk, to Jane-Catherine, youngest dau. of Robert Russell, of Finborough Hall, esq.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, James Clarke, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-pl. Pimlico, to Adeline, eldest dau. of Joseph Delavante, esq. of Brompton.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Joseph Shilbeck, esq. of Stanstead Lodge, Lewisham, Kent, to Louisa-Orme, dau. of Thomas Southey, esq. of Compton-ter. Islington.—At Segrave, Leic. Edw. Augustus Freeman, esq. Fellow of Trinity coll. Oxford, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave.

14. At Stonehouse, Joachim d'Almeida Maria Portugal, Lieut. of the Brazilian frigate Constitution, to Ellen-Cordelia, dau. of Wm. Edye, esq. of Devonport Dockyard.—At St. John's, Paddington, Robert Douglas, esq. of her Majesty's Buffs, to Isabella-Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Douglas Willan, esq. of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex.—At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. W. E. Setton, B.A. Rector of Langton, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late A. G. Storer, esq. of Purley Park, Berks.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE JULES DE POLIGNAC.

March 29. At St. Germain's, near Paris, in his 65th year, Prince Jules de Polignac, the Prime Minister of Charles X., whose administration produced the revolution of 1830.

The Prince Jules de Polignac, though, undistinguished by great talent or profound acquirements, was yet marked by the accidents of high lineage and high office—and still more remarkable vicissitudes of fate and fortune, in a land pregnant with events of monstrous and portentous birth. Anciently high amongst the nobles of his land, the family of Polignac had in the 16th century fallen into nearly complete obscurity, an obscurity from which it was redeemed by the literary and political talents of the famous Abbé Melchior de Polignac, afterwards raised to the rank of cardinal, and who had the good fortune to conciliate, not merely the good will of Alexander VIII., but of Benedict XIII. and Clement XII., and to be intrusted with the most important negotiations by Louis XIV. Fallen a second time into obscurity, after the death of the cardinal, in 1741, the family of the Polignacs again rose into favour, before the first French revolution, from the confidence and favour which the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette bestowed on Madame de Polignac, born Mdle. Polastron. The count Jules de Polignac, afterwards duke, had passed the first eight years of his married life in solitude and retirement, when the nomination of his sister as Lady of Honour to Madame Elizabeth, induced Madame de Polignac and her husband to pay a visit to Paris. The grace, beauty, and modesty of Madame de Polignac excited the admiration of the young queen. Her character, without stain and without reproach, enforced the respect, as the qualities of her mind compelled the regard, of her sovereign, and, after a short sojourn at the Court, Marie Antoinette exclaimed before her household, "There is one fair creature whom I will select as my friend and my confident."

A friendship soon commenced and speedily cemented was hastily and rudely broken. The murmurs of the populace were raised against the favourite, as she was called, and Madame de Polignac sought to secure silence towards her mistress, and safety as regarded herself, by flying the kingdom. With her husband and her children she departed for Vienna, where she safely arrived. She had not

been long in the capital of Austria, however, before the fatal news of the death of her mistress on the scaffold was communicated to her, and within a week of that time, the victim of grief and affection, she was herself an inmate of the tomb. In modern times, perhaps, there is nothing more melancholy and unfortunate than the history of the mother, except it be the history of her son Jules. As children, the young Polignacs were cradled in the apartments of a queen of France—as boys, they played with the Dauphine, on the knees of Marie Antoinette; and the sorrows which shaded their earlier years, in the loss of mother and Sovereign, were poignantly enhanced by an enforced exile and a small fortune. The education of Jules de Polignac commenced at Vienna, where his first preceptor was a man of liberal opinions. Scarcely out of his teens, he sought to distract his mind by foreign travel, and proceeded, like many other young Royalist Frenchmen, to Russia, where the Emperor Paul at first received with favour all French emigrants. But a change soon came over the capricious madman, and Jules de Polignac embarked at Riga for England, somewhere about the end of 1802, or the beginning of 1803. For a year or a year and a half he devoted his earlier manhood to the study of our literature, language, and institutions, and became an admirer of our well-balanced system of polity and government. But the objects of his most passionate devotion were his religion and his Prince—the Count d'Artois—afterwards Charles X., and under the mingled influences of Religion and Royalism, as he understood them, he embarked in the conspiracy of the Marquess of Riviere and George Cadoudal, in February, 1804. In this attempt his elder brother, Armand, then a married man, and in his twenty-fifth year, was also implicated. Jules was three years younger than his brother; and it is a curious fact that when arrested a project of a constitution after the English model was found upon him. The trial of the two brothers, which took place in June, 1804, was remarkable as affording fine traits of fraternal affection, in which each brother pleaded the cause of the other at the risk of his own. "My brother is young and inexperienced," cried Armand; "it is by my example he has been seduced, and on my head alone should fall the punishment." "Not so," said Jules, "I am a single man—alone in

the world—without fortune and without profession I can be useful to nobody. Scarcely have I entered on a life which I can quit without regret, whilst my brother has another depending on him, for he is married. Strike not him, therefore, but me." Josephine, always merciful, interceded for the brothers; her efforts were aided by Madame Murat, the sister of the Emperor; and the penalty of death was, in consequence of these efforts, commuted into imprisonment. In the donjon of Vincennes, Jules de Polignac remained six years, *i. e.*, from 1804 to 1810, when he was permitted to retire to a maison de santé at Tours, under surveillance.

The restoration of Louis XVIII. did not satisfy the eager spirit of Jules de Polignac. Like most of the personal adherents of the Count d'Artois, he looked on the sagacious monarch with distrust; and when Louis XVIII. proclaimed the charter of St. Ouen, the ultra Royalist and narrow-minded bigot, before taking the oath, demanded explanations as to what was meant by liberty of worship, or whether that liberty would in anywise interfere with the supremacy of the Holy Roman Church, one and indivisible. It was not, therefore, without reason that Louis XVIII. considered both brothers as chiefs of the Pavillon Marson—of that secret council overshadowing the throne in the interests of the Count d'Artois. Nor was the minister slow to perceive what had been long apparent to the Monarch.

In 1823 M. de Villele, who was aware that intrigues were brewing for his overthrow, to which M. de Polignac and the Priest party were no strangers, sent the Count Jules to London, notwithstanding the reclamations of Mr. Canning against the appointment.

For six years M. de Polignac held the high office of ambassador, and his name is appended to the treaties in reference to Spain and Greece. When the opposition of the ultra-religious party, headed by Polignac's friend the Duke de Riviere, joined to that of the extreme right, led by M. La Bourdonnaye, and the defection of the party Agier, overthrew the ministry of Villele, the French Ambassador in London sought to succeed to the post of Premier, by securing the support of these three fractions of the chamber; but that project being found impossible, the Martignac ministry was appointed as one of transition. So determined, however, were the Congregation to have their child in office, and so naturally did the predilection of the Monarch jump with the humour of the priests, that, during the short ministry of Martignac, Polignac made

two journeys to Paris for the purpose of displacing him. This was ultimately, though at first attempted secretly and stealthily, effected in 1829, to the undisguised joy of the Congregation, but to the evident dissatisfaction, if not dismay, of all France.

Soon after the rude and ferocious bigot, Labourdonnaye—who was, however, a man of some mind and of great energy—learned that Polignac was to be President of the Council, he resigned in disgust. The chamber, at first restive, soon became both indignant and refractory, and the nation was loud in the expression of concentrated hatred and contempt. The ordinances of the three days were now issued; yet so profoundly ignorant of France and Frenchmen was the eremitical and uxorious Polignac—alternating only between his private salon and his private study—and so convinced, perhaps, of the legality of his course—that he shut himself up on the 27th of July to dispose of an arrear of correspondence at the *Affaires Etrangères*. In the midst of this supererogatory labour, he was informed that it was not an emeute, but a revolution, that was opening, in which a whole people had already begun to play a winning game against a weak Sovereign, a weaker Minister, and a legion of bigoted priests. Forty-eight hours later, and all hope was over both with Monarch and Minister. Polignac still clung to his Sovereign with desperate fidelity, and followed him to Rambouillet, for he was a man of heart and principle, with whom devotion to the Monarch was a duty only inferior to his duty to his God. But the victorious negotiators soon insisted on his being driven from the Royal presence. For 14 days, the faithful, misguided, and unfortunate man wandered through the wilds of Normandy, with a scapulary and rosary around his neck, exhibiting a passive courage, and a religious, or rather a superstitious, resignation, worthy of all praise in a better cause. At length he was surprised, and taken at Granville, while waiting a fair wind and calm sea to escape to Jersey. Tried before the Chamber of Peers, he was eloquently defended by the graceful and accomplished Martignac, formerly the foremost advocate at the bar of Bordeaux, but more recently the too liberal minister, whom a bigoted faction had displaced. Condemned by his country, his life was spared, and his penalty commuted into perpetual imprisonment. In the Ministry of Molé, the imprisonment was changed into exile, and the prisoner of Ham left France for Munich. Time, which mitigates the asperities of parties, at length permitted the

perpetual exile to return. He was allowed to re-enter France, provided he did not take up his abode at Paris. At St. Germain's, more than once the abode of sorrow and suffering, he established himself; but his health, which had been shaken by long imprisonments and great reverses, became entirely broken after the deaths of Charles X. and the Duke of Angoulême. These two latter events more especially deeply affected him, and he sunk into a gloom and melancholy from which he never recovered.

The funeral of the Prince took place on the 3rd of April, and was conducted with strict privacy. His body was conveyed to Piopus, and placed by the side of that of his elder brother, who died about a month before him.

DON PALAFOX-Y-MELZI.

Feb. 15. At Madrid, at a very advanced age, Don Palafox-y-Melzi, Duke of Saragossa.

This distinguished character, whose heroic defence of Saragossa has immortalized him, was the youngest son of one of the most ancient families of the province of Arragon. The early part of his life was spent at Madrid amidst the pleasures and dissipations of that city, into which he was naturally drawn by his age and his giddy companions of rank. He entered young into the military establishment, and at the beginning of the Spanish revolution he was the officer of the guards who was chosen to command under the Marquess of Castellar. He accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, whence, however, he escaped, when the pusillanimous monarch resigned the crown. After his return to Arragon, he lived in retirement at a country-house, about half a league from Saragossa. When the people were seeking for a leader, the rank of Palafox, and the favour which he was known to have enjoyed with Ferdinand, directed their choice to him, and accordingly, on the 25th of May, 1808, he was proclaimed by them Governor of Saragossa, and of all the kingdom of Arragon. He was then in his eight and twentieth year, and had but a scanty portion of military knowledge. He possessed, however, that high degree of spirit and intelligence which supplies the want of everything else, and the want of which nothing can supply. The task which he had to perform was of the most arduous nature. The adjoining provinces of Catalonia and Navarre were overrun by the French troops; Saragossa contained not more than two hundred and twenty regulars, and was unfortified; and the public treasury was empty. He immediately called into service all the half-

pay officers, formed several corps composed in part of the students of the university, took other measures to sustain a siege, and on the 31st of May he declared war against the French, in a proclamation remarkable for its energy. This paper was hardly issued, before a French corps of 8,000 men marched to attack Saragossa. The French general was, however, met by the Spaniards, and, after a hard struggle, was compelled to retire. Palafox took advantage of this, to quit the city for a while, in order to collect troops, and organize the defence of the rest of the province. He returned with about fifteen hundred men, who had retreated from Madrid, and he was soon invested by the French, who had received powerful reinforcements, and a train of artillery. The besiegers carried the post of Torrero, and some other exterior works, not without infinite loss, pushed forward their attacks against the gates of El Carmen and El Portillo, began to bombard the city on the twenty-second of July, and on the fourth of August forced their way into the place, by the gate of Santa Engracia, and at length made themselves masters of nearly half of Saragossa. The French general now summoned Palafox to surrender. His summons was contained in the following laconic sentence: "Head Quarters, St. Engracia. Capitulation." With equal laconism, Palafox instantly replied, "Head Quarters, Saragossa. War at the Point of the Knife." This threat was no light one, the knife in the hands of an Arragonian being a most formidable weapon. Fortunately, on the 5th of August, the brother of Palafox had opened a passage into the city, with 3,000 regular troops. A council-of-war was now held, at which it was resolved that the remaining quarters of the city should be contested inch by inch, and that, should they be lost, the people should retire across the Ebro into the suburbs, destroy the bridge, and defend the suburbs to the last man. This resolution was unanimously applauded by the Saragossans. They did not, however, content themselves with resting on the defensive. They fell upon the besiegers with irresistible fury. The struggle continued for eleven days almost without intermission. Every day the people gained ground, till, at last, the enemy held only a narrow space within the walls. Convinced that there was no longer any hope of success, the French general abandoned the siege, which had lasted sixty-one days, and cost him several thousands of his troops.

Palafox availed himself of the breathing-time thus obtained, to increase his

force, and construct additional works. He was not allowed a long respite. To reduce Saragossa to submission was, on many accounts, an object of too much importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it. In November, therefore, a large army, under Marshals Mortier and Moncey, marched to recommence the siege.

Palafox was defeated at Tudela, and again under the walls of Saragossa, and the place was invested. Being summoned to surrender, he replied with the same energy as before, and his words were not belied by his actions. The approaches were vigorously carried on by the French, and a furious bombardment was incessantly kept up. Almost hourly combats took place between the besiegers and the besieged, in which the latter displayed a desperate valour. At length, on the 27th of January, a general assault was given, and the French established themselves on the breaches. Once more they penetrated, by degrees, into the city, and once more they met with the most obstinate and sanguinary resistance. Old men, women, and children all took a part in endeavouring to stop the progress of the besiegers. Not only street by street, but house by house and even room by room, was contended for, like the outworks of a fortress, and frequently lost and recovered. The besiegers finally resorted to mining to win their way; their progress by open force being bought at too dear a rate. In this way they became masters of about one-fourth of the surface of the city. Saragossa, however, would long have resisted all their efforts, had it not been assailed by a force more terrible than the besiegers. An epidemic fever raged in the place, and spread destruction among the ranks of the Saragossans, there being neither hospitals, nor medicines, nor even shelter for the sick! Palafox himself was attacked by it, and on the 20th of February was obliged to give up the command to general St. Marc, by whom the capitulation was signed on the following day. The garrison was reduced to less than 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than human beings. During this second siege 54,000 of the Saragossans perished, of whom a fourth were soldiers.

As soon as he was recovered, Palafox was sent into France, and was closely confined at Vincennes till near the termination of Ferdinand's captivity, when he was permitted to join him at Valençay. He was then sent by Ferdinand on a secret mission to Madrid, and it is said that he was one of those

who assisted the ungrateful man to overthrow the free constitution established by the Cortes. In June, 1814, he was appointed Captain-General of Spain, but this post was shortly after transferred to his brother, and we are not aware of late years, he has taken no part in public affairs.

His funeral was conducted with great state; the procession occupying nearly an hour in passing any one point.

GENERAL COUNT DROUOT was born March 1. At Nancy, in his 7th year, he was adopted by the celebrated Count Drouot, Lieut. General of Artillery.

In the first battles of the Revolution, the French had no horse artillery, and the advantages derived by the Prussians from this peculiar corps were so manifest, that in 1792 the Legislative Assembly ordered the organization of a similar body. Three years after its establishment, the capture of the Dutch fleet, as it were, bound off its own shores. Accordingly when Napoleon, in 1806, began to organize his famous Garde Imperiale ou Garde Consulaire, he found it necessary to attach to it a company of this kind, though its strength scarcely reached 200 men; and this he contented himself with raising to three squadrons of 200 men each. Three years afterwards, however, he increased the number of foot artillery to eight companies of foot artillery, Colonel Major Drouot, and so on. He did his perceptions brighten concerning the importance of this arm of the service, that the artillery of the guard, by successive augmentations, had not only reached, in 1813, to no less than 100 guns. This was the terrific weapon, tremendously wielded by Drouot, which the flashes portended the fall of empires and the fall of kingdoms far truer than ever did the fiery tail of a comet. It can hardly be said that Drouot was to Napoleon what Wellington was to the English, for the English was possessed perhaps of more original and extended military talents. His abilities in his own particular sphere of bravery and steadiness, and, above all, of single-minded honesty, staunch fidelity, and unimpeachable virtue, the Count was no superior, and but very few equal to all that band of heroes who raised Napoleon to his throne of glory. In his personal habits he was most simple. He—a Frenchman, and a soldier, in the midst of the imperial staff, and under the reign of Napoleon—was actually a republican in character, and did not scruple to avow

fact. He even carried about with him a small Bible—the only one perhaps that was ever to be found in the baggage of the Grand Army, except that placed by Napoleon in the mythological class of his travelling library—and this it was one of his chief delights to read. When ordered to the front, it was usually at the most critical point of the field, and at the most hazardous moment of the day; and on these occasions he is said to have always dressed himself in a certain old coat, dismounted, and advanced on foot in the midst of his guns, and it did happen that, throughout all his perils, he never received a wound. Few readers will require to be reminded how often he and his cannoners decided the fate of a well-fought field. Those 50 or 60 guns, described by eyewitnesses as seeming to be actually discharged as they galloped along, swept away the last relics of Russian obstinacy or Austrian chivalry, and terminated the carnage of the day. In the manipulation and direction of his pieces Drouot was unrivalled. Once, at the passage of the Elbe, in 1813, the Emperor, observing the enemy on the opposite bank, called out hastily for “a hundred pieces of cannon!” The general was at his side in a moment with the guns in position, but so impatient was the Emperor for success, that on the effect of the fire not being so immediate as he expected, he jumped off his horse, took hold of Drouot’s ears and shook him soundly. The general bore the operation with great patience, and then defied the Emperor to place the guns better—a challenge which Napoleon waived with the laugh of a pacified child. When reverses at length came, and the creatures of the Emperor’s bounty fell off from him on every side, Drouot still stood by his master and abandoned him not. *Etsi omnes, ego non*. With our own Macdonald—that worthy descendant of the man of Moidart—with Bertrand and Fain, with Cambronne and Caulaincourt—he awaited that last levee of Fontainebleau, and followed his Sovereign to Elba with as much devotion as he had followed him to Dresden. We might long search that muster roll of glittering names comprised in the *livre d’or* of the empire before we found any so entirely worthy the pride of a countryman and the respect of an enemy as that of General Count Drouot. Napoleon said of Drouot that “his morality, probity, and simplicity would have done honour to the epoch of Cincinnatus,” and bequeathed him 100,000*fr.*, which he expended in acts of beneficence.

General Drouot, a year before his death, drew up a little memoir of his military

career, in which he disclaims beforehand everything that may be hereafter published in his name. It is as follows:

“I was born at Nancy, 11th January, 1774, of poor parents, who earned by the sweat of their brow the bread of a numerous family; they made many sacrifices, and even submitted to many privations, in order to procure me the means of instruction. They endeavoured above all to inspire me with religious feelings, and to inspirit me with the love of industry and virtue.

“I had just terminated my studies at the College of Nancy when the wars of the revolution commenced, in the month of April 1792. On the 1st of June of the following year, I was admitted into the School of Artillery as ‘*Sous Lieutenant Elève*.’ A month afterwards (on the 1st of July, 1793) I was nominated Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Artillery by means of a decree of the Convention, which gave this rank to the ten first *élèves* to be promoted. I then rose through the different ranks to that of *Général de Division*, to which I was promoted on the 3d of September, 1813.

“I was nominated member of the Legion of Honour on the 5th of August, 1804; Officer of the Legion at Wagram, and Commander of the Legion at Moskowa; Grand Officer the 23d of March, 1814; Grand Cross the 18th of October, 1830; Baron of the Empire the 14th of March, 1810; Count of the Empire the 24th of October, 1813; Peer of France by Imperial decree of the 2d of June, 1815; Peer of France by Royal ordinance the 19th of November, 1831: this last favour my ill state of health no longer allowed me to accept.

“I have had the good fortune to serve under men who encouraged, supported, and protected me; and I owe my advancement principally to the Generals Loriboisière, Ebli, and Gassendi, and to my former colonel, General Pernety. The kindness they never failed to show me exercised the most favourable influence on my destiny: their memory will be dear to me, to my last breath.

“I had served for several years in the Imperial Guard, when, on the 26th of January, 1813, the Emperor attached me to his person as aide-de-camp. On the 3d of September following he gave me the supervision of the Guard, with the title of Aide-Major of the Guard. The marks of esteem, confidence, and affection which the Emperor never ceased to bestow upon me have been the pride and happiness of my life: they will remain for ever engraven on my heart, as well as the

remembrance of the favours with which he overwhelmed me.

"After the abdication of Fontainebleau, the Emperor granted me the permission to accompany him to the Isle of Elba, of which he appointed me the governor. The year following he took me back to France with him: I was at his side at the battle of Waterloo.

"The provisional committee which was placed at the head of the Government after the second abdication of the Emperor nominated me Commander of the Imperial Guard. Under the important circumstances of the times, I looked upon it as the first of my duties to devote myself entirely to my country, and to shrink back from no personal sacrifice in order to contribute to its welfare. This duty appeared to me all the more imperative as I had myself taken a part in all the events which had brought about our unhappy position. In consequence, after having consulted the Emperor, who approved of my resolution, I accepted the command bestowed upon me by the Government; and I separated myself for the time from my benefactor, with the intention and the hope of joining him once more as soon as the country should have been saved. The events which followed destroyed my most dearly cherished hopes. I was left neither the consolation of endeavouring to mitigate the rigours of his captivity, nor the happiness of dying on the field of battle for the deliverance of my country.

"Having been included in the ordinance of proscription of the 24th of July, 1815, I left on the 1st of August the Army of the Loire, in order to return to Paris and render myself up prisoner. On the 6th of April, 1816, I was taken from the prison of l'Abbaye and placed before a court-martial, which was to decide my fate. I was accompanied by my friend Baron Girod (de l'Ain), who defended generously and warmly my cause. I was declared 'not guilty,' and acquitted.

"The next day Louis XVIII. sent for me to the Palace of the Tuileries. After having addressed me in the kindest manner, His Majesty gave orders that I should be immediately set at liberty. I set off shortly after for my native town, where ever since that period I have given myself up to the charms of a quiet private life.

"I refused to accept either the half-pay or the *traitement en disponibilité* that were offered me under the Restoration. This refusal arose from my fear of being obliged to return to active service, or to be placed in the necessity of taking up my rank and my duties, while my benefactor was languishing a captive upon a rock in

the Atlantic ocean. I accepted, however, a retiring pension which was offered me by the Government in recompense of my former military services.

"During my retreat I endeavoured to write an historical account of the great events which passed before my eyes; but my bad health, my utter blindness, and, above all, my want of talent, forced me to give up an attempt which was beyond my powers: I threw my manuscript into the fire, and I entirely disavow everything that may hereafter be published in my name upon any events of the time, or any other subject.

"In 1823, the King, who was then Duke of Orleans, offered me the post of governor to the young Princes his sons. So marked a proof of confidence and esteem has filled me with the deepest gratitude. But I did not venture to accept the important mission thus offered me, because I considered myself unable to fulfil it properly, as possessing neither the talents nor the qualities it would have required.

"The return of the ashes of the Emperor, in 1840, fulfilled all my last hopes and wishes. Every day I bless that Royal wisdom to which the country owes this great act of reparation; and I return thanks to Providence that I should have been permitted the consolation of living to be a witness of this great event.

"Arrived now at the term of my earthly career, I await in peace until it shall please the Lord to recall me to Him, and to admit me, as I hope, to that everlasting dwelling, where those who have well loved and well served their country will meet their recompense.

"GENERAL DROUOT.

"Nancy, April 13, 1846."

THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

April 21. At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, in his 50th year, the Right Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Dr. Shirley was a member of the noble house of Ferrers, being the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, Vicar of Woodford, Northamptonshire, (who is still living) by Alicia, daughter of the late Sir Edward Newenham, Knt., and grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, brother of Laurence, Washington, and Robert, successively fourth, fifth, and sixth, Earls Ferrers. He was an Irishman by birth, having been born at Westport, in the county of Mayo, on the 30th of May, 1797. During the early part of his youth he was under the tuition of the Rev. Legh Richmond, B.D., Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, and in 1812 he

was removed to Winchester college, where he attained a respectable rank amongst his youthful competitors for collegiate honours, and where he was much and generally beloved for the amiability of his conduct and his modest and retiring demeanour. Having completed the usual *curriculum* as a Wykehamist, he was elected to one of the Winchester Scholarships in New college, Oxford, and afterwards to a Fellowship on the same foundation. In 1819 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1820 was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford, and in 1821 a priest. In 1821 he gained the Bachelor's prize for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," a work which created much attention at the time by the vast amount of theological knowledge displayed by the author, as well as by the powerful manner in which that difficult subject was treated. His first ministerial charge was as curate to his father, the Rev. Walter Shirley, at that time Vicar of Woodford, Northamptonshire, and he was subsequently appointed Lecturer of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. In 1826 he held the office of Master of the Schools at Oxford. In 1828 he became Vicar of

Shirley, in the county of Derby, the ancient estate of his family, on the nomination of Earl Ferrers, and resided in that benefice until his presentation to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man by Lord John Russell; with the exception of the years 1838 and 1839, when he held the rectory of Whiston, Yorkshire, on the presentation of the late Earl of Effingham. In the year 1839 he was instituted, on his own petition, to the family living of Brailsford; and in 1841 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Lichfield cathedral, and also to the archdeaconry of Derby. On the 17th of Dec. 1846, he received his degree of Doctor in Divinity from the university of Oxford, by diploma, on his appointment to the bishopric. On Sunday, Jan. 10, he was consecrated Bishop in the Royal Chapel at Whitehall, the officiating prelates being the Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, being a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of York. On the 4th of February he was installed, in the presence of nearly all the clergy of the diocese, who, notwithstanding his short connection with the diocese, had before his death become deeply attached to him. Dr. Shirley held no extreme views either with respect to doctrine or discipline.

His lordship was the Bampton Lecturer of the present year, and had delivered only two of the lectures when his course was thus early terminated—at the very

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commencement, it was hoped, of a career of extensive usefulness.

The late Bishop was of essential service to the Church during the six years that he held the archdeaconry of Derby; the number of churches and schools which he was the means of building and improving were considerable, and his very agreeable manners, joined to the possession of high talents, endeared him to men of all classes and all parties, both in politics and religion.

Bishop Shirley married Sept. 4, 1827, Maria, daughter of the late William Waddington, esq. who survives him, with one son and one daughter.

His remains were brought to England, and interred on the 29th of April at Shirley, in a vault which he had himself erected. The funeral procession was accompanied through Derby by a considerable number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, comprising about forty clergymen and many influential laymen. The shops throughout the whole route were closed, all classes appearing desirous to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the most amiable and excellent characters that ever adorned the Episcopal bench. The funeral service was performed in a most impressive manner, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, who on the 18th of May presided at a meeting at Derby, for the purpose of consulting on the best mode of perpetuating the memory of the late Archdeacon and Bishop. It was unanimously determined to erect a church, to be called St. Paul's, in a district of Derby which is much in need of one: this had been long a favourite object of the deceased, and was therefore considered to be the most appropriate tribute of affectionate respect which could be devised. A small tablet within the church will connect the name of Bishop Shirley with the circumstances of its erection.

LORD LURGAN.

April 30. At Lurgan Castle, in his 52d year, the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, co. Armagh, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Armagh.

His Lordship was born April 17, 1795, the second son of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Brownlow, of Lurgan, who died in 1822, by Caroline, daughter and coheir of Benjamin Ashe, esq. His elder brother, William, Captain in the 6th Foot, was killed in Spain in 1813.

Mr. Brownlow was M.P. for the county of Armagh from 1818 to 1832. In 1818

and 1826 he was successful in contested elections, and in 1830 and 1831 was returned without a contest. He was sworn of the privy council in Ireland in 1837, and created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1839.

Lord Lurgan has fallen a victim to fever, caught while attending to his duties as a post-office quartermaster of the Lurgan mail. The tears of such a man as at this dreadful stroke, a great aggravation of the calamity, under which the unhappy country is suffering. It was while engaged in the arduous work of relieving the poor of his locality that the disorder attacked the typical fever, which has proved fatal to so many excellent men in the higher walks of life. The deceased baronet was, at the outset of his public career, of attractive powers, but during the latter part of his life he was a moderate Whig. He has ever been one of the most deservedly esteemed resident landlords in Ulster. Paternal care and consideration for his tenants by increasingly manifested—Lurgan having under his auspices risen to be the important and flourishing town it now is. A Christian, in the highest acceptation of the term, he was the bountiful patron of every institution having for its object the spread of evangelical religion, the promotion of the comfort and well-being of mankind. To the noble lord's devoted zeal and munificent liberality it is chiefly owing that this province now possesses the Ulster Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—that most valuable of all the public charities which so creditably distinguish the north of Ireland. We speak the sentiments of all who knew him, or knew of his worth, when we say that Lord Lurgan's death will be felt as a public calamity."—(*Newry Telegraph*.)

His Lordship was twice married: first, June 1, 1822, to Lady Mary Bligh, second daughter of John fourth Earl of Darnley—she died June 20, 1823; and secondly, July 15, 1828, to Jane fourth daughter of the late Roderick Macneil, esq. of Barra, co. Inverness. By his first wife he has left issue one daughter, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Brownlow; by his second, who survives him, one daughter and two sons: 1. the Hon. Clara-Anna-Jane; 2. the Right Hon. Charles now Lord Lurgan, born in 1831; and 4. the Hon. Edward Brownlow, born in 1836.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.

April 26. At Spring Grove, Richmond, in the 71st year of his age, Sir Charles Price, Bart.

Sir Charles Price, who was the representative of one of the oldest families in

the Kingdom, having descended in the direct male line from Mercatorius, one of the princes of North Wales, was born about the year 1730, as may be seen by reference to the manuscript in the Herald's college, was the son of an esq. Sir Charles Price, Bart., for many years M.P. for and alderman of the city of London, who filled the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1802-3, and was created a Baronet the 2d of Feb. 1816.

The late Sir Charles was born the 16 of September, 1774, and married the 16 of May, 1798, Mary-Ann, daughter of William King, of King's-court, Covent-garden, esq. who has survived him only fourteen days, having died on the 10th of May, 1817. Sir Charles succeeded a second Baronet on the death of his father, the 17th of July, 1816, and has left a numerous family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Bagge Price, Bart., who was born on the 26th of September, 1801, and is unmarried.

The late Baronet was the head of the well-known banking and mercantile firm of Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Co.; he held many public appointments and enjoyed a high character for honour and integrity. His loss will be long felt by those who have ever been in any way connected with him either in public or private life.

The family of Price was seated in Dunbigshire for several centuries, and held high offices in that county (as may be seen from the county Rolls and other documents in the Rolls chapel), where it was held in high repute, and received many grants of land from the different sovereigns of England. The family continued resident in the county until the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Rev. John Price, M.A. sold Geelro to his uncle Thomas, the ancestor of Sir Robert Price, Bart. M.P. of Foxley, in the county of Hereford, and purchased lands at Farnborough, in the county of Berks, where the family has been resident ever since.

ADM. SIR W. T. LAKE, K.C.B.

Feb. 18. At Blackheath Park, aged 74, Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B. Admiral of the White.

He was the third son of Sir James Winter Lake, the third Baronet, by Joyce, daughter of John Crowther, of Bow, co. Middlesex, esq. He entered the naval service under the auspices of Capt. Andrew Snape Hammond, with whom, and his gallant nephew, the late Sir A. S. Douglas, he served successively, as a Midshipman, in the *Irresistible*, of 74

guns, Southampton frigate, and Goliath, Alcide, and Vanguard, ships of the line, until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, which took place Nov. 21, 1790.

On the war breaking out with France, in 1793, Mr. Lake obtained an appointment to the *Russell*, a third-rate, commanded by Capt. J. W. Payne, in which ship he remained until the ensuing autumn. He afterwards served as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Macbride, removing with him from ship to ship, and occasionally commanding an armed cutter, during the operations against the French at Nieuport, Ostend, &c. In the spring of the following year, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Minotaur*, 74, bearing the flag of the same officer, and chiefly employed in cruising off the coast of France.

On the 25th Nov. 1794, Lieut. Lake was advanced to the rank of Commander, in the *Weazle*, sloop of war, stationed between Yarmouth and Flamborough Head, for the protection of the fishery. His next appointment was to the *Rattler*, of 18 guns, a channel cruiser, under the orders of Adm. Sir Peter Parker. From that vessel he appears to have been posted into the *Proserpine* frigate, by commission dated Jan. 4, 1796; and he was subsequently employed in the Channel and North Sea.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Capt. Lake was commissioned to the *Topaze*, of 38 guns, and placed under the orders of the late Lord Gardner, on the Irish station, where he captured the following privateers; *Napoleon*, 14 guns and 180 men; *Minerve*, 14 guns and 111 men; *General Augereau*, 14 guns and 88 men; and *El Fenix*, 14 guns and 85 men.

In the summer of 1806, he was removed into the *Gibraltar*, of 80 guns, and entrusted with the command of a small squadron stationed off l'Orient to watch the enemy's ships, then ready for sea in the port. He subsequently served with the channel fleet under Earl St. Vincent.

In 1807 Captain Lake's ill health obliged him to retire for a time from the active duties of his profession. He consequently came on shore, and was appointed to superintend the Sussex district of Sea Fencibles. Immediately on his recovery, he solicited to be again employed afloat; but it was not until the spring of 1812 that his wishes were gratified. He was at that period appointed to the *Magnificent*, of 74 guns, then refitting at Plymouth, and soon after sent to join the squadron under Sir Home Popham, acting in conjunction with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. Captain Lake assisted

at the reduction of Castro, and in the attacks made upon Puerta, Galletta, Guetaria, &c. He also commanded a detachment of seamen and marines, to which was added the guerilla regiment of Campillo, landed to co-operate in an attack upon the castle of St. Ano, in which he received two severe wounds, one from a musket-ball in his right arm, and the other on his head. The country was thus deprived of his services for a period of four months, during which the *Magnificent* was commanded *pro temp.* by Capt. John Hayes. On his return to that ship, he joined the Channel fleet, and continued under the orders of Lord Keith until the termination of the war in Europe.

At the general promotion, June 4, 1814, Captain Lake was appointed to one of the Colonelscies of Royal Marines. He soon after convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies, where he arrived at the period when Sir Alex. Cochrane was proceeding on the expedition to New Orleans, and was left by him to carry on the duty, as senior officer on the Jamaica station, from whence he returned to England with the May convoy in the ensuing year. The *Magnificent* was paid off at Portsmouth soon after her arrival.

Sir Willoughby Lake was nominated a C.B. Jan. 2, 1815; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Aug. 12, 1819. In 1824 he was appointed to the command of the North American station, where he remained until 1828. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 22, 1830, and the dignity of K.C.B. on the 17th Nov. following. In 1841 he became an Admiral of the White.

He married in 1795, Charlotte, daughter of the late Admiral Macbride; and by that lady, who died Sept. 5, 1846, he had issue, 1. Charlotte, married in 1812 to John Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford, esq.; 2. Willoughby, Commander R.N.; 3. Edward, an officer in the Madras Engineers; 4. Noel Thomas, Second Captain in the Royal Artillery; and 5. Emily, married in 1827 to Captain Webb, R.N.

MAJOR-GEN. HARE, C.B. AND K.H.

March 6. On his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, Major-General John Hare, C.B. and K.H. late Governor of the Eastern district of that Colony.

Previously to entering the line, this officer was an Ensign in the Tarbet fencible infantry, commanded by Col. Sir Edward Leslie, from which regiment he volunteered, with three hundred men, to serve in the expedition to Holland, and was attached to the 69th regiment, which

he joined at Barham Downs camp, 3rd Aug. 1799; on the 6th of that month, he embarked with the army for the Helder, was present at the landing, and served the subsequent campaign under the Duke of York. On the 28th Oct. 1799, he joined the 27th regiment as an Ensign, and was appointed Lieutenant, 17th June, 1800. In August following he embarked with his regiment in the expedition under Sir James Pakeney, and soon after joined the army of Sir R. Abercromby at Gibraltar, with which he served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He was employed in the garrison of Malta from 1801 to 1805. On the 9th Sept. 1805, he was promoted to a company in the 27th regiment. He served with the expedition to Naples in 1805, under Sir James Craig, in a battalion composed of the light companies of the army, which was formed under the command of Colonel (afterwards Sir James) Kempt, and with which battalion he served afterwards six years in Sicily, and on different services on the coasts of Calabria and Naples, as also in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, under Sir John Stuart, and at the taking of Ischia and Procida in 1809. In 1812, he embarked from Sicily for the eastern coast of Spain, and served with the 2d battalion 27th regiment, which, with a corps of Calabrese, and four companies of German riflemen, formed an advance corps under Colonel (afterwards Sir Frederick) Adam. He was present with this corps at the battles of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, at Biar and Castalla, for which he obtained the brevet of Major. He served with it also at the siege of Tarragona, where it was employed as the covering brigade; and soon afterwards he succeeded to the command of the battalion, Col. Reeves being severely wounded. He commanded it at the blockade of Barcelona, and until it joined the Duke of Wellington at Bourdeaux, in May 1814. He also commanded the 1st battalion 27th regiment at the battle of Waterloo, in which only one officer of the regiment escaped without a wound, and on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He continued to command the regiment until the capitulation and surrender of Paris; and, on being then superseded by senior officers, he was appointed a Military Commandant of one of the arrondissements of that city. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and on the 16th March, 1822, received permission to accept the Russian order of St. Vladimir of the fourth class, for his services at Waterloo.

C. THORNTON CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

Lately. At Basseterre, St. Christopher's, in his 36th year, his Excellency Charles Thornton Cunningham, the Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher's and of the Leeward Islands, son of the Rev. John William Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, Middlesex.

"Mr Cunningham had expected a box from England, containing the picture of a sister recently deceased, (see our Sept. magazine, p. 333,) and to whom he was ardently attached. On the morning of the arrival of the mail he had gone down to the Post Office to receive his letters and the box. He had previously transacted business with his private secretary, before meeting, for the first time, on that day, the newly-elected houses of legislature, and appeared to be in vigorous health and in the most cheerful frame of mind; but he stated to a friend whom he met at the Mail Office that 'he was most anxious for the arrival of the picture, but dreaded to look at it, as he feared it might throw him on a bed of sickness.' The box having been conveyed to Government House, he followed it on horseback, and gave directions for its being placed on the table of the large dining-room. When there, he showed a reluctance to look at it without the presence of some friend. Having failed in finding either of two friends of whom he sent a servant in search, his butler, who was in the room, reports that he lifted off the covering from the picture, and after examining it for a short time made some remark in a low tone of voice, turned away and went up stairs to his room. He had scarcely time to reach it when his servant heard him fall, and hastening up stairs found him lifeless on the ground. The melancholy intelligence soon spread over the town, and in a few minutes two medical gentlemen reached the house. But the spirit had already fled to Him who gave it!

"It must be a consolation to those whom he has left to be assured of the respect and esteem in which he was held by all classes in the island, and of the grief which his loss occasioned. It was deep and sincere. In a few minutes every store and shop was closed. The legislature, which met immediately after his death, resolved unanimously upon a public funeral at the expense of the island; and it was ordered that the body should lie in state in the hall of Government House. Some friends and members of the legislature were in attendance all night; and a number of persons of all classes poured in to take a parting view of one whom they deeply regretted; and the body was followed the next day to the grave by every

public officer, by large numbers of the gentry, and by crowds of the negroes, showing every mark of the deepest respect, affection, and sorrow.

"The testimony borne to the deceased by men of the highest official station and others is such as to prove that the island has lost a ruler of distinguished talents and energy, and that his place, especially as respects the highest interests of the community and the welfare of the poor, will not be easily filled. Mr. Cunningham has administered the government of St. Christopher's nearly eight years." His death, as his physician states, must be attributed in part "to the exhausting influence of tropical climates on the nervous powers."

JAMES DEVEREUX, Esq.

March 27, 1845. In London, in his 86th year, James Devereux, esq. of Carigmenan, co. Wexford.

This gentleman, whose decease has hitherto escaped notice in our obituary, had certain historical as well as personal claims for commemoration.

Mr. Devereux was the representative of a family seated for many generations in the county of Wexford, and was the elder son of Robert Devereux, of Carigmenan, esq. by his cousin Mary-Thomassa, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Newtown, esq. His father was one of those who signed an address to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on behalf of the "Catholics of Ireland" in 1770, the first address they had presented as a body from the time of the Revolution. Of his grandfather James Devereux, esq. and his lady Mary, daughter of Mark Esmond, of Johnstown, esq. a celebrated beauty, he communicated some anecdotes to our Magazine for June 1839, p. 592. Like most Roman Catholics at the period of his youth, Mr. Devereux received his education in France, and few spoke the language better. He was one (and the last survivor) of the five delegates, who, on the 17th Feb. 1793, presented to his Majesty George III. the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland, which obtained the elective franchise, &c. &c. When his colleagues returned to Dublin, he was left in London to transact their business with Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State for the Home department, and he had several conferences with that minister. On his return to Ireland, he received the unanimous thanks of the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, who voted him a piece of plate of one hundred guineas value, upon which to inscribe the said thanks. He represented the Catholics of the county of Wexford in the said committee, and repeatedly received the thanks

of his constituents, who continued for many years after to re-elect him to the yearly meetings in Dublin, although he was then absent from the country. Being in France on the renewal of the war in 1803, he became a *detenu*, and remained for eleven years a prisoner in that country. His claims for property confiscated by the French convention were considerable, but, though sanctioned by the English commission, he for many years gained little advantage by the recovered money, in consequence of a Chancery suit between him and other co-claimants, during which the sum was locked up in Chancery.

On the 19th July 1820 he was one of the deputation which presented an address of the Catholics of Ireland to King George IV. at Carlton Palace.

On the 9th June in the same year he presented a petition to the Lords Commissioners appointed to receive, hear, and determine claims at his Majesty's coronation, praying "That the honour of performing the service of carrying the Golden Rod with a Golden Dove on the summit thereof, before our sovereign and lord the King at his Coronation, in the same manner as that service was performed at the coronation of Richard the First by William Devereux; and also, that his claim to perform the service of carrying the Silver Canopy, supported by four lances, over the King at his Coronation, as the same was borne by the said William Devereux at the second Coronation of Richard the First,—may be adjudged to him; and that he may be permitted to perform one of the said services by deputy."

This claim was not allowed, because it appeared to the court "that the said Petitioner had not made good his claim to perform the said services, or either of them."

In fact, the assumed descent of the family of Devereux of the county of Wexford from Philip, said to be a younger son of Patrick Earl of Salisbury, and brother to Earl William above mentioned, was entirely imaginary; and so was any presumed connection between those Earls and the Comtes of Evreux or the family of Devereux Earls of Essex. The whole arose from the misapprehension of the epithet *l'heureux*, or "the fortunate," attributed in a monastic chronicle of Lacock Abbey to the progenitor of Earl Patrick; the early Earls of Salisbury, descended from Edward of Salisbury, the Domesday sheriff of Wiltshire, having had no other surname but their local one. (See the History of Lacock Abbey, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles and Mr. J. G. Nichols.)

The subject of the present memoir

married a French lady, and had issue a son, the present Robert Devereux, esq. of Carigmenan, and two daughters.

Mr. Devereux's younger brother, Thomas Leo, was a knight of Malta, and died without issue. His cousin, the late John Devereux, esq. resided at Gosport.

COLONEL FULFORD.

April 10. At Exeter, in his 72d year, Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, in the county of Devon, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the East Devon Militia.

This representative of one of the most ancient families of Devonshire was the son of Benjamin Swete Fulford, esq. by Joanna-Gerrard, daughter of Thomas Galpin, esq. and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his uncle John Fulford, esq. in 1780.

Colonel Fulford was generally known and as generally esteemed and beloved throughout the county of Devon, for his many good qualities in public and private life. He was an active magistrate for 50 years, and added to considerable knowledge of the laws, a deep and abiding sense of justice in the execution of his responsible trust; in all matters concerning the county affairs he was indefatigable in his assistance, and his advice was always considered as of the greatest weight. He was also chairman, for a long period, of the Exeter Turnpike Trust, and opened that improved communication to the Port of Falmouth by way of Okehampton. Few gentlemen possessed a more happy mixture of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. As Lieut.-Colonel of the East Devon Militia, which commission he held for many years, although a strict disciplinarian and a noble officer in every respect, from his kind-heartedness and urbanity he was looked up to as a friend by the whole of his gallant corps. In politics, he was, however unfashionable the phrase may have become, a Tory, of the Pitt and Eldon school: firmly attached to the Constitution of his country in Church and State, he was averse to rash and democratic innovations, whether affecting the established religion, or those ancient laws, in principle, upon which our liberties depend. Although a devoted subject, loyal as he was brave, yet he was far from being an austere bigot; nor was he averse to such judicious and safe improvements in our political institutions as might be demanded for their due expansion in accordance with the increased population and other circumstances. He was the friend of useful education for the humbler classes, and the promoter of agricultural and manufacturing industry; neither wishing to subvert the one or the other to the wild spec-

ulations of political economists and free traders. He had a heart "open as day to melting charity," being ever ready to relieve the poor and afflicted, and to support liberally all benevolent and useful associations.* By those of his own principles he will be held in lasting esteem, for his high sense of honour, his consistency, and faithfulness; and by those, of all opinions and parties, his memory will be cherished, and handed down to posterity, as adding one more to the roll of "the Worthies of Devon."

Colonel Fulford married 26 Nov. 1799, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of William Adams, of Bowdon, near Totnes, esq. and formerly M.P. for that borough, and left issue four sons, and five daughters. 1. Baldwin Fulford, esq. his successor, one of the Chairmen of the Court of Quarter Sessions, an active and useful magistrate and country gentleman; 2. the Rev. Francis Fulford, Incumbent of Carzon chapel, and chaplain to the Duchess of Gloucester, who married in 1830, Mary, daughter of the late Andrew Berkeley Drummond, of Cadlands, esq. and has issue; 3. John, Commander R.N. whom married in 1844 Isabella, daughter of John Russell, of South Bank, near Edinburgh, esq. and has issue; 4. William, Capt. R. Art., who married in 1836 Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Grantham, R.A., and has issue. The daughters: 1. Anna-Maria, married to her cousin the Rev. Daeres Adams; 2. Eleanor, married to her cousin the Rev. Herbert Adams; 3. Harriet; 4. Louisa; and 5. Philippa.

T. H. H. PHIPPS, Esq.

April 4. At Leighton-house, Westbury, Wilts, in his 70th year, Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, esq.

He was born Nov. 30, 1777, the eldest son of Thomas Hele Phipps, esq. who died in 1790, by Penelope, daughter of Louis Clutterbuck, esq. Town Clerk of Bath.

Mr. Phipps was well known and highly respected in the county of Wilts, as an upright and active magistrate, and as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, to which office he was appointed in 1806; having served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1804. Thoroughly conversant

* Colonel Fulford was Grand Senior Warden of the Provincial Lodge of Free Masons in the county of Devon; and the Provincial Grand Master, Earl Fortescue, ordered the brethren of his Province to wear the accustomed masonic mourning for three months, to mark their respect and affection for their much lamented brother.

with the laws of his country, of the most business-like habits, acute in discerning the real points of a case, and benevolently desirous to temper justice with mercy, he was eminently qualified for the office he for several years adorned; and his loss will be long mourned by his brother magistrates throughout the county. As a private gentleman, a landlord, a neighbour, and a friend, as well as in the closer domestic relations of kindred, Mr. Phipps discharged every duty in a manner which obtained for him unmingled esteem, respect, and affection.

Mr. Phipps married Mary, daughter and heiress of Richard Leckonby, of Great Eccleston, co. Lancaster, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, esq. who married in 1829 Hester, only daughter of William Hall, esq. of Barton, co. Oxford, and has issue; 2. John Lewis, who married in 1834 Mary-Anne-Barney, ward of Lawrence Heyworth, esq. of Liverpool; 3. Richard-Leckonby, Captain in the 68th light infantry; 4. William-Paul, who died Aug. 20, 1829, aged 24; 5. the Rev. Edward-James Phipps, Rector of Devizes, Wilts; 6. Wilton-Frederick, deceased; 7. Arthur-Constantine; and 8. Charles. The daughters, 1. Emma; and 2. Mary-Jacintha.

REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.D.

Jan. 16. Aged 82, the Rev. William Williams, D.D., Master of Cowbridge School, and Prebendary of Llandaff.

The subject of this memoir was born at Dolgelley, in Merionethshire, on the 14th Jan. 1765. He received the rudiments of education at the grammar-school in his native place, and was thence transferred, as was at that time the custom with most of the Merionethshire youth who were intended for holy orders, to the school endowed though not founded by Dean Gabriel Goodman at Ruthin, and of which his youngest son was recently the Head Master. William Williams followed the usual course of his compatriots in passing from Ruthin to Jesus college, Oxford, where his scholarship and industry obtained the marked approbation of the principal, Dr. Hoare, who appointed him in his twenty-third year to the mastership of Cowbridge school.

The grammar school at Cowbridge had been long of considerable provincial reputation; it had been superintended by masters of considerable eminence for science and scholarship, and had yielded a fair supply of more than average scholars. It is a curiosity in the annals of a rather small provincial school that two of

the most eminent judges in our ecclesiastical courts, Sir Leoline Jenkins, and the late Dean of Arches, Sir John Nicholl, should have received their education there.

Sir Leoline entertained the liveliest sense of gratitude to both the school and the college at which he was educated, and, having remained through life unmarried, he bequeathed his property to trustees for special purposes, endowing the school, and adding largely to the previously scanty revenues of Jesus college, providing also for many particular objects of piety and charity. Cowbridge school acquired new importance from the arrangements of his will, not so much from the comparatively slender endowment of the mastership, as from the advantages which Sir Leoline's bounty supplied to the scholars both at school and college. Mr. Williams's diligence, and scholarship, and his natural precision and clearness of intellect, together with personal conduct that harmonised with the character of a clergyman and an instructor of youth, turned the external advantages of the school to the best account, and perhaps few provincial schools have flourished so steadily and uninterruptedly during a long course of years as Cowbridge under the care of its late master. The confidence thus shewn by the public was justified by the subsequent history of the Alumni of the school at Oxford, who always stood high among their compatriots (for they went chiefly to the same college, invited by Sir Leoline's bounty,) for their general accuracy of scholarship, and of whom several might be named who obtained considerable university distinction. The local importance of the school has been of late years still further increased by its being made also a sort of theological seminary; the Bishop of Llandaff receiving students of the school without a degree as candidates for holy orders. Of course the greater number of such candidates were persons to whom poverty or lack of previous advantages of education made the universities inaccessible; but so large a portion of the revenues of the Church in South Wales has been either lost to the Church altogether, or appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes other than the cure of souls in the parishes from which they arise, that it cannot be expected that a very expensive education should precede so slender a subsistence. Yet many most respectable and useful clergymen have been indebted to Cowbridge and similar seminaries in South Wales for their admission into holy orders. Mr. Williams however became master of Cowbridge school when it was only a classical or grammar school, and it remained such for

the first twenty-five years of his tenure of that office.

Bishop Watson, who records in his Autobiography with so much satisfaction that with the small preferment at his disposal he had been enabled to extend his patronage to Davies, the most learned author of the "*Celtic Researches*," and to Dr. Gregory, the author of a very respectable Church History, (in the preface to which he says that, having been for twenty years a curate in the Church, he expects that he shall die a curate,) had become personally acquainted with Mr. Williams's classical and theological attainments at his examination for Orders, at which the Bishop acted as his own examining chaplain. It was probably in consequence of this that the Bishop treated Mr. Williams with marked consideration, that he inquired concerning and made suggestions with respect to the management of his school, and in 1798 made the master the unsolicited offer of a prebendal stall in the cathedral at Llandaff.

His prebend led to his holding the vicarage of Pendoylan, near Cowbridge, and subsequently that of Llantilio-Cressey, in Monmouthshire. Previously to his presentation to that vicarage, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

He was also presented to a small living near Cowbridge, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. of Llantrithyd Park, in Glamorganshire, and of Dorton in Buckinghamshire, (a name formerly well known among the friends and supporters of Mr. Fox) who also evinced his regard and esteem for Dr. Williams by other important benefits.

Dr. Williams at the time of his death had just entered on the eighty-third year of his age, and on the sixtieth year of his mastership of the school. Gradually increasing debility had however for the last few years of his life compelled him to delegate the duties of the school at first partially and then entirely; though he tells his former pupils, in thanking them for a very handsome Tuscan vase with which they presented him in 1832, in memory of his former relation to them, that by God's blessing his health had up to that time been so good that his pupils had scarcely lost so much as four lessons.

He had married, Jan. 14, 1793, Elizabeth daughter of Rev. Thomas Williams, B.D. a predecessor of his own as master of Cowbridge, after whose death in December, 1814, he remained a widower. Four children only out of nine survive their father. His eldest son, the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. Fellow of Jesus' college, Oxford, died at Madeira at the age of twenty-

eight, having been advantageously known as a scholar at Oxford, afterwards as the efficient second master and assistant to Dr. Malkin at King Edward's school, Bury St. Edmund's, and subsequently private tutor in Earl Stanhope's family to the present Lord Mahon.

If a word ought to be added with respect to Dr. Williams's most characteristic qualities, it may be said that they were cheerfulness, good sense, benevolence, and quiet and unpretending piety.

We rejoice to be able to add that the Principal of Jesus college has appointed to the important post, vacated by Dr. Williams's death, a gentleman who has already given proofs at Oxford of great ability, and of the highest classical and scientific attainments. Though the importance of such a school is mainly local, yet the nation is made up of localities, and it would have been painful to very many gentlemen educated therein, and scattered by the lot of their professions over England and Wales, if their much honoured master had not been followed by a worthy successor.

The surviving children of Dr. Williams are three sons and one daughter: 1. William; 2. John; 3. Harriet-Anne, married first, the Rev. Rees Howell; and secondly, the Rev. Thomas Edmondson, Vicar of Llanblethian, in the county of Glamorgan; and 4. Charles, Perpetual Curate of Holyhead, formerly Head Master of Ruthin School, and Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Oxford.

THOMAS TOMLINS, ESQ.

April 21. At Shrewsbury, after a short illness, aged 68, Thomas Tomlins, esq. for nearly twenty-seven years organist of St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, and for fourteen years (previously to his duties there) organist of the abbey church in the same town.

The attainments of Mr. Tomlins in the science of music were of no ordinary character; his rapid execution on the violin, and the brilliant tones which he elicited from that instrument, will long be remembered with satisfaction and delight. His name for half a century had been associated with music, particularly as the leader of the Shrewsbury Choral Society, and in the exercise of that duty he at all times commanded the highest confidence from those under his direction. At the same time it may be stated, that his untiring zeal, energy, and punctuality, in all that he undertook, was ever conspicuous, and made it a source of pleasurable occupation to every one who happened to be united with him in the soul-inspiring cultivation of melody.

In addition to the attention he devoted to the Choral Society, Mr. Tomlins rendered essential service during a series of years at private quintett parties, consisting of a social body of friends, who occasionally met at each other's residence during the winter months—a gathering which contributed much not only to keep alive but to promote a taste for music in the town. As an instructor Mr. Tomlins was eminently successful; and as a composer, several of his published pieces have been well spoken of by persons fully competent to form a just estimate of his abilities. Among his publications are "Instructions for the Piano-Forte," and "Psalm and Hymn Tunes," &c. In the year 1802 he was conductor of the oratorio at Whitechurch in celebration of Peace; and he formed one of the band at the Installations of the Duke of Gloucester and Lord Grenville, as Chancellors of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

Gentle and unobtrusive in his deportment, he secured an extensive circle of friends; while his social disposition in his general walk through life, afforded an interest and gratification to all who had the happiness of his friendship and acquaintance. In proof of this it may be mentioned that, a short time since, a respectable body of the members of the Shrewsbury Choral Society, and other friends of Mr. Tomlins, resolved to present him with some token of their esteem, not only as a memento of their good feeling towards him, but as an appreciation of his long and valuable services to the former and present Choral Society. It was therefore determined that a portrait should be painted by Mr. Pardon, artist, of Shrewsbury, and which has proved to be not only most excellent in the execution as a painting, but an excellent likeness of the worthy individual it was intended to commemorate; and about this time last year it was formally presented to him at a dinner to which he was specially invited by a select circle of friends.

Mr. Tomlins was a native of Shrewsbury, and was elected a member of the corporation of that town, May 26, 1812; an alderman, Sept. 30, 1828; and to the office of mayor in the year 1832, the duties of which were fulfilled in the most exemplary manner.

His remains were interred on the 26th inst. in the cemetery attached to old St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury; and on the Sunday following, as a mark of respect to his memory, the members of the Choral Society gave a selection of sacred music, and sang "Handel's Funeral Anthem" during the afternoon service at St. Mary's church.

H. P.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVII.

MR. ARCHIBALD SIMPSON.

Lately. In his 59th year, Mr. Archibald Simpson, architect, who has contributed conspicuously to the adornment of Aberdeen, his native city.

His father, a respectable merchant, gave him the benefit of a liberal education, at the Grammar School and Marischal College. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. Massie, builder, in Aberdeen, and was afterwards, for some time, under the tuition of Mr. Lugar, architect, London. He subsequently visited Italy, where he spent some time in the study of the monuments of classic art, whether ancient or modern. These studies were accompanied by the careful perusal of the best writers on architecture. His preparatory studies completed, Mr. Simpson resolved to establish himself as an architect in his native city. Although, latterly, eminently successful, his professional career was by no means unknown to early struggles; but, from the time he obtained an opportunity of displaying his taste and talents, his business progressively increased, and he at length reached the highest status of his profession. He practised in all styles of architecture—the classic and gothic, the ecclesiastical, institutional, baronial, and domestic. Of these, numerous specimens are to be found. To enumerate them all is impracticable; we give a list of the principal:—In the city of Aberdeen—Marischal College, the Public Rooms, Royal Infirmary, Market, and Market-street, which gives an easy access to the heart of the city from the Quays, so long a desideratum; the Post Office, Mechanics' Hall, East Church, Orphan Asylum at Albyn-place, St. Andrew's Chapel, Free Churches in Belmont-street, Athenæum, North of Scotland Bank, Town and County Bank, Medical Society Hall, Lunatic Asylum, North of Scotland Assurance Office, Oldmarch Free Church, Bell's Schools, Frederick-street, &c. He also planned Bon-Accord-square and Terrace. Mr. Simpson, too, was the first to give an outline of the recently-contemplated city improvements; and his ideas will, doubtless, be found of great value, when circumstances favour that important undertaking. Mr. Simpson was also the architect of the Church of Elgin, General Anderson's Institution there, the Duchess of Gordon's schools at Huntly, the rebuilding of part of Gordon Castle, and the chapel attached to it. He planned and executed, either in whole or in part, the mansion-houses of Boath and Glenferness, Morayshire; Newe, Murtle, Meldrum, Heathcot, Park, Durris, Druminnor, Putachie, Crimonmogate, Scotland, Haddo, Lessendrum, Thainston,

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Carnousie, Craig, Pittodrie, and Tullos, Aberdeenshire; Stracathro and Letham, Forfarshire. Latterly, he planned the Free Church at Rothsay, the additions to Skene-house, and, at the period of his death, he was occupied with plans for the railway terminus in this city. In addition to the works above enumerated, we must not forget to mention Mr. Simpson's rebuilding of the bridge across the Spey, at Fochabers.

The extensive business which Mr. Simpson thus enjoyed, was entirely the reward of his undoubted genius and taste. He was imbued with the warmest enthusiasm, and the finest feeling for art. He had great tact in the adaptation of his designs to any given circumstances; and where difficulties occurred, no man could display more adroitness in surmounting them. He was particularly happy in accommodating the style of his works to the purposes for which they were intended, and to the character of the situation in which they were placed. Thus, when at one time it was proposed to place the new Marischal College on the site now occupied by the Free Churches, in Belmont-street, he designed a magnificent classical building, with an expansive and imposing front, and lofty dome, admirably calculated to bring out the great artistic effect of which the situation was susceptible. But when this site was afterwards abandoned for that on which Marischal College now stands, his design was altogether different. Then he chose the cloistral or monastic style, which was unquestionably the best adapted to the peculiarities of the retired site of the building; while it harmonized with the character of an academic institution. In process of time, however, the old site in Belmont-street was again to be occupied by a public building—comprising three of the Free Churches. In this case the funds were rather limited. An erection in the classic style was impracticable. Such a building as Marischal College would have been sadly misplaced. But, true to the *genius loci*, Mr. Simpson adopted the style of ecclesiastical gothic, so moulding it to circumstances as to take advantage of the very same peculiarities of situation which would have given so much effect to a building in the classic style. There was still the long-drawn horizontal line; while the effect which would have been secured by the lofty dome was sustained by the tapering spire. These remarks will, perhaps, serve to convey some idea of the peculiar character of Mr. Simpson's professional genius and skill. Of both he has left many enduring monuments, which make us proud to claim him as a

native of Aberdeen. We feel that we scarcely exaggerate his merits, when we say, that some of his best works, all circumstances considered, will not suffer by a comparison with those of another architect, also a son of Bon-Accord, the distinguished Gibbs. The work of both, although by no means the happiest of either, happens to be conjoined in our East and West Churches.—(*Memoir by Mr. Ramsay, in the Aberdeen Journal.*)

MR. LEMAN REDE.

April 3. At his residence in Southampton-street, Strand, of apoplexy, aged 45, Mr. William Leman Rede, the writer of many successful dramatic pieces, and a contributor to the weekly and monthly literature of the day.

Mr. Rede was born in the year 1802, in the city of Hamburg. His father was Thomas Leman Rede, esq. barrister-at-law, the author of various works of merit. He died when the subject of these lines was only eight years of age. His mother, with five children, came to England and settled in London, where Mr. Rede continued to the period of his death, with the exception of the time spent in making some provincial tours during his connection with the stage as a performer. His dramatic compositions are very numerous, and the principal minor lessees, past and present, have greatly benefited by his facile and graceful pen. He was also a large contributor to the *New Monthly*, *Bentley's*, and other magazines. As a writer of *pièces des circonstances* he was most felicitous; and some of the happiest parts ever represented by Liston, John Reeve, Charles Mathews, Keeley, and G. Wild, were furnished by him. As a performer he was chiefly known to the public from his ardent friendship for professors of the sock and buskin, by playing for every benefit that his name and exertions could at all serve. In 1830 he was united to Miss Sarah Cooke, daughter of Mr. Cooke, of Drury Lane Theatre, and cousin of Mrs. Waylett and Mrs. W. West. By his union with that lady he has left a son, ten years of age. Dr. Roberts and Dr. Richards attended him most sedulously in his last illness; but he never spoke during the thirty hours it lasted.

A notice of a brother of this gentleman, Mr. Leman Thomas Tertius Rede, who was also an actor and author, and married the widow of Oxberry the comedian, will be found in our obituary for Dec. 1832, p. 581.

JAMES CROWTHER.

Jan. 20. At Manchester, aged 78, James Crowther, an industrious botanist. Crowther was the friend and companion of Walker, J. Dewhurst, and E. Hobson, the botanists (all gone before him). He rendered great assistance to the late Dr. Hull, in collecting and describing rare plants in this neighbourhood, when the Doctor was engaged in his work on botany; and furnished information to the late Sir James Edward Smith, relative to certain mosses and lichens which that distinguished botanist could not elsewhere obtain. For some years past his mind and body had been gradually giving way. Residing with a married daughter, who has a large family, all suffering from privations, poor Crowther had little support beyond the allowance or a pittance of three shillings weekly from "The Society for the Relief of Scientific Men in Humble Life." Some years ago, permission was granted him that his remains should rest by the side of those of his friend and botanizing companion, Edward Hobson, in the graveyard of St. George's church, Hulme. His obsequies were attended, as a mark of friendship and respect, by a number of his surviving fellow-students in more than one kingdom of nature—for Crowther was also an able entomologist. There still survive him a small band of veteran naturalists in this neighbourhood; three of them sexagenarians; three others approaching the period assigned of old for the duration of human life,—"threescore years and ten;" and one, who has seen about eighty winters, and is still vigorous both in body and mind. The lives of these extraordinary men, all of them in humble circumstances, would furnish a remarkable chapter in any enlarged edition of a work professing to record "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."—(*Manchester Guardian*.)

MR. W. H. KEARNS.

Jan. 11. In Prince's-place, Kennington aged 52, Mr. W. H. Kearns, a member and one of the principals of the Philharmonic Society, first viola of the Ancient Concerts, of long standing in the band of her Majesty's Theatre, and one of those engaged by Mr. Costa for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

Mr. Kearns came from Dublin in 1817 to London, under the patronage of his uncle, Mr. Mountain, the husband of the singer of that name. Mr. Kearns was an accomplished executant on the violin. He took the first position at Covent-garden Theatre, but a nervous and excitable temperament unfitted him for a post to which his abilities and acquire-

ments eminently qualified him. His love of study induced him to add to his skill in performance a thorough knowledge of every branch of orchestral music, and by careful perusal of Catel and Reicha he became a profound theorist and adept in the mysteries of orchestral combination. For very many years he was the presiding genius of the English Opera, and Mr. Arnold and Mr. Hawes owed much of their success and popularity to his ready appreciation of what was best fitted to the public taste. There are many operas and operettas with names attached to them of "composers," who had no claim to the title, Mr. Kearns having worked, unknown and unseen, in their manufacture. It was Mr. Kearns on whom devolved the arduous duty of making a most imperfect score of the Freyschutz fit and proper for performance, and so well and ably was this done, that when Weber afterwards came to London, and first heard the English score, he was exceedingly struck with its merits, and, to shew a sense of Mr. Kearns's labours, presented him with an early sketch of the overture. Mr. Kearns also arranged and superintended the production of the Azor and Zemira of Louis Spohr, and the operas of Marschner, Maurer, Ries, and other continental writers. When the opera of Robert le Diable, by Meyerbeer, was advertised for the Italian Opera, Drury-lane also announced it with a score by Sir H. R. Bishop, and Covent-garden with a score by Mr. Kearns. Sir H. R. Bishop went to Paris to hear the author's score, which was copyright and not then printed, and the same offer was made to Kearns, but declined. The new score of Covent-garden proved most masterly and novel, as was that of the composer, and also that by Sir H. R. Bishop; the one by Mr. Kearns was justly ranked a model of elegance and erudition. For the great performance in Westminster Abbey he wrote an additional score for the brass band to the oratorios of the Messiah and Israel in Egypt, in which he employed six horns with singular advantage and effect. The Coronation Anthem of contemporary writers, the anthems used at the festivals of the Sons of the Clergy, the cathedral anthems used at the Ancient Concerts, the great choruses used at the Birmingham festivals, all derived additional force and contrast from the labours of his pen; and the last act of his life was the composition of an additional score to the Acis and Galatea, which in the original has no viola part, which has been added by him without any disturbance of the violins, a work of very great thought and experience, and of ex-

trème difficulty. His arrangements for military brass bands were unrivalled for their piquancy and brilliant contrast. Early in life he published a cantata of much promise, but his incessant occupations, and a nervous irritability of temper, led him to direct his strength more to orchestral arrangement than to original writing, except what others obtained the credit for. He was an able, honest, and excellent master, and has left many good pupils as evidences of the value of his tutorial exercises. For some years past he had accepted an organist's appointment, and directed his attention more to church music. During the last year he edited, in conjunction with Dr. Gauntlett, "The Comprehensive Tune-book," which is a complete cyclopedia of sacred music, containing a voluminous collection of psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, chants, &c. It was a labour of long time and of great research, and to no work did he devote himself with more of zeal, care, and attention, and it will remain an enduring monument of his industry and command over every branch of sacred music. Mr. Kearns has left a widow and a family of nine children, most of them of a very tender age. A concert took place, March 17, at the Hanover-square rooms, for the benefit of his widow and children, conducted by Sig. Costa, by which upwards of two hundred pounds was realised.

MR. WILLIAM DERBY.

Jan. 1. In Osanburgh-street, Regent's Park, aged 60, Mr. William Derby, artist in water-colours.

He was born at Birmingham, on the 10th Jan. 1786. His love of art showed itself at a very early period, for when he was but a boy he often said, "I will be a painter." He acquired the rudiments of drawing under the able tuition of Mr. Joseph Barber, of Birmingham, the father of the accomplished Mr. J. V. Barber, whose lamented decease took place at Rome a few years since.

In 1808 Mr. Derby essayed to establish himself as an artist in London, but, diffident of his own abilities, at the commencement of his career he engaged on a work far below the scope of his powers, viz. "The Stafford Gallery," which owes much of its beauty and finish to his skill. With indefatigable diligence and great success, he pursued portrait and miniature painting; occasionally making water-colour copies of fine pictures, until 1825, when the late William Hilton, R.A. relinquished making the drawings for Lodge's work of "Portraits of Illustrious Persons," and Mr. Derby was employed as

his successor, which honourable but arduous appointment he occupied till the completion of the work.

As the originals of these portraits were scattered through the galleries of the nobility and gentry of the united kingdom, Mr. Derby had to visit these repositories of works of art, whence he obtained an invaluable stock of artistic information for his future practice, and which, to his great credit, he was ever ready to impart to his brethren. In addition to this great advantage, he was introduced to the nobility and aristocracy, whose esteem and friendship he secured no less by his own unassuming manners, than by the distinguished excellence of his works. Among the latest of these was the Earl of Derby, whose portrait he painted, with those of several members of his family.

Whilst the Earl of Derby was sitting for this portrait, his lordship expressed a wish to have water-colour drawings made of the portraits of his ancestors from the reign of Henry VII. to his own time, which were to be found in different collections throughout the country; and from his previous knowledge of Mr. Derby, in connexion with Lodge's work, felt that he was fully competent to carry out his views. This interesting collection he completed, and it is exquisitely bound in many volumes, enabling his lordship to see at once the illustrious connexions of the noble house of Stanley.

In 1838 Mr. Derby was visited by a severe attack of paralysis, which deprived him of speech and the use of one side; he rallied, however, in a few months, and resumed his pencil with undiminished power. After this attack, his son, Mr. Alfred Derby, generally accompanied his father, and assisted him in all works of importance. The most beautiful of these productions was a water-colour copy of Landseer's "Return from the Highlands," the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne. The picture is among the choicest productions of this highly-gifted master. The copy is also a gem: the elegance of the drawing, the deep sentiment of the work, and the various textures and local colours, are given with a fidelity and beauty truly astonishing.

It has been a great advantage to the world of art, when fine original pictures have been inaccessible to the engraver, to have copies made by an artist of the powers possessed by Mr. Derby, who, while he attended with the greatest care to the most minute accessories, caught the spirit and character of each particular master he undertook to imitate. As an artist, he possessed powers of a great range in oil and water-colour paint-

ing, as is abundantly attested by his numerous portraits, miniatures, vigorous original subjects of still life, and his exquisite water-colour copies, over which he threw a peculiar charm.

In manners he was courteous, and in conversation engaging while instructive. In spirit he was remarkably independent, and in the pursuit of fame ardent and indefatigable; and, what is truly gratifying to add, by patient industry and unsullied integrity, he secured an honourable independence and well-established reputation. He has left a widow and eight children. (*Art Union, communicated by Mr. Peter Hollins, the sculptor.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 1. At Boxford, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. *William Plume*, Master of the Free Grammar School at that place for nearly thirty-three years. He died suddenly whilst seated by the fireside with his wife. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

Feb. 5. In London, the Rev. *William Fison*, Perpetual Curate of New Buckenham, Norfolk, to which chapelry he was appointed by the inhabitants. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832.

Feb. 7. Aged 75, the Rev. *Nathaniel Colville*, D.D. Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk, and for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the western division of that county. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. 1795, and was presented to Lawshall, in 1210, by Nathaniel Lee Acton, esq.

Feb. 8. At Mac Murrough, New Ross, the Rev. *Robert Carpenter*, Incumbent of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross.

Feb. 8. At Laugharne, aged 34, the Rev. *Benjamin Rees*, Rector of St. Eglw's Cummin, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 9. Aged 46, the Rev. *George Roberts*, B.A. Master of the Grammar school, Bampton, Oxfordshire; late of Magdalene hall, Oxford.

Feb. 11. At Teddington, Middlesex, after much suffering, borne with pious resignation, aged 56, the Rev. *John Harcourt Skrine*, of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1814. He married, in 1815, Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Henry Baldwin, esq. of Richmond, who is left his widow.

Feb. 13. Aged 27, the Rev. *George Francis Holcombe*, B.A. 1843, of St. John's college, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. G. F. Holcombe, Rector of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire.

Feb. 14. At Glanworth glebe, co. Cork, Rev. *John Brinkley*, eldest son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

Feb. 17. At Norwich, aged 83, the Rev. *Edward South Thurlow*, Prebendary of Norwich, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, and Vicar of Stanfordham, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the county of Durham. He was the eldest son of John Thurlow, esq. of Norwich, by Josepha, daughter of John Morse, esq. of that city; and nephew to Lord Chancellor Thurlow and Thomas Bishop of Durham. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1788; was nominated to his prebendal stall at Norwich by his uncle the Chancellor in that year; to the sinecure rectories of Eastyn and Llandrillo (value 716*l.*) in 1789; collated by his uncle the Bishop to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring in 1789, and presented to the vicarage of Stanfordham by the Chancellor in 1792. Mr. Thurlow twice married: first, in 1786, Elizabeth, daughter of James Thompson, of Norwich, esq. and secondly, in 1810, Susanna, daughter of the Rev. John Love. By his first wife he had issue three sons: 1. the Rev. Edward John Thurlow; 2. the Rev. Charles Augustus Thurlow, Vicar of Scalby with Cloughton, Yorkshire; 3. Henry-Robert, Captain in the 90th Foot. By his second wife he had four sons and two daughters: 4. Henry-William; 5. Susannah; 6. John; 7. Augustus; 8. Octavius; and 9. Maria. The Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, although greatly reduced in value by the erection of the chapelries of Penshur, Hetton, and Rainton into separate parochial charges, has received a considerable augmentation under the will of Mr. Thurlow, who regularly funded the money he received as coal rents in the right of the glebe royalty belonging to the rectory, and only appropriated the annual interest of that money to his private use. The principal he has bequeathed to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, for the benefit of his successors. The sum is large, though the exact amount has not yet transpired, but it amounts to several thousand pounds. It has been the practice in the county to sell or lease the coal on the glebe royalty, and the incumbents for the time being have received the produce; this practice has been long considered scarcely right, as, when the coal becomes exhausted, succeeding incumbents are deprived of all benefit arising from mineral produce.

Feb. 18. At Marlborough, aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Heilbourn*, St. A. Balliol col

was presented to his living in 1790 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Feb. 19. At Kilmore, co. Monaghan, aged 79, the Rev. *George Hay Schomberg*, in the 52d year of his incumbency of that rectory.

Feb. 20. In London, aged 72, the Rev. *Richard Carrow*, Rector of Broxholme and Perpetual Curate of North Carlton, Lincolnshire, and Perpetual Curate of Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1802; was presented to North Carlton in 1803, by the Prebendary of that place in the cathedral church of Lincoln, to the rectory of Broxholme in 1805 by Lord Monson, and to the perpetual curacy of Westbury-on-Trym in 1810, by the Rev. C. Vivian.

Feb. 20. At Hastings, in his 53d year, the Rev. *Edward Heawood*, M.A. Rector of Halstead, Kent, leaving a widow and fourteen children. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. and was collated to his living by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Feb. 21. At North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, aged 87, the Rev. *John Bird*, Curate of Manton, Lincolnshire. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1781.

Feb. 22. At the house of H. E. Lloyd, esq. Charterhouse-square, aged 29, the Rev. *Fletcher Webb Smith*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Elson near Gosport, son of Henry Smith, esq. of Morden College, Blackheath. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford.

Feb. 25. At Donhead St. Mary, Wilts. in his 80th year, the Rev. *Richard Blackmore*, Rector of that parish, and surrogate. He was instituted to his living in 1816, on his own petition. He purchased the advowson of Lord Arundell in 1810, and afterwards sold it to New college, Oxford.

March 1. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 56, the Rev. *George John Haggitt*, Rector of Hawkedon, Vicar of Parhamcum-Hacheston, and for 28 years Lecturer of St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814; was presented to Parham, in 1818, by Mrs. White, and to Hawkedon, in 1837, by O. R. Oakes, esq. Mr. Haggitt was a gentleman of much weight in the town of Bury, and equally respected and beloved.

At the residence of Dr. Castillo, Wyder Park, the Rev. *Benjamin Lewes*, of Duffryn, Vicar of Kilrhedin, co. Pembroke, and for upwards of 30 years a magistrate for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1812; and was presented

to his living, in 1828, by the Lord Chancellor.

March 2. At Plymouth, the Rev. *Aracott Howard*, M.A. minister of St. Andrew's chapel in that town. He was of Exeter college, Oxford.

Aged 83, the Rev. *William Marshall*, Vicar of Naseby, Northamptonshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788; and was presented to his living in 1829, by G. A. Maddock, esq.

At Halls House, Ringwood, Hants. aged 73, the Rev. *James Middleton*. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796.

March 3. At Shipley, Yorkshire, aged 53, the Rev. *R. H. Bonner*.

Whilst visiting the Rev. Charles Carpenter, near Launceston, within a few days of completing his 87th year, the Rev. *John Russell*, Rector of Iddesleigh and Jacobstow, Devonshire. He was of St. Mary Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1782, was instituted to Iddesleigh in 1823, and to Jacobstow in 1836.

At Worcester, the Rev. *William H. Weston*, Rector of St. Michael's Bewardine, in that county, to which he was presented in 1839 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

March 4. At Brighton, aged 51, the Rev. *George Henry Glyn*, M.A. Vicar of Henham, Essex. He was the third son of Colonel Thomas Glyn (brother to Sir George Glyn and Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Barts.), by Henrietta-Elizabeth-Sackville, daughter and heiress of the Ven. Thomas Hollingbury, Archdeacon of Chichester. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, and was instituted to his living in 1836.

March 5. Aged 76, the Rev. *James Taylor*, M.A. Incumbent of Clifton, Gloucestershire, for fifty-two years, it having been held by his father and grandfather for a previous period of 57 years. It now devolves to the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon. His grandfather was described at his death, in 1762, as "the Rev. Mr. Thomas Taylor, minister or proprietor of Clifton, Rector of Congresbury, in the county of Somerset, and Rector of St. Ewen's, in this city" (Bristol).

March 6. At Hertingfordbury, Herts, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Feilde*, M.A. Rector of that parish and Vicar of Stanstead Abbot's. He was presented to Stanstead Abbot's in 1795, and to Hertingfordbury within the last few years.

In his 65th year, the Rev. *Richard Filewood Snelson*, Vicar of Reigate. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1805; and was instituted to Reigate in 1812 on his own petition.

March 7. At the residence of his

brother-in-law William Ady Hare, esq. in Berkeley-square, aged 54, the Rev. Thomas Roche Garnsey, Incumbent of Christ church, in the forest of Dean, to which he was presented by the trustees in 1824.

March 8. At Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 83, the Rev. John Booth.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 31. In Guy's Hospital, Mr. Toole, the City toast-master,—the *facile princeps* of his profession.

Feb. 15. In Upper Albany-st. Regent's Park, of consumption, Mr. George Thos. Fisher, a young man possessed of considerable scientific acquirements. He was a student at King's college and educated for the medical profession; but was chiefly known as a useful assistant in the Laboratory of the London Institution. He was the author of "Photogenic Manipulation," 1 vol.; "Practical Treatise on Medical Electricity," 1 vol.; and of the following articles in the Westminster Review: "On Galvanism and Electricity," June 1846, "The Microscope and its Revelations;" and "Revelations of the Telescope."

March 21. After an illness of a few months, in a state of mental derangement, aged 32, Mr. R. M. Daniel. He was the author of three novels: "The Scottish Heiress," "The Young Widow," and "The Young Baronet." He has left a young widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie Daniel, in very distressed circumstances. She is herself possessed of considerable literary talent.

April 2. Sophia, wife of George Dewdney, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. William Jameson.

April 8. At Camden Town, Harriet-Amelia, wife of W. Stebbing, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Hon. George Kinghorn, of Kingston, Jamaica.

April 10. Aged 22, Amelia-Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Dohedy, esq. of Soham-place, Camb.

April 12. Marion-Craig, wife of Edward M. Elderton, esq. of Brixton.

April 13. In Upper Seymour-st. Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Deane, esq. of East-cote, Middlesex.

In Harley-st. aged 56, William Maclure, esq. surgeon.

In Hans-pl. Sloane-st. aged 89, John Keith, esq.

At Chelsea, at an advanced age, Miss Mercy Day, late of Brighton.

April 14. In Canonbury-pl. Islington, William Knight, of Oaklands, Hertfordshire, esq. F.S.A. a Magistrate of St.

Alban's, and one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park, aged 26, Mary, wife of David Burton, jun. esq.

Marianne-Grace, dau. of Edward Wilde, esq. Duke-st. St. James's Park.

In Nassau-st. Miss Pike, dau. of the late Josiah Pike, esq.

In Highbury-pl. aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Wilson, esq.

At Lee-terr. Blackheath, aged 18, William-Downes, only son of Capt. Farrer, Hon. Company's Service, and of the Trinity House, London.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, Emma, wife of John Richards, esq. of Maize-hill, and South-sq. Gray's-inn, solicitor; also, on the 24th, George, her only child.

April 15. At the Lawn, South Lambeth, aged 65, Edward Heseltine, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Camberwell, aged 69, Charles Dodd, esq. of Billiter-st. solicitor. He was the second son of the Rev. Richard Dodd, Rector of Cowley, Middlesex, (of whom a memoir will be found in our Mag. for June 1811, p. 606,) and brother of the Rev. P. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst, Kent.

April 16. In the Albany, Piccadilly, suddenly, Major Alex. M'Arthur, of the Madras establishment.

In John-st. Bedford-row, W. M. Pulley, esq.

In Egremont-pl. King's-cross, aged 64, Abraham Day, esq.

April 17. Aged 52, John Baker Moody, esq. sixth son of the late Samuel Moody, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

In Bedford-row, aged 79, Henry Kensit, esq.

At Clapham, aged 78, Peter Clarke, esq.

April 19. In Finsbury-circus, aged 43, Thomas Bevan, M.D. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons 1825; was Physician of the Islington Dispensary, one of the Med. Directors of the National Provident Life Office, one of the Council of the Hunterian Society, and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

At the house of her father, in Cavendish-sq. Harriett-Jane-Christine, youngest dau. of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart. G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet.

At Her Majesty's Victualling-yard, Deptford, aged 38, Anna, wife of Edward Ede, esq. Assistant Storekeeper.

In Torrington-sq. aged 42, George Coombes, esq.

April 20. Marie-Françoise-Foi, widow of Col. W. C. Oliver, Hon. E.I.C. Madras Presidency.

In the Wandsworth-road, aged 68, Francis Bocquet, esq.

Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Edward Hitchcock, esq. of Bayswater.

At Bethnal-green, aged 37, Mary, wife of Charles Jennery, esq.

April 21. Louise-Phelps, eldest dau. of J. M'Murdie, M.B. of the Grove, Camberwell.

In Wimpole-st. Anne, widow of the Hon. Thomas Fane. Her maiden name was Lowe. She was married in 1789, and left a widow in 1807. She had issue an only son, the late Lieut.-Col. John Thomas Fane, who died in 1833, leaving issue an only son, since deceased.

In Northampton-sq. aged 61, Jonathan Kitching, esq.

April 22. In the Bayswater-rd. aged 35, Robert Cramp, esq. late of Hull.

Suddenly, whilst attending at a board of the Commissioners for the Government of Pentonville Prison, William Crawford, esq. of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, Inspector of Prisons.

April 23. In Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 61, J. S. Elliott, esq.

Aged 68, Ann, wife of Lewis Gompertz, esq. of Kennington-oval.

April 24. In Hertford-st. May-fair, aged 58, Lady Alicia Gordon, sister to the present Earl of Aberdeen, for several years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

At East Dulwich, aged 76, Joseph Ricardo, esq.

At Oak Cottage, Hammersmith, Lætitia, wife of Percival Leigh, and dau. of Richd. Sherwen Morison, esq. of Datchet.

At his sister's residence, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 68, Langton Reade, esq. formerly of Camberwell.

At Highbury-terr. aged 77, Ann, wife of Edmund Gouldsmith, esq.

In Upper Stamford-st. aged 73, Forbes Macbean Chevers, esq. retired surg. R.N. He was assistant surgeon of the Phaeton in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, surgeon of the Tonnant at Trafalgar, and of Le Catere hospital-ship at Plymouth from 1811 to 1814.

At Islington, aged 95, F. G. Hanrott, esq. formerly of the Poultry.

At his sister's house in Cloudeley-sq. aged 60, Col. George Banks Bell, Bengal N. Inf. He was appointed a cadet in 1803, and Lieut.-Col. of the 52d N. Inf. in 1836.

April 25. In Duke-st. Manchester-sq. aged 80, Miss Louise Jaques, formerly of Caversham.

In the City-road, aged 72, George Todhunter, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Upper Tooting, aged 82, Sarah, wife of John Lucas, esq.

At Upper Kennington-green, aged 35, John T. Musson, esq. only son of G. S. Musson, esq. of Antigau.

Aged 84, Thomas Judkins, esq. of St. John's-terr. Hackney-road.

April 27. At Kensington, aged 74, Edward Birch, Ph. D. formerly one of the Classical Masters of the Macclesfield Grammar School, but for many years past a resident of Kensington.

At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Hine, in Charter-house-sq. aged 83, Mrs. Mary Vanhagen, relict of Mr. Thomas Vanhagen, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

April 28. At East Hackney, aged 80, Henry Bennett, esq.

April 29. At the house of her son-in-law, the Earl of Ranfurly, Berkeley-sq. aged 82, Sophia Margaret, widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D.D. late Lord Primate of Ireland. She was the second daughter of Thomas Penn, esq. of Stoke Poges, Bucks. by Lady Juliana Fermor, fourth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret; was married May 3, 1796, and left a widow May 6, 1822, having had issue the present William Stuart, esq. of Aldenham Abbey, Herts, Henry Stuart, esq. M.P. for Bedford, and Mary-Juliana, Countess of Ranfurly.

In Fitzroy-sq. aged 59, Jos. Faulder, esq.

Aged 86, Roger Potts, esq. of Nightingale-lane, Clapham Common.

May 1. Robert Roberts, esq. of Claremont-pl. Pentonville.

Aged 66, the Hon. Henrietta-Maria, wife of Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, and aunt to lord Viscount Galway. She was the second dau. of Robert the 4th Viscount, K.B. by Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Mathew, esq. of Felix hill, Essex; and was married in 1808, and has left issue the present Richard Monckton Milnes, esq. M.P. for Pontefract, the poet, and Henrietta-Eliza, married to her cousin, the present Viscount Galway.

In Upper-Seymour-st. West, Jane-Ogle, relict of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, Rector of Morpeth, Northumberland.

Charlotte, relict of William Mair, esq. of Kensington.

May 2. Catharine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Samuel Foyster, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

In Cannon-st. Capt. Alexander Weynton, elder brother of the Trinity House.

May 3. At Kensington-terr. aged 55, Henry George Harris, esq.

May 4. Aged 52, J. P. Simon, M.D., in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, formerly of Dublin.

At the house of her son, Peckham Rye, Charlotte, widow of Capt. W. Hamilton, Hon. Company's Service.

Aged 66, Henrietta, wife of Joseph Maberley, esq. of Harley-st.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 76, Juliana, last surviving dau. of the late Henry and Lady Juliana Dawkins, of Standlynch House, Wilts.

At Pimlico, aged 84, Samuel Tansley, esq. formerly of Westminster.

At the residence of his brother, Hamilton-ter. St. John's Wood, aged 46, Harry Hall Watts, esq. Major of the 2nd Madras N. Vet. Batt.

Aged 20, Maria, youngest dau. of Charles Deane, esq. of Blandford-pl. Regent's Park.

May 5. In London, aged 21, Henry F. S. Robinson, esq. only son of the Rev. John Robinson, of Widmerpool, Notts.

At Frognal, Hampstead, Sarah-Hannah, wife of Robert Prance, esq.; and,

May 9, at Frognal, Hampstead, aged 12, Mary-Anna, eldest dau. of the above.

May 6. At Clapham Common, aged 4 months, Annie, only dau. of John Humphery, esq. M.P.

In Upper Kensington-gore, Miss Anne Phillott.

At Paddington Green, aged 90, Mary-Esther, relict of Edward Gray Saunders, esq.

In Bolton-row, May-fair, aged 66, Juliana, wife of Wm. R. Hamilton, esq.

Aged 79, William Henry Trotter, esq. Rotherhithe.

May 7. Alice, infant dau. of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunningham, Bart.

At Camberwell, Catherine, wife of John Pulling, esq.

In Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, aged 75, Eleanor, widow of Dr. Pemberton, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.

May 9. At Cedar Lodge, Stockwell, the residence of his father, Frederick George Cox, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At the Grove, Blackheath, aged 58, Sarah, wife of Joshua Hargrave, esq.

At Hackney, aged 72, Mary, relict of Thomas Edgley, esq. formerly of Essex Wharf, Strand.

At his residence, Upper Gower-st. aged 66, Samuel Solly, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. formerly of Merton Woodland, Lincolnshire, but latterly of Heathside, Parkstone, near Poole. He was married Jan. 31st, 1821, to Dorothea, only dau. and heiress of the Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.R.S. Rector of Spettisbury and Charlton, co. Dorset, who died Nov. 29, 1840; and of whom Mr. Solly contributed a memoir to our Magazine for April 1841. He was an occasional contributor to our Miscellany on subjects of Currency particularly, under the signature of YLLOSS. He has left his widow, with one daughter, to lament their loss.

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May 11. Amelia, relict of Peter Were, esq. of Sampford Arundell, Devon, and youngest dau. of Mr. Gideon Acland, formerly of Tiverton.

May 13. At Stoke Newington, aged 10, William, son of William Player, esq. of Ashley Court.

Beds.—April 27. At Amptill, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Robinson, Vicar of Flitton.

May 5. At Bedford, aged 77, Mary-Ann, widow of the late George Mackenzie Macaulay, esq. of Chatham-pl. and Blackheath, and of East Cowes, Isle of Wight, late of Lloyd's, and Alderman of London, and dau. of the late William Theed, esq. of Bedford, and Elizabeth (Godfrey) his second wife, through whom she was a descendant of Bishop Sanderson, who revised the Book of Common Prayer in the reign of Charles II., and wrote the "General Thanksgiving."

Berks.—April 7. At Castle-hill House, Reading, aged 84, Thomas Jesse, esq.

April 21. Aged 50, Benjamin Hawkins, esq. of Reading.

April 24. At the Holt, Oakingham, Augusta-Sherman, wife of W. C. Kenrick, esq.

April 25. At the house of her son the Rev. John Gore, Vicar of Shalbourne, aged 80, Mrs. Gore.

April 27. At Chieveley, Emily-Sarah, youngest child of the Rev. W. Bond.

May 3. Fanny, second dau. of Daniel, May, esq. of Sonning.

May 10. At Reading, aged 21, Rosina, wife of W. Barnes, esq.

Bucks.—April 21. Aged 71, Maria, wife of Isaac D'Israeli, esq. D.C.L. of Bradenham House, the celebrated author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and mother of Benjamin D'Israeli, esq. M.P.

May 2. At Slough, Anne-Isabella, dau. of the late Capt. Hay.

CAMBRIDGE.—April 14. At Newmarket, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Barker, of Cambridge. Her body was interred in the church of St. Mary the Less, on the 22d of April, attended by the Rev. Dr. Griffith and Mrs. Griffith (the only daughter of the deceased), together with the Rev. B. Barker, her nephew, and Mrs. Barker, and other friends and relatives of the deceased, amongst whom were Mr. T. Mortlock, Rev. E. Frere, Mr. G. Salmon, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Weatherby and the Misses Weatherby, Dr. Paget, Mr. Hough, and Mr. and Mrs. Copeman, &c.

April 17. At Gogmagog Hills, aged 67, the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Charlotte Lady Godolphin, sister to the Earl of Auckland,

She was the third dau. of William first Lord Auckland, by Eleanor, second dau. of Sir Gilbert Eliot, Bart. and sister to the first Earl of Minto. She was married March 31, 1800, to Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, second son of Francis-Godolphin fifth Duke of Leeds, who was in 1832 created a peer by the title of Lord Godolphin. She has left issue three surviving sons.

April 22. At Soham Place, aged 25, Ellen, wife of John Dobede, esq. of Exning Lodge, and dau. of the late Charles Hammond, esq. of Newmarket.

CORNWALL.—*April 19.* Mrs. Carkeet, third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Purley, Rector of Roche.

At Bodmin, aged 80, R. Flamank, esq. son of William Flamank, esq. a descendant of the ancient family of the Flamanks of Boscarne. He was thrice Mayor of Bodmin, which office his ancestor, James Flamank, held in 1456, and he himself retained it until the extinction of the old municipal system in 1835, when he was elected an alderman of the new corporation.

May 3. At Launceston, aged 75, Miss Elizabeth Cudlipp, only surviving sister of the late John Cudlipp, M.D.

DERBY.—*April 17.* At Stubbingsedge Hall, aged 22, Henrietta, youngest dau. of William Milnes, esq.

April 28. At Edge Hill, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Prickett, late of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park.

DEVON.—*April 13.* At Teignmouth, aged 35, Capt. William Seafe, late of the 28th Madras Native Inf.

April 16. At the Rev. C. A. Hunt's, Buckley, Sidbury, aged 80, Julianna, sister of the late Sir H. P. Davie, Bart.

April 17. Aged 24, Frederick Nassau William Graves Colleton, esq. eldest son of Sir James Roupell Colleton, Bart. of Colleton Hill.

April 18. At her residence, Bovacott House, aged 81, Mary, relict of John Heysett, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 53, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. Edm. Howe Fitzmaurice, R.N.

April 19. At Crediton, Lieut. Wm. Haydon, h.p. of the 9th Foot.

April 20. At Honiton, aged 74, Ann, widow of the Rev. Richard Lewis.

April 24. At the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Ann-Sarah, wife of Richard Halliday, esq. Agent of that establishment.

At Orchard Hill House, near Bideford, Frances, widow of Dr. Henry Atkinson, Madras Med. Serv.

May 1. At Rixlade, aged 26, John George Hackett, esq. late of 91st Regt. eldest son of Francis Beynon Hackett, esq. of Moor Hall, Warr.

May 6. At Sidmouth, aged 76, Harriott, relict of Thomas Philipps, esq. formerly of Colliopriest.

May 8. At Belmont, near Exeter, Juliana-Lavinia, relict of the Rev. Alex. Fred. Merivale, M.A. Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb.

DORSET.—*April 13.* At the rectory, Warmwell, aged 89, Anne, widow of John Johnstone Darrah, esq. of Charlesmont, in this county, and formerly of Eagle Hill, co. Kildare.

April 27. Letitia, wife of William Hand, esq. of Hinton Manor House, Sturminster Newton.

May 2. At Burton, near Bridport, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Hansford, R.N.

DURHAM.—*May 8.* Elizabeth, wife of Robert Surtees, esq. of Redworth House, and Pilmore, and eldest sister of Joseph Cookson, esq. of Clifton.

April 12. At Chelmsford, aged 85, Hezekiah Pooley, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

ESSEX.—*April 16.* At Colchester, aged 84, surviving his wife only 12 days, Thomas Thorby, one of the Society of Friends.

April 20. At Ilford Lodge, Ilford, aged 86, Margaret, relict of Robert Westley Hall, esq.

April 26. At Stratford Grove, aged 77, Thomas Curtis, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 3.* At Clifton, aged 91, Amelia-Christie, only child of William Harmar, esq. solicitor, Bristol.

April 10. At the Hot Wells, Clifton, aged 15, Henry, youngest son of William Boscawen Bell, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Clifton, Edmund Wm. Clift, esq.

April 15. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Thos. Edmonds, esq. formerly of Ipswich.

April 18. At Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Elizabeth Cambridge.

April 20. At Cheltenham, aged 52, Mary, wife of Commodore Thomas Date Beatty, E. I. service.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Mary, widow of John Chinnery, esq. Madras civil serv.

April 21. At Clifton, aged 67, Thomas Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire. He was senior magistrate of the Chepstow district, and Col. of the Monmouthshire militia. He was universally beloved by his tenantry; and in him the mechanic, the labourer, and the poor cottager have lost a real friend and benefactor. He was attached to agricultural pursuits, and was a member of the Agricultural Society. He has left a widow to lament his loss. Charles Lewis, esq. his brother, is heir to his St. Pierre estates.

April 22. At Cheltenham, aged 4, Willoughby-Edward, youngest son of Major

Brooke, 32d Reg. and grandson of Lieut. Gen. Sir Willoughby and Lady Augusta Cotton.

At Clifton, aged 22, Honora, dau. of Major Spiller, of the Art. and grand-dau. of Lady Honora Harvey.

At Cirencester, aged 27, Mons. Albert Rodicq, professor of languages, only surviving son of the late Jean Nicholas Rodicq, a Capt. in the late Emperor Napoleon's Grand Army, and Governor of Boulogne sur Mer.

April 25. At Cheltenham, aged 21, Isabella-Louisa, eldest dau. of Aeneas Cannon, esq. M.D.

April 26. At the Grange, near Stroud, aged 77, George Wathen, esq.

April 27. At Greysot House, near Stroud, Emily, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop of the Anglican Church in Jerusalem.

April 30. At Cheltenham, aged 46, Charles Richard Hibbert, second son of the late William Hibbert, esq. of Hare Hill, Cheshire, and Clapham Common, Surrey.

Lately. At the house of her dau. the Priory, Woodchester, aged 82, Jane, widow of Col. Cox, of the Royal Artillery.

At her father's house, Cheltenham, aged 19, Ellen-Octavia, only dau. of W. Johnson, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Judge Johnson.

May 4. At Clifton, the Hon. Lucy Powys, 2nd dau. of the first Lord Lilford.

May 7. At Bedminster, aged 76, Mary, relict of Mr. John Farquharson, of Kingsdown, Bristol. By her decease, the following bequests of her late husband become available:—To the Bristol Infirmary, 50*l.*; the General Hospital, Guinea-st. 50*l.*; the Blind Asylum, 50*l.*; the Penitentiary, Mauden-lane, 50*l.*

May 8. At Clifton, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Lieut.-Col. Gore, formerly of 33rd Regt. and of the Royal Bristol Volunteers.

May 14. At Clifton, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. William Lowder Glover, late Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bedminster.

HANTS.—*April 8.* At Bishopstoke, near Southampton, aged 70, Rich. Edgill, esq. many years surgeon at Bristol.

April 16. At Southampton, aged 24, Owen William Higgs, M.R.C.S. youngest son of Richard Higgs, esq. late of Swansea.

April 23. At Portsmouth, by being thrown from a dog-cart, second Lieut. John Francis Henry, R. Marine Art.

April 24. At Eversley, aged 79, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Charles Robert Marshall.

Lately. At Gosport, aged 80, Sophia, sister of the late Major-Gen. Seymour.

At Titchfield, aged 86, Mrs. Colby, relict of Capt. Colby, R.N.

At East Cowes, aged 35, Charlotte, the wife of William Thornborrow, of Newington, and youngest dau. of the late William Meggy, esq. of Chelmsford.

At Ventnor, I. W. aged 20, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Rayson, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

May 2. At Underburrow, nr. Northam, Lieut. Hodges, R.M.

May 6. At Miltons, Strathfieldsaye, aged 37, Mary, wife of Abel Easton, esq.

May 7. At Southsea, James Mill, esq. Lieut. on half-pay of the 40th Regt. in which corps he served in the principal campaigns of the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at Waterloo.

May 11. At Gosport, during temporary insanity, Capt. Wills (1835), R.N.

May 12. Maria, wife of Thos. Scotland, esq. of Bishop's Sutton.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* Aged 86, Richd. Hodges, esq.

HERTS.—*April 23.* Aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Chapple, of Brook-house, Cheshunt.

April 26. At Goff's Oak, Cheshunt, the residence of her son, Major Thorpe, aged 83, Mary, relict of Capt. J. Thorpe, late of the Adj.-Gen. Department.

April 28. At the Brewery, Watford, Maria, widow of John Dyson, esq.

May 2. At St. Alban's, Elizabeth, widow of John Lawrence, esq. late of Hampstead.

May 8. At King's Langley, aged 55, Thomas Toovey, esq.

KENT.—*April 11.* At Sheerness, aged 63, Mary, relict of Capt. C.M. Fabian, R.N.

April 14. Aged 56, Jenkin Jones, esq. of Cambrian-house, Gravesend.

April 21. At East Farleigh, aged 75, Barbara-Ann, relict of Wm. Wilberforce, esq. the strenuous advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. She was the eldest dau. of Isaac Spooner, esq. of Elmdon-hall, Warwickshire.

April 25. At Canterbury, aged 76, Mrs. H. A. Spencer, widow of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Minor Canon of Canterbury.

April 26. At Canterbury, aged 70, Capt. William Williams, Paymaster of the 16th Lancers. He had not been long returned home from India, where he had been 25 out of the long period of 52 years' service.

April 27. At Woolwich Common, Charlotte Elizabeth Katharine, infant dau. of Capt. the Hon. Stopford.

April 28. In Mote-rd. Maidstone, aged 98, Mrs. Mary Logan.

April 29. At Syndale-park, the residence of her brother-in-law John Hyde, esq. Sophia-Catherine, relict of Col. J. R. P. Chichester, of Arlington, Devon, and sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

April 30. At Bromley college, aged 72, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Henry Marsh, Vicar of Manuden, in Essex.

May 1. At Nether Court, Isle of Thanet, Mary, relict of David Denne, esq. of Knowlton Court.

May 2. Aged 73, Miss Woller, formerly of Chapel-house, near Faversham.

At Dover, aged 73, Capt. Thos. Lynn, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.

May 3. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, Mrs. Catherine Robinson, sister to the late Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Hockliffe, Beds.

May 7. At Dover, aged 20, Fanny Louisa, third dau. of the late Geo. Raikes, esq. of Fellbridge Park, Surrey.

May 13. At Rainham, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Samuel Browne, Rector of Wouldham.

LANCASTER.—*April 14.* At Crumpsall, near Manchester, aged 62, Thos. Lee, esq.

April 23. At Tranmere, aged 42, Mr. William Nightingale, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool Chronicle. He has been connected with the press of Lancashire all his life. His uncle, Mr. Harrop, was the proprietor of the first paper published in Manchester, which expired some years ago, the Volunteer, in which, as he has been heard to say, the only original matter from January to December was a passing commentary on the sermons of the Collegiate Church, on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

April 25. At the Parsonage, Barrowford, aged 39, Frances-Jane-Matilda, wife of the Rev. Samuel Smith.

April 27. At Highfield House, near Liverpool, aged 74, Thos. Littledale, esq.

April 28. At Orrell Mount, near Wigan, of malignant typhus, caught in the discharge of his duty, aged 41, the Rev. William Parker, Roman Catholic pastor of St. Patrick's, Liverpool.

May 4. At Liverpool, Col. White, of the Woodlands, near Dublin.

LEICESTER.—*April 16.* At Leicester, aged 19, Agnes-Sophia-Dorothy, dau. of the late Rev. T. B. Paget, Vicar of Evington.

LINCOLN.—*April 15.* At the house of O. Edmonds, esq. at Stamford, Miss Emma Coudun.

April 29. At Louth, aged 71, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Grantham Gace, esq. formerly of Saltfleetby.

May 8. At Grimsby, aged 69, Thomas Tomlinson, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 13.* At Hampton Court, Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph MacLean, K. C. H. of the Royal Art.

April 15. At Edmonton, aged 32, William Lever Springett, esq.

April 18. Aged 40, Charlotte, wife of W. R. Griese, esq. of Kilburn.

April 21. At Drayton House, West Drayton, aged 68, Mary-Elizabeth Araba, dau. of the late General Araba.

April 24. At Twickenham, aged 71, John Blagrave Pococke, esq. formerly Major in the Berkshire Militia, and a Deputy Lieut. of Berkshire.

May 3. At Hampton, aged 67, Margaret, widow of James Harrison, esq.

May 4. At Tottenham, aged 79, John Ramsbotham, esq. M.D. formerly of Broad-street-buildings.

MONMOUTH.—*May 11.* At Whitchurch, near Monmouth, aged 64, Richard Davies, esq.

NORFOLK.—*March 30.* Aged 62, Anne, relict of Wm. Firth, esq. Sergeant-at-Law, and youngest dau. of the late Robert Wata, esq. of Horstead.

April 18. At Catton, near Norwich, George Frederick Harvey, esq. late a Capt. in the 18th Light Dragoons.

April 21. At Bilney Rectory, Elizabeth, relict of N. C. Collison, esq. late of South Lambeth.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Latelly.* At Hardingstone, aged 50, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Sanford, Rector of Cottesbrooke.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 3.* Aged 26, Charlotte-Ruth, wife of W. W. Poole, esq. and dau. of Anthony Dickson, esq. of Edrington, Berwickshire.

NOTTS.—*April 15.* At Oxtou, aged 83, Ann, relict of William Sherbrooke, esq.

April 20. At Thorpe, near Newark, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Charles Townsend, Rector of that parish.

OXFORD.—*April 16.* Aged 78, Thomas Tubb, esq. banker, Bicester.

May 1. At Holton Park, aged 64, William Henry Biscoe Earle, esq.

SOMERSET.—*April 14.* At Bath, aged 94, Maria, widow of William Burton, esq. of Sheffield, and dau. of the late Rev. John Bill, Rector of Draycot-le-Moors, Staff.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 69, Edward Daniel, esq. for many years a solicitor of Bristol.

April 18. At Long Ashton, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Fisher Webb, esq. of Chew Stoke.

April 19. At Bath, aged 78, John Gray, esq. for more than half a century a practising surgeon in that city.

April 20. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 14, Mary-Augusta, eldest surviving dau. of the late Major George Newton Prole, Bengal Army.

April 23. At his residence, Oakhills, near Taunton, aged 76, Henry Sully, M.D.

April 25. At Bath, Arthur Henry, the only child of Col. Maclean, 13th Dragoons.

April 26. At North Currie, aged 93, Miss Mary Marchant.

April 30. At Bath, aged 88, Anne, relict of Alexander Ellice, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Miss Fisher, a lady of considerable literary acquirements, and the author of several works of a religious and moral tendency.

May 5. In the Circus, Bath, Stewart Crawford, esq. M.D.

Richard Strachey, esq. of Ashwick Grove, Somerset, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. and some time resident at the court of his Highness Dowlat Rao Scindian. He married in 1830 Anne-Maria, daughter of Alexander Powell, of Hurdcott House, co. Wilts, esq.

May 7. At Bath, aged 52, Richard Heaviside, esq. late of Brighton, a magistrate for the county of Sussex, and formerly a Capt. in the King's Dragoon Guards.

At the Rectory, Croscombe, aged 61, Edmund East, esq. of Hoo Hall, Rivenhall, Essex.

STAFFORD.—*April 29.* At Lichfield, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blithfield and Leigh, Staffordshire.

SUFFOLK.—*March 28.* Aged 98, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, of Coddendam. She has had 17 children.

April 8. At the Round Wood, Ipswich, aged 15, Augusta-Sarah, only surviving dau. of W. F. Schrieber, esq.

April 9. Aged 72, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Collyer, Rector of Gislingham.

April 30. At Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, aged 82, Margaret, widow of Edmund Holland, esq. of Great Bircham, Norfolk.

SURREY.—*April 16.* Aged 86, John Leech, esq. of Lea.

April 18. At the Mead, Croydon, the residence of her brother-in-law, Major Straith, Isabella-M' Laurin, fifth dau. of the late John Lucie Smith, esq. M.D. of Roselle, Blackheath, and formerly of Demerara.

April 19. At Norbiton Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 62, Henrietta-Juliana, wife of R. H. Jenkinson, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Dover Castle.

April 26. At Croydon, aged 92, Henry Read, esq. formerly of her Majesty's Customs.

April 27. Eleonore-Victorine, wife of William Whiteside, esq. of East Sheen.

April 28. At Byfleet, John Barnes, esq. late of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

May 2. At Kew Green, aged 75, George Pepper, esq.

May 3. Aged 82, Peter Yzarn, esq. of Herne Hill.

At Epsom, aged 70, John Roberts, esq.

May 4. Rebecca Ives, wife of Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. of Ongar Hill House.

SUSSEX.—*April 11.* At Worthing, George P. Byass, esq. surgeon.

April 12. At Brighton, Miss Lake.

April 16. At Brighton, Mary-Matilda, wife of Frederick S. Danvers, esq. of Hornsey.

April 18. At Brighton, James Edward Hunt, esq. of Court-garden, Ditchling.

April 19. At Pyecombe Rectory, the residence of his son, aged 74, John Morgan, esq. M.D.

At Hastings, Harriet, wife of J. B. Kingston, esq. barrister-at-law, late of Bristol.

April 20. At Worthing, at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Humble, aged 96, Letitia, relict of Capt. Edward Coxwell, E. I. Company's Service.

April 21. At Brighton, Rose, wife of James Heseltine Bayford, esq. of Doctors' Commons, daughter of the late Capt. Bright, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bright, R.M. of Clifton.

April 22. At Chichester, aged 80, Mary Ann, relict of Charles John Tapner, esq. banker, of that city.

At Hastings, aged 7, Constance-Mary, dau. of J. D. Watts Russell, esq. M.P.

At Brighton, aged 79, S. Moses Defflis, esq. He had resided for many years in Marine Square. The County Hospital will receive under his will as much as 13,000*l.* subject to his widow's life interest; and other charities also participate in the bequests of this benevolent gentleman, who has, in addition, left an ample fortune.

April 23. At Hastings, Anne, sister of the Rev. Dr. Hessey, of Merchant Taylors' School, and second dau. of J. A. Hessey, esq. of Kensington.

April 28. At Brighton, aged 68, Sarah relict of Charles Locke, esq. of Walthamstow.

April 30. At Ifold-house, aged 69, Edward Napper, esq.

May 3. At Brighton, aged 58, Mr. George Wigney, brewer. Mr. Wigney was second son of the late Mr. William Wigney, the founder of the brewery which still goes by his name, and of the Bright-helmston Bank, and leaves a widow (his second wife) and a young family to mourn his loss.

May 5. At Downland house, Eliza, 4th dau. of the late John Farncombe, esq.

May 7. At Brighton, aged 56, Henry Yarburgh Everitt, esq.

May 11. At Hastings, aged 33, Sarah-Ann, wife of E. Marr, esq. Hamilton-terr, St. John's-wood.

WARWICK.—*April 3.* At Stratford-upon-Avon, Elizabeth, wife of William Tibbits, esq. solicitor.

April 22. At Leamington, Sarah, youngest dau. of James Wood, esq. of Grove House, Manchester.

April 25. At Leamington, aged 72, Lt.-Col. Evelyn Henry-Frederick Pocklington, late Capt. 52d Foot.

Lately. At Leamington, aged 72, Samuel Edge, esq. solicitor, of Broomfield, Chetham Hill, Manchester.

May 8. Aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of the late Simon Nicholls, esq. of Edgehill.

May 9. At Warwick, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. James Gregory Roberts, ironfounder, Mary, relict of Mr. Thomas Palfrey, of Kenilworth, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Robert Denham, Vicar of Stoneleigh.

WILTS.—*April 13.* Wadham, fourth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.

WORCESTER.—*April 13.* At Little Malvern-court, aged 49, Wm. Berrington, esq.

YORK.—*April 14.* At Leeds, aged 34, Cicely-Newsham, wife of Christopher Kemplay, esq. and only child of John Bulmer, esq. of York.

April 15. At York, at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. William Reed, M.A. aged 79, William Gray Polson, of the Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-Law. He was called to the bar, Nov. 24, 1809.

April 17. At Howden, aged 63, Mr. Stephen Day. He was an eminent composer of sacred music, and was formerly conductor of the Howden Church choir.

April 22. At Shibden Hall, near Halifax, Capt. George Mackay Sutherland, of Aberarder, Inverness-shire.

April 28. Anne, wife of Charles Sandford, esq. of Pool Green Cottage, Masebrough.

May 4. At Pocklington, aged 79, Ellen, wife of A. Clarkson, esq. of Hull.

WALES.—*April 16.* At Cowbridge, aged 71, Mary, relict of Thomas Edmondson, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 5.* At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Finlason, for many years a traveller in the service of Mr. Alderman Moon, and of Messrs. Graves the print-sellers. He was son of Capt. Finlason, of the West Indies; and has left a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

April 12. At Edinburgh, aged 17, Elizabeth-Allnutt, second dau. of the late William Copland, esq. of Clapham.

April 30. At Ardrossan, aged 87, Robert Douglas, esq. late of London.

May 2. At Croy, near Helensburgh, N.B. aged 61, Alexander Garden, esq. of

Land.—*Dec. 15.* At Milford, near

Limerick, Michael Stacpoole, esq. Commander R.N. He was the sixth and youngest son of George Stacpoole, of Cragbrien, co. Clare, by Jane, dau. of Andrew Lysaght, esq. of Kilcornan, and younger brother to the late Dean of Kilfenora, who died on the 29th Jan. last. He was made Lieutenant 1811, Commander 1818; and married Oct. 29, 1829, Charlotte, dau. of William Casaubon Purdon, esq. of Tinern, co. Clare.

Jan. 8. In his 83d year, Major Tandy. In early life he entered the service of the East India Company, and, after a series of important services, was appointed to the command of the body guard of the Vizier of Lucknow, and subsequently became aide-de-camp to the Marquess Cornwallis. He retired from the service in 1836 upon a pension.

Jan. 9. Near Dublin, aged 86, Thomas Wallace, esq. Q.C. a distinguished member of the Irish bar.

Jan. 27. At Cork, Mr. Samuel Skillin, painter. He became a student in London about three years before his death, and has since visited Portugal, Spain, Malta, and Italy, from whence he wrote some lively letters, which were published in the Literary Gazette.

March 4. At Dublin, Miss Sarah Doherty, sister to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

March 8. At Richmond, co. Longford, aged 63, Jemima, the wife of Dr. Huggins.

March 13. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Augusta-Anne, wife of Alexander Thomas Gordon, esq.

March 15. Mr. Arthur Prim, pay-clerk of the barony of Kells. He was proceeding, accompanied by a policeman, to pay the people employed, when, about one mile from Kells, near the demesne of Chapelizod, they were attacked by six or seven fellows, who fired five shots at them, and killed both.

March 27. At Crossdrum, Dowager Lady Crofton, widow of Sir H. Crofton, Bart.

March 31. At his seat, Rossevara, of Kilkenny, aged 59, W. Morris Reade, esq. He was one of the most active magistrates of that part of Ireland. His death was occasioned by excessive exertions in the endeavouring to discover the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Prim and the policeman. In him his country has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the poor a kind, benevolent, and disinterested friend.

Lately. A victim to the famine fever, Capt. Drury, who was employed assisting the Board of Works in the district of Kinsale. He was one of the old gallant but neglected officers of the late war.

April 12. Near Dublin, John Ord Owen, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Owen, of Fulham.

April 20. At Dublin, James Goldrisk, esq. for many years Assistant Commissary Gen. and brother-in-law to Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Cairncross, K.C.B. Royal Artillery.

JERSEY.—*April 7.* Joshua Flesher Hanson, esq. of Hyde Park-gate, Kensington Gore.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 27.* At Lahore, from the effects of a wound received in action at Ferozeshah, Lt. Charles Browne Tulloch, 12th Regt. N.I. son of Col. J. Tulloch, C.B. Bengal Army.

Jan. 25. At Delhi, by a fall from his horse whilst on parade, Lieut. Frederick Aubert, of the 30th Regt. N.I.

Jan. 30. At Mangalore, aged 60, Mr. William Marsh, leaving a widow to be-moan his irreparable loss. He served the Hon. Company 17 years, first on-board their ship *Ernaad*, and afterwards as Master Attendant of Cochin, and Postmaster at Trichinopoly.

Jan. 31. At Sylhet, from jungle fever, caught in the district of Tipperah, while in the execution of his duty, T. Kain, esq. assistant revenue surveyor.

Feb. 3. At Mirzapore, Bengal, aged 41, Alfred Peter Currie, esq. civil and session judge of that place, youngest son of the late Mark Currie, esq.

Feb. 5. Off Rajmahal, on the Ganges, Harriette, wife of Lt.-Col. George Huish, C.B. 45th N.I.

Feb. 14. At St. Thome, aged 77, Thomas Paul, esq. for 40 years Armenian Interpreter of the Supreme Court.

Feb. 24. At Bombay, Capt. Thomas Johnson, of the ship *Recovery*.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 30.* At George Town, Demerara, aged 51, Charles Herbert, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, formerly First Fiscal of British Guiana.

Feb. 2. At Lion Lodge, St. Vincent's, aged 54, the Hon. and Rev. Nathaniel Struth, a native of that island, and eldest son of Sir William John Struth. He was for many years and at the time of his death Speaker of the House of Assembly, and for the last four or five years Stipendiary and Police Magistrate of the Kingstown and Caliaqua Districts. An immense concourse of all classes followed him to the grave, including a large number of the Masonic Brethren, over whom he presided for many years as Grand Master.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 16.* At Bruges, aged 63, Capt. Charles Tyler, R.N. son of the late Adm. Sir Charles Tyler. He was made Lieut. 1801, and Commander 1812.

Sept. 20. At Sydney, aged 28, Fredk.

Martin, esq. of Melbourne, New South Wales, Magistrate for the district of Port Phillip, fourth surviving son of the Rev. J. W. Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent.

Jan. 16. Accidentally drowned, (by the ship lurching in a gale of wind,) off the Cape of Good Hope, whilst on his passage home from Madras, aged 27, Frederick William Chapman, esq. Lieut. 24th Regt. eldest son of Frederick John Chapman, esq. of Hillmore, Bishop's Hull, near Taunton.

Jan. 22. At sea, on board the ship *Wellesley*, Lieut.-Col. Robert Codrington, Bengal Inf.

Feb. —. Drowned, in crossing the Fish River, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 21, Frederick, youngest son of James Capel, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.

March 5. At Montreal, Lower Canada, aged 33, George Ferguson, esq. late Capt. in the 23d Regt. and eldest son of the late George Ferguson, esq. of Houghton Hall, Cumberland.

March 23. At Munich, Baron Alexander de Cetto, one of the most distinguished diplomatists of the present century. It was he who signed, on the part of Bavaria, the treaty concluded in London the 7th of May, 1832, between France, England, Russia, and Bavaria, and by which Prince Otho, the youngest son of Louis I. was chosen King of Greece.

April 3. At Toronto, in Upper Canada, aged 27, Septimus, seventh son of the late Samuel Budd, esq. of North Tawton, Devonshire, and brother of Dr. William Budd, of Bristol.

April 7. At Rome, aged 64, Lady Susannah-Elizabeth Percy, sister to the Earl of Beverley, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and the Countess dowager of Ashburnham.

April 12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his 90th year, Mr. Bettison, late of Margate.

April 16. At Hanover, Mary-Ann, wife of Major Lewis Benne, K.G. and B.H.L.

At Corfu, Col. Francis Dawkins, Deputy Quartermaster Gen. third surviving son of Henry Dawkins, esq. of Over Norton, Oxfordshire, and Sandgate, Kent.

April 17. At Rome, after a very short illness, brought on by excessive grief, aged 23, Walter Long, jun. eldest son of Walter Long, esq. M.P. of Rood Ashton.

April 18. At Paris, Louisa, dau. of John Sullivan, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Henry Brooksbank, esq.

April 25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 62, Christina, wife of John Beatson, esq. of Peckham.

May 4. At Paris, Prince Hussein Bey, one of the youngest sons of Mehemet Ali, pupil of the Institut Egyptian of Paris.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1847, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	
Apr.	°	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	56	43	29	82	rain, fair	11	50	62	52	29	63	rain, fine, sh.
27	52	60	45	, 65		do. do.	12	59	63	52	, 72		showers, fine
28	48	58	45	, 66		fr. hvy. rn. hail	13	59	65	52	, 83		fine
29	52	55	45	, 59		hvy. rain, hail	14	59	62	58	, 84		fine, showers
30	50	57	40	, 67		fair, rain, do.	15	59	64	56	, 79		do. cldy. do.
M. 1	49	56	43	, 79		do. cl. slt. rain	16	58	67	52	, 61		rain, fine, do.
2	50	57	42	, 51		do. heavy rain	17	59	66	54	, 81		cldy. do. do.
3	48	51	45	, 79		do. const. do.	18	59	66	54	, 96		do. do. do.
4	48	51	40	, 80		cloudy, rain	19	58	66	54	, 89		do. do.
5	48	57	48	, 88		do. rain, hail	20	58	63	54	, 56		fair, cly. shrs.
6	52	60	49	, 76		fine	21	59	64	54	, 60		do. do.
7	52	62	53	, 58		do. cly. shrs.	22	60	70	64	30	12	fine
8	55	56	48	, 30		showery, fair	23	60	79	72	29	89	do. cloudy
9	57	63	55	, 79		cl. shy. fr. cly.	24	60	69	56	, 87		do. do. sh. ing.
10	59	67	57	, 81		do. fine, cl. rn.	25	59	64	51	30	14	do. do. do.

[The "Daily Price of Stocks" is unavoidably omitted this month, the information not having reached us in time for publication.]

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham, and the Sub-Districts of Hampstead, Plumstead and Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Eltham, and Sydenham, which sub-districts were added to the Returns issued by the Registrar-General for the first time on Jan. 1, 1847.)

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 24, to MAY 15, 1847 (4 weeks).

Males	2003	{	3929	Under 15.....	1547	{	3929
Females	1926			15 to 60.....	1432		
				60 and upwards	948		
				Age not specified	2		

Births for the above period 5279

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 18, 1847.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
100 5	60 4	29 4	64 9	55 6	63 1

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 21.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 18*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 2*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*SMITHFIELD, MAY 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 17.
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3131 Calves 25
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 20,370 Pigs 310
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, MAY 21.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 9*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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